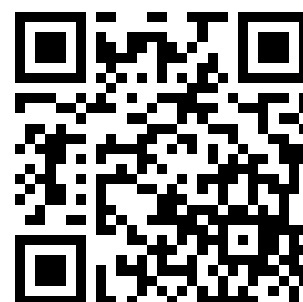


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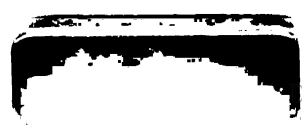






<sup>o</sup> Eph. pol. 16<sup>h</sup>

Mail







9/11/10-10-1

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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VOL: XXVII.

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L O N D O N :

W M. H. A L L E N A N D C O.,

13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W.

—  
1869.





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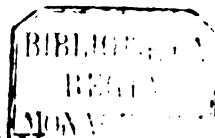
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.



REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 847.] LONDON, JANUARY 6, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 12; Agra, Calcutta, and Madras, December 8.

A Calcutta telegram of December 10 asserts on official authority that up to the evening of the 26th November no collision had taken place between the troops of the Ameer Shere Ali and his nephew, Abdurrahman Khan. What is the truth of the matter? Stories from Cabul are notoriously untrustworthy, but the account of the great battle of November 13 was so circumstantially given, and wore so likely a countenance, that to doubt it would have seemed a stretch of scepticism. There were 40,000 men on each side: Abdurrahman Khan was badly beaten, all his generals except Surwur Khan were said to have fallen on the field, his troops had gone over to the enemy, who of course had seized all his warlike stores, and he himself had fled to Turkistan. And all this seemed to have accounted for Shere Ali's non-appearance at Peshawar. And now we are officially informed that up to the latest date no such battle had occurred. Are we to suppose that the story grew out of the conjectures started by Shere Ali's inability to meet the Viceroy at Peshawar?

THERE is little news of interest from any part of India. In Bombay people were speculating on Sir S. Northcote's successor at the India-office, on the chances of Lord Mayo's recall, and looking out for that nobleman's arrival. Great preparations were making for this last event, Lord Napier coming in by the way for some small share of the honours mainly reserved for the incoming Viceroy. The latter was to open the Broach Exhibition on the 22nd December. The *Times of India* rather regrets that Mr. Bright was not after all to preside at the India-office, though it had "ceased to expect his appointment after his very strong denunciation of the East India Company at Edinburgh."

At Aden Lord Mayo for the first time touched the limits of his new realm. His reception there both by Europeans and Asiatics left nothing to desire. A body of wild-looking Arabs in their native costume offered a picturesque contrast to the uniforms of our own troops. Two triumphal arches and a long

avenue with bands of music made up the rest of the entertainment, which was half in honour of Lord Napier. Both noblemen made appropriate speeches.

FROM the famine districts we have no fresh news of importance. The chiefs of Meywar, Bhurtpore, Tonk, Kerowlie, Ulwar, and Kishenghur, have abolished for varying periods the transit duties on grain passing through their dominions. Large quantities of grain were being sent from Delhi to Bikaner, Jeypore, and Jodhpore, although even at Delhi wheat was from 9½ to 10 seers a rupee, and would soon be yet dearer if no rain fell. In Central India the prospects of the crops were not improving. Rajpootana is past praying for. The scarcity of water in that dry region seems to have been aggravated by a want of wells of sufficient depth. Suffering has begotten lawlessness. Troops have already been sent out by the Indore durbar to guard the frontier against bands of famished outlaws. In some parts of Bombay the *rubbee* crops were withering for want of rain.

It seems that after all General Wilde's appointment to the post of Military Secretary at Madras, now held by General Marshall, is still an unborn event. At any rate the present holder of the post is said to have no intention of leaving it just yet.

THE *Friend of India* again takes up the topic of a Wahabee plot in Bengal. It declares that the Bengal Government is "alive to its duty," and making good use of its detective police. One Mussulman, "said to be an idiot"—a mild way of stating a self-evident fact—lately posted a traitorous proclamation on the gate of the Chittagong Collectorate. On the other hand, even the *Friend* can find comfort in the fact that many Mohammedans, however impatient of our rule, are wise enough to bow to destiny. One of these gentlemen, Moolvie Abbas Ali by name, has been publicly denouncing the preachers of a crescentade against the English.

ELSEWHERE we have commented on Sindiah's apt remarks about our rule in India. One little phrase of his, thrown in by the way, might serve as a key to the main difference between native and English rule. "They will bear more from me than from you," he said, in answer to his interrogator. A native will bear more from his own countrymen than from strangers, just as a son will bear more from his own father than from an outsider claiming rule over him. The thing is inevitable, and only by keeping it well in mind can we hope to make our rule tolerable as well as righteous.

ON what foundations rest not a few of the incidents that go to make up history, has once more been curiously illustrated by certain documents bearing on the defence of Azimghur during the Mutiny. That transaction has hitherto been connected with the name of Mr. Venables, the indigo-planter, who is generally supposed to have held single-handed, with the aid of his own ryots, a position abandoned by its official protectors. We can still remember how Lord Derby enlarged in the Upper House on Mr. Venables' heroic defence of Azimghur for six weeks against an overwhelming array of rebels. The author of the Red Pamphlet told a pretty tale of the same hero returning by himself to his own estates, when the civil authorities feared to go with him, assembling his ryots, and marching at their head to rescue the indigo planters and poor Christians who had been left behind in great peril at Azimghur. Other historians



have followed the same lead, and so Mr. Venables had historical greatness thrust on his memory without having really done much to deserve it. Such at least is the impression left on us by the new documents in question. According to these the true hero after all was not Mr. Venables, but Mr. Dunne, who was requested by Mr. Ross, the Judge of Ghazepore, to take charge of a small force of native volunteers destined to hold Azimghur. Mr. Dunne, accompanied by Mr. Venables, whom he had at length persuaded to share his movements, set off on the 15th of June for Azimghur, where he stayed, doing good service with his sixty-five men until the civil authorities could return to the station. Thus it seems, that Mr. Venables, instead of setting forth alone on his bold venture, would not have gone at all but for Mr. Dunne's entreaties, and really placed himself under the latter's orders. This new version of the story is confirmed in part by the statements of other witnesses than Mr. Dunne alone. The documents before us are not very clear or full in respect of the Azimghur doings. We are not told for instance that Mr. Venables did not arm his ryots or do good service at a time of great peril. Nor do we find that the civil authorities did all they might reasonably have been expected to do. Certain however it is that Mr. Dunne was a regular fire-eater, always ready to fight or to go on some perilous enterprise. Sir H. Havelock, as Adjutant-general of the Shahabad Field Force, described him in 1858 as "a volunteer whose sheer love of fight has kept him in the field, whenever there have been hard knocks, for the last eighteen months." His "courage and modesty," says Mr. A. Money, "won for him the esteem and respect of every man in the force." If he has not yet been duly rewarded, it is not too late to repair the oversight.

FROM the first day of this year Switzerland has been brought into closer relations with England by means of a common money-order system. Henceforth any money order procurable at any office in the United Kingdom can be made payable at any place in Switzerland. The same thing holds of orders payable in this country from places in Switzerland. The commission chargeable on these orders will be the same as on orders issued and paid within the United Kingdom. Ten pounds is the limit of value for any single money-order. Here is an arrangement which commends itself at sight to every observer. We are not aware of the exact degree in which it is likely to benefit either country; but the benefit, we may presume, is not small. At any rate it is found to be worth our while to make such a bargain with so small a country as Switzerland, our trade with which cannot be very large. If this be so, how is it that our greatest dependency still remains without any link of this sort to bind it to the mother country? The money-order system has for some time been at work between England and her Australian colonies. It is now extended to a foreign country whose name hardly figures in our commercial returns. Why is India still left out in the cold? Certainly not because she would fail to repay us for the courtesy. The difference of exchange between the two countries forms, we suppose, the great stumbling-block to such an arrangement. The argument may have some force if it be a law of nature that the relative values of English and Indian money should be perpetually fluctuating, so that any interference with the working of that law would tell against the interests of our trade. But being sceptical on that point, we cannot see why the principle on which Government pays certain demands on it at a fixed rate of exchange for the rupee should not be extended to money-orders also. Is there any sound economical reason why the rupee should not stand for all ordinary purposes as the exact equivalent of two shillings English? A good many people in the public services have to make remittances to their friends in this country, a process under present conditions often effected at a serious loss. The modest savings from an officer's pay, for instance, are apt to get largely docked on their way home for the benefit of his family. A humble railway official may have to pay more than a pound for the privilege of sending home ten. In all such cases the money-order system would prove an undoubted boon. The banking interest ought not to complain if one hundred rupees might henceforth be remitted home as ten pounds, for payment of one shilling to the post-office; so long as no single order were to be issued for more than a hundred rupees.

THOSE who, like ourselves, are slow to magnify distant dangers in the presence of others at least as great and much nearer at hand, will be glad to find their views upheld by so wise and

calm a student as Mr. Grant Duff. In his "Political Survey," which we hope to discuss ere long at greater length, he looks on Russian progress in Central Asia as a thing at once natural and justifiable, on which we for our part must keep quiet watch, neither dreading it too much nor seeking rashly to arrest it by force of arms:—

When we have taken every possible precaution the situation will still be a perilous one. But when has our situation in India been other than a perilous one? India is a barrel of gunpowder, round which sparks are perpetually flying. The neighbourhood of Russia adds at the worst a few sparks more. Society in our Eastern Empire is stirred by forces as little understood as those which produce the earthquakes of the material world. I suppose no month passes in which, to say nothing of other alarming intelligence, tidings do not come to the Indian Viceroy of some new religious movement, which may be as harmless as possible, but which may blow everything into fragments. I wonder how many people have ever reflected how much trouble might at any moment be caused by a personage whose name is so little known out of Indian circles as the Akhoond of Swat? But there is another way of looking at the whole matter. Is it quite so sure that Russia must be always hostile to this country? Is it not possible that there may come a time when we shall understand each other in Asia, and strengthen each other's hands? Many a day must pass before Bokhara becomes a bed of roses for any Christian ruler; and if Russia can trouble us, we can assuredly return the compliment. It would be very premature to do anything at present; but I cannot help thinking that the day may come when we may hear of a co-operative policy in Central Asia, as we have heard already of a co-operative policy at Peking.

FURLONGS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND MEDICAL.—Asst. surg. Lewis, 7th N.I., is allowed a furlough, on m.c., to sea, for twelve months, under rule 14 of the regulations of 1868. Lieut. W. Scott, assistant resident at Baroda, has been allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence previous to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Mr. J. W. Hadow, revenue and police commissioner, southern division, is allowed a furlough for one year, under sections 6 and 7 of the new rules, from Dec. 8. The Rev. W. J. Ffennell, junior chaplain, has been granted furlough to Europe for six months, on m.c., from June 13. Second Capt. E. G. Battiscombe, 18th brigade R.A., from Nov. 3 last to May 3 next, on m.c.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Col. Birch, 104th foot, is perm. to proceed to England by the overland route, in anticipation of his retirement from the service. Capt. W. Brown, R.A., from Nov. 4 to Dec. 4, to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board. Asst. surg. G. H. Alexander, 17th regt. Madras N.I., for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. Gardiner, staff corps; Lieut. Sandwith, 15th regt. N.I.; Capt. Bennett, unattached; and Surg. Kearney, Indian medical dept., from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on m.c. Asst. surg. Riddell, 25th N.I., from Dec. 8 to Dec. 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c. Lieut. Leacock, general list, com. No. 4 company sappers and miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under furlough regs. of 1868. Capt. Gavegan, 49th foot, from Dec. 18 to Dec. 31, in extension, on private affairs. Surg. major Pitman, 1st N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, prep. to proceeding on furlough. The G.O. No. 706, dated Nov. 4, granting furlough to Europe to Surg. Atkins, is cancelled at that officer's request. Lieut. Desborough, Madras staff corps, 1st wing sutaltern H.M.'s 12th regt. M.N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for 20 months, on m.c.

INVALIDS.—The invalids, time-expired men, &c., &c., with their families, embarked for England on board the troop ship *Junna*, on Nov. 16, 1868. The following officers were appointed to do duty with the detachments:—To command: Major Allan, 41st foot. To do duty: Brevet major Elgee, R.A.; Capt. Taylor, 49th foot, Cresswell, 49th foot, Westby, 41st foot, Harrison, 107th foot, Mair, 1st batt. 12th foot, Millman, R.A., Hill, 1st royals, Nicholson, 108th foot; 2nd Capt. Blakley, R.A.; Lieuts. Stevenson, 49th foot, Gilbert, 49th foot, Disney, R.A., Bogue, 49th foot, Reilly, R.A., Kelly, 41st foot, Mansergh, 107th foot, Healy, 1st batt. 12th foot, Humfrey, 102nd foot, Eden, 26th foot, Morrison, 1st royals, Deveril, 1st royals, Andrews, 21st hussars; Ens. Mitford, 1st royals. In medical charge: Surg. major Mee, R.A.; Asst. surgs. O'Brien, R.A., Walker, 2nd batt. 19th foot. The invalids, time-expired men, &c., from the general depot, Poona, with their families, embarked for England on board the troop ship *Euphrates*, on Nov. 27, 1868. The following officers were appointed to do duty with the detachment:—To command: Major Græme, 104th foot. To do duty: Major MacDonnell, R.E.; Capt. Wood, rifle brig., Willoughby, Bombay staff corps, Perry, 90th foot, Wake, 21st hussars, Graves, 103rd foot, Smith, 103rd foot, Alleyne, 37th foot, Westropp, 106th foot; Lieuts. Van Homrigh, 36th foot, Gordon, 93rd foot, Gardiner, 2nd batt. 12th foot, Stopford, rifle brig.; Surg. major Fowler, 82nd foot; Asst. surgs. Colahan, 24th foot, Greenhill, R.A.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Major gen. Hamilton, c.m., 75th Highlanders, in England. Lieut. gen. Gold, Colonel of the 53rd Foot, in England. Major Dore, late 94th Foot, at Brighton, Dec. 24. Major gen. James Ramsay (retired), H.M.'s Indian army, at 46, Bryanston-square, Dec. 26.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. Winscom, R.E., at Noongumbankum, aged 42, Dec. 5. Capt. J. P. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, at London, aged 33, Dec. 26. Dr. A. Wilson, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, at Bombay.

MADRAS.—Major F. Gray, Madras retired, at London, aged 63, Dec. 28. Lieut. col. J. E. Butcher, Madras Army, at Clifton, Bristol, aged 67, Dec. 30.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Lieut. Campbell, Mr. Curtis, Lieut. Downing.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ceylon, Jan. 9.—From Bombay.—Miss Hughes, Lieut. J. P. Slater.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1869.

## A NATIVE CRITIC ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

WHEN Sir John Lawrence was gathering opinions from various quarters on the comparative merits of English and native rule in India, a good many people were naturally curious to hear what leading natives had to say on the subject—to see, in short, how the man would be painted by the lion. For the time their curiosity came to nought. It was the man who always painted both, often quite dispassionately, with a due regard for the shortcomings of his own kind. Still, it seemed to many that the series of portraits lacked completeness for want of a few contributions from the other side. An attempt however has at length been made to supply the missing chapters of the report. No less an authority than the Maharajah of Gwalior has been allowed to speak through Colonel Daly on a subject which probably few natives could have discussed with greater fairness and wider intelligence. And what way after all tends his summing up? Just to confirm the conclusions at which every fair-minded Englishman who has thought out the matter for himself must have already arrived. *Fortunati nimium sua si bona norint* is the moral of his tale, as it was that of the picture previously painted to the Viceroy's order. The lion, in fact, has painted the man in colours even more taking than the man himself had ventured to use.

The value of the British Government to the Chiefs and people of India is warmly acknowledged, to begin with. "The feeling of order and security which pervades all classes is a substance—a silent working power never attained under any previous rule; and as nations of India still are, it would be impossible for any native Government to attain it." Our prestige fills men's minds to an incredible extent. Less than fifty years ago travellers from Gwalior to the Deccan had to encounter all kinds of danger and annoyance from Thugs, robbers, and the black-mail levied on them by the States they passed through. "Now all pass through without danger or hindrance—the poorest traveller feels as safe as the richest," for both are protected alike. "I never," says Sindiah, "put myself on the mail-cart, unattended and perhaps unknown, without appreciating the strength of your rule. It is a substance—I leave Gwalior without apprehension, and my absence occasions no distrust." What more telling witness could be borne to the merits of our rule in this important respect as compared with any native rule recorded in history?

Again, there is a general faith, he admits, in our justice. Our

Government, "though often hard, curt, and even inconsiderate in its treatment of the prejudices, or, if you like, the weaknesses of chiefs; yet, on the whole, treats them with a liberality which they never show one another. And now that annexation is at an end, we breathe freely, even when our failings are probed and shortcomings discussed." And in the same way Sindiah contrasts the "unity of feeling and loyalty one to another" which prevail among our officials with the disjointed and irregular working of native governments. He is specially struck with the careful way in which we "husband our experience," our records being so preserved that the "current of business" is seldom much affected by the acts of our officials. The servants, on the other hand, of a native government, "pay no deference to the records of their predecessors, if such can be said to exist." Each new official strives to undo what has been done by those before him, and the links of responsibility that bind all parts of our government together are hardly ever found under native rule.

Our subjects, too, are "perhaps richer and more prosperous than the same classes in native States." And yet, for all this, we "are not popular." Was it ever otherwise, could it ever be otherwise, in the case of any civilised country brought under foreign rule? If every Englishman in India were a model of perfection, if our government in India were absolutely faultless, should we not still hear the same complaint from natives of all classes? Is not the difference of race between Celt and Saxon the one predominant cause of Irish discontent? Was it mis-government or national hatred that kept Venetia restless under Austrian rule? Of course we are unpopular, and incidental reasons for our unpopularity are not far to seek. "The people," says Sindiah, "are bewildered by your legislation; you coil Act upon Act, code upon code, with sections innumerable. You never leave them alone. I am told that your district officers have less intercourse with the ryots than formerly; there is more of system and less sympathy nowadays. In your desire to press on improvements you overlook the vast difference between us and you."

What could be truer than all this? And yet the princely critic tells us nothing new. We have seen it all before in reports from our own countrymen. Sindiah's name, however, serves to impress the fact on many minds. We do certainly legislate too fast in many things for the popular Indian sentiment. We should hardly be true to our national instincts if on this question we were always or mostly in harmony with native requirements. Our very sense of duty, our Roman tendency to train others in our own ways, tempt us frequently too far ahead of our subjects, if we look at the matter from their point of view. And sometimes it really seems our bounden duty to shock native prejudice for its own ultimate good. Sindiah himself allows that some of our reforms have been "excellent," such as the abolition of suttee, child-murder, and so on. Others however seem purely "meddlesome." Our attempts, for instance, to curtail marriage expenses have been really evaded and misunderstood by the Sikhs, many of whom ascribe them to a set purpose of "upsetting caste and custom." "Why not leave them," asks Sindiah, "to spend money as they please?" Again, we are asking the chiefs to join us in putting down pilgrimages and fairs at shrines during the hot season on the plea of course that such things breed and disseminate cholera. The motive is good, but our way of rendering it into action is regarded askance both by Chiefs and people. They cannot believe that we have honestly set forth the whole plea. As for the pilgrims, they will "throng more and more, thinking that the end is at hand." "Why raise the question?" asks Sindiah. "You might have contented yourselves with adopting on the spot every measure which seemed requisite for sanitation. This would have been gradually understood."

The same experienced critic pays us a high compliment in protesting against our abandonment of native princes to their own guidance so soon as we have prepared the country for their rule. He hears, for instance, that the Chief of Bhurtপুর being of age, the Political Agent is to be withdrawn. This

sudden withdrawal "puzzles" him. Knowing nothing of the young Chief himself, he "knows enough of Hindustani Courts and those who frequent them to be sure of the result. His treasury will be dissipated, the vultures will be everywhere, and eventually, to save him, there will ensue the necessity of inquiry and intervention." These remarks are specially worth considering, in view of the tendency of our rule to remove existing checks on the tyranny of native governments, and of the many occasions in the future when our true interests may be found clashing with the claims of native princes to do as they will with their own subjects. Sindiah, at any rate, is not for enabling his brother princes to govern unchecked by any supervision from the Paramount Power.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE TRIBES ON THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

The *Delhi Gazette* holds that these tribes are far more useful to us, and may be made far more useful to us as friends than they are dangerous as enemies. We have seen what they can effect in the latter capacity. It is troublesome to have our frontier posts attacked, the districts harried, the villages molested and robbed, and kafilas interfered with. But, after all, these are matters of minor importance. It is not likely such practices will ever be wholly put down. Suppressed they should be of course and retribution exacted, but they cannot become matters of national or Imperial interest. As for an invasion of the plain country by these tribes in force, we know that alone they would never attempt it. They might, in the wake of an invading host, swoop down upon a prey, already deprived of the power of resistance; but of themselves, or backed by an Asiatic host, however numerous, they would not stand five minutes on the plain country against our disciplined troops. On the plains they are as helpless as a shark upon the shore, but on their native hills they are formidable. As a bulwark to British India, a key to lock the gates, and bar all ingress, these tribes are absolutely invaluable to us. As long as they will hold the passes for us, we need be under no apprehension of invasion. And that they might be so managed as to become most serviceable allies we are persuaded. It is for this reason that we deprecate any very severe measures, and it is for this reason that we heartily endorse the recent policy which has disappointed so many of our readers. We gain nothing by carrying fire and sword in among these people. We only sow the seeds of a blood feud which no time can obliterate, give rise to deep-seated feelings of revenge and enmity, which will for ever prevent a reconciliation. By showing these people that our troops can with comparative ease scale their heights and seize their fastnesses, by a little well-timed severity, but no excessive measures, we show them we are strong enough to punish and too powerful to be afraid of them. . . . It should be our policy to establish such a connection with them that we can, when it suits our purpose to do so, get them to close the passes, and when we have done that our position from Hazara to the sea coast of Sind will be simply impregnable.

### MISRULE IN BARODA.

The *Times of India* remarks that the Gaicowar of Baroda, under the shadow and protection of the English rule, and under Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's very eyes, is, if we may place any trust in the concurrent testimony which reaches us upon the subject, miserably misruling the wretched people over whom he exercises immediate sovereignty. Now what are our relations with the Gaicowar, that we permit this misrule and these oppressions? He is maintained on his musnud by British forces, which protect him alike from the rebellion of his subjects, and from foreign aggression. Whatever treaty rights therefore may exist between this Prince and ourselves, it is certain that we have incurred grave responsibilities towards his people; for while we permit him to misrule, we do not permit them to rebel. The position is fraught with so much dishonour, that it ought not to last another day. The truth is we are always going to extremes in this country; but the other day our only true policy was to annex the native States, now it is to let native princes alone, to rule just as they please; instead of a political system of the Empire, strictly defining the rights and responsibilities of the paramount Power on the one hand, and the duties of the native princes on the other, the Empire is without law or code of any kind whatever. We are responsible before God and man for the misrule which we know prevails in some of the native States, while we take no steps to suppress it, but passively look on as though we had no interest therein whatever. Now, whatever may have been the case before the Mutiny, we became by that event the paramount Power in India, and as surely as we have become so should we insist upon honest rule in the Gaicowar's, and every other State, or make the present rulers give place to others. Our present inaction is not to be tolerated for a moment. From the Nizam down to the smallest princeling of the

country we are bound to exact honest and just rule; and if one Nizam or Gaicowar refuse so to rule, he must give place to another prince who will. No secret lust of territory or hankering after native treasuries any longer embarrasses our arm. We have simply a duty to do. Of territory we have already got too much, and are ready to give some of it back to any native ruler who promises to rule it more wisely than ourselves. But we must and will have what in theory the Mogul Government ever claimed, and what we are strong enough to enforce—wise and just rule in the country. Oppression shall not be practised under the shadow of the English Throne by the native princes of India. Let them rule their territories justly, and they have nothing to fear from us. Let them rule otherwise, and as surely as we are the paramount Power shall they be swept from the musnud. As the determined opponents of the policy of annexation, and the chief instrument that wrung the adoption despatches from the Government of the country, we can afford to speak in terms that admit of no misconception. We would give back the Berars to his Highness the Nizam to-morrow; but we would make him clearly understand, at the same time, that we will tolerate no misrule therein. The sooner we come to a complete understanding upon this subject with every native Court in the country the better. There is no option left us but to do so while we maintain these Princes upon their thrones by English arms. If the Gaicowar cannot, or will not, rule his territories justly, we would give him twelve months' warning that we mean to depose him in favour of some other Prince of his family, or, failing in that, of some other dynasty altogether. A peremptory policy of this order to back up the remonstrances of our residents, who themselves should sometimes be native gentlemen, would not endanger, but would consolidate the Queen's Empire of India beyond all present belief.

**COTTON IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**—The following abstract of the cotton return of the Bombay presidency, by the Cotton Commissioner, shows the differences between 1867-68 and 1868-69 :—

EXTENT OF CULTIVATION IN ACRES.				
Year.	Exotic Cotton.	Native Cotton.	Total.	
1867-68 ... ..	761,757 6	1,114,708 29	1,876,465	35½
1868-69 ... ..	756,578 32	1,203,451 4	1,960,029	36½
Less than 1867-68	8,178 14			
More than 1867-68	—	88,742 15	80,564	1

CROPS IN CANDIES AND POUNDS (784 lbs. per Candy).				
Year.	Exotic Cotton.	Native Cotton.	Total.	
1867-68 ... ..	66,749 172½	59,592 536½	126,341	759½
1868-69 ... ..	53,337 92½	55,830 683 9-16	109,167	756 5-16
Less than 67-8	13,412 79½	3,761 687 1-16	17,174	2 13-16

The total amount of arable land in 1867-68 was 14,244,591 acres 7½ gts.; and of land capable of producing cotton, 5,577,876 acres 28 gts. In 1868-69, the arable land amounted to 14,613,463 acres 19 gts., and that capable of producing cotton to 5,266,292 acres, 10½ gts. The area capable of producing cotton has thus decreased by 311,584 acres 18½ gts., although the area of cultivated land has increased by 368,872 acres 11½ gts., showing that other crops have supplanted the staple to some considerable extent. The following remarks are appended to the return by Dr. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, under date the 1st instant:—"This return, which is published in accordance with the resolution of Government dated 16th January, 1867, is intended only to exhibit 'the extent of ground under cotton cultivation, as contrasted with the quantity cultivated during the preceding year,' without reference to the prospects of the yield, which will be given in the subsequent return due from the collectors by the 15th of next month. I may however mention, from information otherwise obtained, that I think there is reason to expect that the general outturn from this presidency will be equal to a tolerably fair average cotton crop, both as regards quantity and quality. In Goozerat cotton suffered considerably from the floods, more especially some of the finest districts near Broach; but I believe it is now seen that the damage so inflicted will prove much less serious than was at one time apprehended. The Kandesh crop may be recorded as somewhat more than a partial failure. The impression amongst the cultivators was that they could not realise more than half an average return, and my own observation of the district led me to believe that their estimate would prove correct. This deficiency will, however, I trust, be partly met by the better state of affairs in the South. The information reaching me weekly through departmental sources describes the prospect of the cotton crop in Dharwar as highly promising this season, more so than it has been for years back, judging from the strong and healthy appearance of the plants. Examination of the figures published in the return will show, with respect to the larger cotton-growing districts, that in Dharwar, including Belgaum and Kulludghee, there has been an increase in the total area of cotton cultivation as compared with the preceding year, amounting in round numbers to a hundred and thirty-three thousand and thirty-six acres. Guzerat cannot be correctly estimated, as I have not yet been furnished with the Collector of Ahmedabad's return, but in as far as Surat and Broach are concerned, there has been a decrease in cultivation of thirty-six thousand six hundred and three acres, and Kandesh likewise exhibits a decrease in cultivation as contrasted with the preceding year, amounting to twenty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-three acres."



## Bengal.

**LEGISLATIVE.**—The Council of his Excellency the Governor-General met at Government House, Calcutta, on the 4th Dec., when the Bill to define and amend the law of evidence was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in two months.

**CAPTAIN SLADEN.**—We regret to hear from Rangoon that the state of Captain Sladen's health is very unsatisfactory, and that it is expected he will be obliged to go to England to recruit.

**COLONEL BEADLE.**—The *Pioneer* hears that Colonel Beadle has been upheld by the directors at home in his suspension of Mr. Wilson, late Chief Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

**INDORE.**—The *Central India Times* understands that it is the intention of the Maharajah Holkar to work the iron mines at Burwei, which were lately purchased by him from Government.

**FOREST DEPARTMENT.**—Captain Greig, formerly of her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, has obtained an appointment in the Forest Department, and will, in all probability, be appointed Assistant Conservator in the Dhoon.

**BENGAL JAILS.**—It appears from the *Indian Daily News* that a proposal to place the executive charge of all Bengal jails in the hands of the civil medical officers of stations has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and will come into effect on Jan. 1 next.

**A PLOT AGAINST THE KING OF BURMAH.**—In consequence of the discovery of a new plot against his life, the King of Burmah, it is stated, has ordered all persons entering the Palace to be searched three times, and finally by the Shang or Superintendent of the Royal residence.

**GOSSIP ABOUT LORD MAYO.**—We have received (says the *Friend of India*) from a very high Indian authority, who is of no party, the following account of his first impression of Lord Mayo, which is most hopeful for the future:—"Lord Mayo is a sensible-looking gentlemanly man, and gives me this impression, that he will do well and be a favourite in India. All those who have seen anything of him at the India-office are very favourably impressed, and Gladstone entirely approved the selection, with the remark that he never expected the present Government would make so good an appointment."

**THE NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.**—The *Indian Daily News* mentions that a circular has lately been issued by the Government of India to all subordinate Governments and local administrations, desiring them to request all Treasury and account officers serving under them to submit a report on the operation of the new system of accounts introduced by Messrs. Foster and Whiffin, the English Commissioners, and a statement showing the amount of saving, both of labour and money, effected since its introduction in 1865. It appears that prior to the introduction of the system, the accounts of Treasury offices in certain parts of the country were kept in the Vernacular languages of the districts, but after it came into operation those accounts were ordered to be translated. The Treasury officers have therefore been directed to report on the success of the translation system also.

**THE TROOPS AT THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.**—We are glad to learn (says the *Mofussilite*) that the regiments to which we recently alluded as being under orders to stand fast in the Peshawur Division were not halted because another frontier expedition was thought likely to be necessary, but because Government are opposed to the moving of troops through districts where the scarcity of grain is so much felt. We are told, for instance, that at Jullundur *atta* is selling at eight seers per rupee, with every probability of it rising still higher. We also hear that it is in contemplation to reduce the garrison of Peshawur considerably, as we hear that not more than one British regiment will be left there; and to form two new stations to be garrisoned by troops, which the cession of Saugor to the Madras Presidency places at Sir William Mansfield's disposal. Jhelum is to be one of these stations, which will form a support alike to Peshawur and Hazara, while at Jalatur, in the salt range or in that neighbourhood, the other, forming a support to Bunnoo.

**GOVERNMENT STUDS.**—It may, we imagine, be taken for granted that the present commission, appointed to consider the working of Government studs, is the necessary prelude to their dissolution as such. The fact is, for artillery purposes the studs fail at any price to produce the stamp of animals required, and the attempt leads to a much higher expenditure than if for such purposes "Walers" were purchased in Australia by Government agents. For cavalry, by distributing stallions over the country and making them thoroughly pay the expense of their purchase and keep, together with an encouragement of the Bombay horse trade, there would in time be an ample supply, and Government would only need to depend on a longer purse than others to procure the best animals in the market. It would, however, be a great pity that the studs should cease altogether to exist, and if it is possible to start a sound company on "limited" principles in India, the studs separately or *en masse* would form a very favourable opportunity for an attempt. They do not pay Government, but would pay a company well.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

**A CESS ON SALT-LANDS.**—We learn from the *Englishman* that a Hakimee cess on salt-producing lands in the Punjab is to be introduced. The system to be followed will be the same as in other provinces, and as that now in force in the villages confiscated from the Nawab of Jhujur.

**THE JUMMA MUSJID.**—The Agra correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* informs us that this splendid Mahomedan temple is at last undergoing thorough renewal:—"I was glad to observe that the Moslems of Agra are putting the Jumma Musjid into thorough repair, the outer entrance and the tumble-down turrets being rebuilt, the inlaid marble work replaced on the outer walls of the main building, where it had almost disappeared through the action of the atmosphere. I say I was glad to see the building restored, not because of its character as a place of worship of the false prophet, but for the sake of the edifice itself, which is one of the few remaining witnesses that bear a silent testimony to the pride and glory of that dynasty whose last scion is now wandering an outlaw amongst the wild mountaineers of the Hindoo Koosh and the Indian Caucasus. Some repairs are also done to the Motee Musjid in the fort, in which one of the corner turrets threatened to dissolve partnership with the remainder of the building. This work, of course, is carried out by Government. Would that a little more of the money squandered yearly to no purpose was applied to the repair of the magnificent monuments of the defunct Mogul dynasty and other buildings of historical interest and architectural beauty still remaining!"

**MILITARY.**—The *Mofussilite* of the 5th December states that a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, from the Kussowlie Convalescent Depot, were to have left by train for Agra last evening (December 4). A battery of artillery marched in yesterday morning from the Umballa direction, and is at present encamped outside the Cabul Gate. We believe that the 10th and 12th Bengal Cavalry are daily expected from Allahabad by railway. We understand that the 2nd Goorkah Regiment have at last been ordered to March for Deyrah Dhoon, and will leave Rawul Pindee in the course of a few days.—The 26th Punjab Native Infantry marched from Mehidpore, *en route* for Umballah, on the 21st November.—The 2nd Punjab Infantry, from Abbottabad, relieved the 3rd Regiment at Kohat, and the 3rd Punjab Infantry commenced its march from Kohat, *en route* to Abbottabad, on the 1st December.—The *Englishman* states that Colonel H. E. Longden, C.B., Adjutant-general of the Bengal army, has asked permission to resign his post from the end of March next, on the score of broken health.—The *Mofussilite* has heard that Colonel Wyatt, of the 11th Regiment at Fyzabad, is to succeed to the command of the Rawul Pindee Brigade, in succession to Brigadier-general E. V. Maxwell, C.B., who vacates at the expiration of his five years' tenor of office.

**THE PROPOSED RAILWAY THROUGH RAJPOOTANA.**—The very difficult question of the route for the projected railway through Rajpootana, connecting the East Indian, Punjab, and Bombay and Baroda systems, seems to be still undecided. Colonel Keatinge, we believe, prefers the Deesa and Pallee line to Ajmere, because he thinks the Euphrates Valley Railway is merely a matter of a few years, and that Kurrachee will become the port of embarkation of passengers and mails from and to India. Kurrachee and Deesa would then be connected, and be in direct communication with Upper India. Besides this, a line from Ajmere to Ahmedabad would cost nearly £1,500,000 less than one from Ajmere by Neemuch to Baroda, which is the rival route. The Bombay and Baroda engineers prefer the latter, because it would bring Bombay nearer the North-Western Provinces than the Ahmedabad line would do, and, doubtless, because they have actually surveyed their section from Baroda to Neemuch, and are committed to it in consequence. We believe there is room for both lines, and that they would scarcely interfere with one another. Commercially, the Neemuch route would seem to be the better because it will tap Malwa with its opium, and other resources; but, politically, the advantages are greater on the other route. The Euphrates Valley Railway is an undertaking that must be commenced, and our railway through Rajpootana should be made to meet it. There is one other advantage for the Pallee route; it would run along the foot of Abboo, and thus render available that fine hill for the Nusseerabad garrison in sickly seasons.—*Friend of India.*

**THE FAMINE.**—We (*Mofussilite*) regret to find that the scarcity of grain, and the consequent increasing prices, are effecting much distress throughout the Punjab, and that there is very little prospect of any diminution at present. Rain would appear to be as far off as ever.—The pressure of famine in Rajpootana has, says the *Englishman*, already had its effect on the lawless characters who infest the frontier of the numerous States of that country. The Indore Durbar has felt itself called upon to detach a military force to protect the borders of Holkar's territories from the depredations of a band of outlaws whom want has rendered exceptionally daring. Should the famine deepen, we may expect to hear of numerous outrages perpetrated by gangs of starving Bheels and Meenars.—The prospects of the crops are not improving in the Central Provinces; indeed, the wonder is that they are not more gloomy than they actually are. Rain is sorely needed, and no wonder, seeing that only .05 inches fell during the week ending the 14th ult.—a bad look-out for the rubbee.

The agricultural prospects of the country are not, however, as we have indicated, extremely unfavourable. Crops have failed in some localities, in others they are suffering from want of moisture; but in three out of four divisions they may be estimated as a fair average. Fever was prevalent during the week under report in Belaspore, and small-pox had appeared in Saugor, but otherwise the country was healthy. An earthquake was felt on the 14th ultimo at Sumbulpore and Burgurh.

**OUTRAGE IN BURMAH.**—We learn from a correspondent at Mandalay that a man of the name of Walker, an American subject, had been imprisoned and nearly murdered by some of the Burmese officials there. Captain Sladen, our informant states, said that he should be happy to give British protection to Walker if such was claimed for him by the American Consul. Since writing the above, we hear that Walker has arrived in Rangoon covered with wounds, and formally complained to the American Consul who has reported the circumstance to the American Consul-General in Calcutta. Walker states that he was told he must take the oath of allegiance to the king, as all other Europeans in the king's service were about to do the same; that the oath was that those taking it were to be Burman in every sense of the word, in dress and manners, and to be prepared to fight against the English or any other foreign Power, or the king's enemies, wherever they might be. This Walker refused to do, and the same evening was called upon by a Burman official with sixty or seventy armed followers, beaten till he was insensible, and carried away to the common jail. He was released the next morning by the kalawoon, and made his exit from Mandalay shortly afterwards. It remains to be seen whether the American Government will allow one of their subjects to be thus treated by a petty sovereign like the King of Burmah, and we trust that its action in the matter will be such as to cause our own Government to assume a more dignified position with reference to a nominally friendly power which is now openly enlisting men, and administering an oath to foreigners by which they bind themselves to assist the king against the English.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

**DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS IN INDIA.**—The necessity not only of preventing the further destruction of the forests in India, but also of taking steps to restore them by new plantations having been once decided upon, Sir Richard Temple, with the natural energy of his character, at once encouraged the formation of nurseries, and the planting of avenues and topes in the Central Provinces. The result of his encouragement appears in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's review of the arboricultural operations for the past year, of which, although he only remarks "that progress has been effected, and that the importance of the subject of arboriculture has been realised by the district officers," he might have spoken in more favourable terms. There are at present no less than 131 nurseries in use, the number having been added to considerably during the year, the Nagpore Division alone having made eighteen new nurseries. From these nurseries 35,705 seedlings had been planted out during the year either in avenues or groves by the department and local landholders, whilst 142,544 seedlings remained in stock. Whilst on the subject of nurseries we may remark that the review, after stating both in its body and in the tabular statement attached, the total number of nurseries as only 131, inserts a paragraph that—"In Bhundara the number of nurseries is 160," whilst in the statement only two are mentioned. This is by no means the first report that we have met with in which discrepancies of this nature occur. They seem to show a want of care, either in the preparation of the report or in the examination of the tabular statements. No less than 303 miles of road side were planted with avenues and 84 miles more re-planted, where the old trees had died out. The mortality amongst the trees thus planted in some parts amounted to 27 per cent., and although the Commissioner attributes this to the trees having been planted out when too young, or to too great an extent having been covered, we think that the want of care of the young plants is more likely to have been the cause. Some plantings, such as those on the southern road in Chanda, have entirely failed, and this would seem to show a want of knowledge of the soil and treatment required for the species of trees attempted to be grown. The same remarks apply to the trees which were planted for groves near encamping grounds, and the Deputy Commissioner of Mundla admits that the groves died for want of proper looking after. The local landholders, both at their own expense or assisted by the local funds, have fully contributed their quota to the increase of plantations. The Department of Public Works has also expended Rs. 19,239 on a similar purpose. The Commissioner very rightly directs the attention of the district officers to the fact that it is of as much importance to preserve work that has already been completed as it is to extend their operations by new plantations, and by attending to this advice not only will labour be economised, but the useless sacrifice of young trees be avoided.—*Englishman.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30. Goldfinder, Higgins, Liverpool; Gauges, Potter, Sunderland; Centurion, McKellar, Liverpool; Eldystone, Peterson, Bombay.—Dec. 1. Rathfern, Mitchell, —; Arcot, Gooch, Sunderland; str. Kurrachee, Lang, Bombay.—2. Star of Persia, Savage, Liverpool; str. Sattara, Boyte, Bombay; Sagoff, Nacoda, Bombay;

City of Paris, Jack, Bombay; King Arthur, McNeill, London.—3. Bombay, Rickaby, London.—4. Saint Bernard, McDermott, Bombay; Str. Clau Alpine, Hutchinson, Hong Kong.—5. Str. Arratoon Apear, De Smidt, Hong Kong; Sevilla, Broach, Melbourne; Janet Court, Wilson, Glasgow; Hellen Morris, Wilson, Liverpool.—6. Str. Rangoon, Harratt, Moubain; Tenasserim, Potts, Liverpool; Bacchus, Smith, London; Lord Clyde, Murphy, Liverpool; Coringa, Ewert, Akyab; British Peer, Davis, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sevilla.—Mrs. Brock, Mr. T. Warren, Mr. T. Learmouth, Mr. Dillon.  
Per str. Arratoon Apear.—Capt. and Mr. Atkinson, Miss Needle, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hay, Mr. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Shephard.  
Per Sattara.—Mrs. Dando and two children, Capt. Chadwick, Capt. and Mrs. Scriven, Mr. Pelmeye.  
Per City of Paris.—Mrs. Jack.  
Per Star of Persia.—Mrs. Savage.  
Per Bombay.—Mr. G. Ogilvy, Mr. T. Roberts.  
Per Saint Bernard.—Mrs. McDermott and three children.  
Per Clau Alpine.—Brigade major Tonnay, Messrs. Carpenter, Edmunds, Lindsay, Bellios, Ward, Guinness, Mrs. Cochrane and child.  
Per str. Rangoon.—Rev. C. Wenen, Miss Annetta, Professor Vaneck, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Ressler, Mr. Niebuhr, Dr. Williams.  
Per Tenasserim.—Mr. and Mrs. Laidman.  
Per str. Coringa.—Mr. Vean, Mr. J. White.  
Per str. Nubia.—For Hong Kong.—Mr. H. Goetz. For Sydney.—Mr. McIvory.  
For Marseilles.—Col. and Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Luard, Mr. Cecil Inglis, Mrs. Sutherland and infant, Dr. Colles, Capt. Montgomery, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hutchinson and five children, Major and Mrs. Tresidder and three children. For Southampton.—Mr. Kertland, Mr. J. G. Macleod, Lieut. D. Adamson, Capt. Benyon.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30. Allum Ghier, Endymion.—Dec. 2. Str. Tynemouth; Arracan.—3. Strs. Punjaub, Himalaya.—4. Continental, Peter Joynson.—5. Strs. Madras, Labourdonna, American; Mirzapore, Ticonderoga, River Clyde, Nile.—6. Rattlesnake.—7. Str. Catherine Apear.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 28, 1868.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 2 to 94 4
Do. Transfer Stock ...	...	Sa. Rs. 91	...
4 per Cent. ...	...	Co's Rs. 91	94 6 to 94 8
5 per Cent., F.W. ...	...	Co's Rs. 108	104 10 to 104 14
5½ per Cent. ...	...	Co's Rs. 114	112 10 to 112 14
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	...	Co's Rs. 104	108 12 to 108 14

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	to 1 11½
Bills with Docia. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0	to 2 0 1-16

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	110 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	170 to 180
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	7½ to 8 pms.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	580 to 570xdiv.
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	580 to 570
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	...
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	250	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	180 to 195xdiv.
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	20 to 22
East Indian Railway Company ...	218	230 to 240
East India Tea Company ...	100	18 to 20
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33pms.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	218	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	175 to 180
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	600	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	132½ to 135
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	430 to 450
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	137 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	100	11½ to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	275 to 280
Punjab Bank ...	100	90 to 82
Screw Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	580 to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	112 to 113
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	410	36 to 40

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 3 3 to 0 0 0	£1 3 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 6 0 to 2 6 3	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 6 3 to 0 0 0	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### STATION TALK.

**HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Nov.**—Accounts from the interior of the Nizam's country represent the out-turn of the rubbee crops at about 25 per cent. of the average, and the cotton crop at 50 per cent. The country is said to be quiet, few or no dacoities or other serious crimes having been reported. Thefts are, however, on the increase. Reports on the administration of the Nizam's dominions are not published, as in the case of some other States. Sir Salar Jung did, indeed, prepare a report for Sir George Yule, but Sir George recommended that

it should not be forwarded to the Government of India, for reasons which it is not difficult to understand. The officers of the contingent are in dismay at a rumour that the Viceroy is about to confer the vacant post of 2nd-in-command of the 4th Cavalry on an intruder. Vacancies in the contingent are few and far between, like angels' visits, and hence, when promotion is given out of the force considerable discontent is created. The contingent troops are all in relief. It is to be hoped the villagers will receive batta for the use of their carts, &c., more especially, as by supplying the military they lose the chance of accommodating the grain and cotton trade. The cotton traffic in Berar has set in; the resident, Mr. Saunders, ought to advise the Minister to obtain the sanction of the Nizam to the construction of metalled roads, as feeders to the railway. Cotton from the vicinity of Hingoli, grown on the banks of the Godavary, at Nundwar and Bussunt, is conveyed by carts and bullocks of Barsee. The town is twenty miles from the station of the same name on the G.I.P. Railway. The distance travelled is full 180 miles, and what with bad roads, and the ascent of the Ghats to the Berar table land, the cotton deteriorates fearfully. The military station of Mominabad, situated at the head of a dense jungly valley, should be connected with the railway by rest-houses for European troops. Three houses, which would probably cost Rs. 3,000 each, would suffice for the distance of seventy miles between the railway and the station. "The natives are very anxious that the new resident should make a tour of the military stations, and introduce some definite rules for renting houses from the natives."—*Englishman* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE HORSE FEVER AT NAGPORE.**—We observe that the officer commanding the Nagpore Forces has intimated to the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army that the fever epidemic amongst the horses at that station was gradually subsiding. The latest returns received showed a total of twenty-six horses as under treatment.

**Too BAD.**—The old local European regiments, or the hundred and first to the hundred and ninth, have always been a puzzle to describe without a long and awkward phrase. The term "Briareans" or "hundred (h)ands," which we have several times heard used lately, seems likely to come into common use—and save much trouble.—*Madras Times*.

**BAD ACCIDENT.**—The *Madras Times* of the 4th Dec. says:—"A rather serious accident occurred to Mr. E. Barclay, a member of the firm of Barclay, Pritchard, and Barclay, solicitors, on Wednesday evening last. It appears that while Mr. Barclay was driving across the island his horse became unmanageable and ran away. Fearing the results of a collision with the bullock-carts and stray heaps of laterite, Mr. Barclay jumped from his buggy into the road, and in doing so dislocated his knee, and received injuries in the back. He was at once conveyed to the General Hospital."

**COTTON AND INDIGO IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.**—The area of cotton cultivation has, for some inscrutable reason, decreased. Last year it was estimated at 899,207 acres; this year it is only 743,919. As some compensation for this falling off, we may state that the cultivation of indigo appears to be on the increase. The acreage last year of this staple was 87,415. This year it is given at 94,418. The assessment last year on this production was two hundred rupees over two lacs. This year it is nearly two and a quarter lacs. We leave the moral to be deduced from these dry facts to our captains of industry.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**MILITARY CHANGES IN MADRAS.**—We (*Madras Athenæum*) hear that General Marshall has no intention of vacating the post of Military Secretary to Government for some time. Colonel Richard Hamilton (now Brigadier-General), the Deputy Secretary, is, we hear, to have command of the Northern district; so we conclude Major Scott Elliott will be confirmed in the Secretariat. Should General Marshall, after so many years of service, resolve upon retiring, it appears uncertain who is to succeed him. General Wilde, it is understood, has the offer of the appointment; but he may be wanted on the frontier, notwithstanding that at present matters appear tranquil.

**FATAL ATTACK ON A CAPTAIN BY A SEAMAN AT MADRAS.**—We learn from the Madras papers of the death, on Friday, the 4th Dec., at the General Hospital, of Thomas Page, master of the British ship *Lena*. The deceased was stabbed below the left arm with a sailor's knife by an able seaman of the vessel on the morning of Friday, the 27th Nov. The ships in the roadstead hoisted their flags half-mast high as a tribute of respect to the deceased. The coroner held an inquest on the body in the evening, and adjourned the inquiry until Monday, the 7th Dec. The seaman who is stated to have struck the fatal blow, and two other sailors who were in his company at the time of the commission of the offence, have been taken into custody.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1. Bleng, Logan, Gopaulporo; Mahmooda, Henderson, Pondicherry.—4. Str. Simla, King, Galle; Sir James, Richards, Falmouth.—6. Str. Himalaya, Lewis, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—For Rangoon.—Dr. C. Summerhayes, Ensign B. A. W. Purrot, Sergeant-major and Mrs. Fowler and child, Sub Conductor Goudie, Sub Conductor Fleming, wife, and three children, Mrs. and Miss Burdett. For Vizagapatam.—Asst. surg. J. T. Fitzpatrick, Mr. T. Claudurs, Mr. W. Barnett, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. J. Atkins, Mr. R. Trenner, Mr. J. McCay, Mr. A. Field, Mr. J. A. May, Mr. F. Adams. For Cocanada.—Mr. H. Irvine, Col. and Miss Nicholls, Mr. G. Pettell.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Southampson.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Cullis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Dr. Webb, Major and Mrs. Fraser, Capt. Tucker, Miss McAllum, Major F. E. Lang, Mrs. Alone and three daughters, Rev. H. W. Hive, Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Pace, Mr. Studd, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Fielder and child, Mrs. Clarke and child, Lieut. col. Carnegie, Mrs. Forbes and child, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Irvine, Miss Shaw, Mr. Cook, Lieut. col. C. G. Ross, Justice Hobhouse and two children, Mr. R. Barclay, Mrs. Woodhouse, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Messrs. Matthews, Hallett, R. M. Henderson, Ledger, Ramsay, Ridings, Ryand, Craigie, Sills, Surg. major Best, Asst. surg. Bourke, Mr. Mullen, Mr. Matwin, Mr. A. B. Miller, Miss Campbell, Mr. Faintelough, Mr. Jones, Mr. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, son, and daughter, Mr. Higby, jun., Miss Jansen, Mr. R. Mathewson, Mr. R. Webster, Mr. J. G. Warmach, Mr. W. R. Biney, Mr. Fuller, Miss Robertson, Miss J. Barrie, Mr. F. A. Watkins, Mrs. Oxcohy, From Marseilles.—Mr. A. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. E. J. Cunningham, Mr. R. W. Whiteway, Mrs. Fraser and three daughters, Mr. White, Mrs. Seale and child, Mr. and Mrs. Eglinton, Mr. C. Muller, Sir J. Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and child, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs. Christian and child, Miss Campbell and child, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Henderson, Mr. A. H. Cass, Mr. A. Fraser, From Suez.—Mr. A. Marguerite, Mr. and Mrs. Selbach, Mr. Mianlechi, Mr. A. W. Garrett, Mr. G. Purchase, From Galle.—Mr. Winter, Lieut. Woodhouse, From Melbourne.—Mr. Miller, Mr. A. C. Wylie, From Southampson.—For Madras.—Miss Thornhill, Mrs. Borthwick, Mr. Knox, Mr. Walker, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Young, Mr. W. Jameson, From Marseilles.—Dr. and Mrs. Cornish, Dr. and Mrs. Brett, Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Campbell, Miss McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. Jackson, Mr. G. Clements, Capt. McKirdy, From Suez.—Lieut. col. Mrs. Paxton, From Galle.—Capt. Caulfield, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Mr. Gebbie.

Per str. Himalaya.—Mr. McGregor.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30. Str. Ethiopia, MacCaum, Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Colombo, —, Chittagong.—2. Koina, Collier, Negapatam.—3. Str. Oriental, Day, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—For Calcutta.—Mr. C. W. W. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. R. H. F. Pugh, Rev. R. P. Greaves, Lieut. N. T. S. Yates, Mr. O. Angelo.

## Bombay.

**KURRACHEE FAIR.**—The Exhibition and Fair proposed to be held at Kurrachee are postponed till the 15th March.

**SIR W. MEREWETHER.**—We learn from the *Sindian* that Sir William Merewether was to return to Kurrachee, from the districts, in time to proceed to Bombay by the steamer of the 16th Nov., to meet Lord Mayo.

**MR. C. W. BELL.**—According to the *Poona Observer* Mr. C. W. Bell, the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona, has been appointed on special duty, to inquire into the Abkaree system of this Presidency.

**THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.**—The *Sindian* has been informed that the steamers of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, in liquidation, will be sold at Kotree, at the suit of Government, early in January next.

**BHOTAN.**—The Bhootas are beginning to give up their old coinage in favour of British rupees. Several of the chiefs have made applications to have their stock of old coins exchanged for the Indian rupees.—*Englishman*.

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**—We understand that the post of Educational Inspector, vacant by the absence of Mr. Curtis, on sick certificate, has been filled by the promotion of Professor Bühler to the Acting Inspectorship, and that Mr. Ramchrisna G. Bhandarkar, Head Master of Rutnagherry High School, will succeed Mr. Bühler as Acting Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College. Mr. Bhandarkar obtained the degree of M.A. in Sanscrit, and has written two useful Anglo-Sanscrit Primers. He has also shown himself a zealous and able master, whose pupils have always held the first place in matriculation examination.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE CROPS.**—During the fortnight ending Nov. 15, little or no rain fell in the Sattara collectorate, and the kharree crops have consequently suffered. Rubbee crops were also withering from want of rain, and they, too, would, it was feared, suffer irretrievable damage should the drought continue. Public health was good except in a few talookas, where cholera and cattle disease prevailed. During the same period, the majority of the Poona collectorate suffered from want of rain. There was a slight fall in the Joonere talooka and part of the Kheir talooka, and in these only. The majority of the rubbee crops were withering in consequence. Public health was good, except in Indapoor and Poorundnur, where cholera had broken out to a slight extent. Neither had Belgaum rain during the fortnight; and while the rice and jowaree crops were being reaped, the rubbee crops were drooping. Health was good, except in two talookas, where fever prevailed, along with a few cases of cholera. Cattle disease continued to appear in Belgaum and Beedee. Kulladgee had no rain, yet the crops were vigorous. Neither in Rutnagherry had the crops suffered much, though there was no rain. But, in the words of the clerk of the weather in that collectorate, "had rain fallen, it would have been useful." It is also stated that the "districts are healthy, but fever and cattle disease are, in general, prevalent." To this it is difficult to attach a meaning.

**A TIGER NEAR POONA.**—We (*Poona Observer*) hear that a tiger has made its appearance at the village called Nivke, twenty-four miles from Poona, on the new Sattara-road. This brute has, it is said, visited the village and the fields every night during this last fortnight, but he has not attempted as yet to injure any person. Here is a chance for Poona shikarees.

**BARODA, Nov. 30.**—Colonel Oldershaw's battery passed by Baroda a few days ago, by the ordinary cart road, *en route* to Nassick. Another battery from the opposite direction passed yesterday *en route* to Kurrachee, *via* Deesa. Great preparations are being made for the forthcoming Exhibition at Broach. The Guicowar intends to exhibit his state jewellery, of which the necklace or *kuntie* will be the principal and richest item; the celebrated "chudder" also will be sent for exhibition. His Highness does not intend to stay away from Baroda more than a day or two at the most, returning thence to make preparations for the reception of H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

**MILITARY.**—Major E. A. Green, Staff Corps, Brigade Major at Ahmednuggur, has returned to duty from England, and will shortly relieve Captain Thoyts, Staff Corps, who has been acting brigade major at Ahmednuggur during Major Green's absence. Captain Thoyts will, we understand, probably succeed Major Plomer at Belgaum, on that officer's departure to England under the new furlough rules.—*Deccan Herald*.—A troop of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Bombay at short notice, under the command of a European officer. This troop is required at Bombay as an escort for Lord Mayo.—*Poona Observer*.—The left wing of her Majesty's 9th Regiment arrived at Poona on Friday, the 4th December, from Dhoolia, under the command of Major G. W. Hanson.

**EXPERIMENTS IN CINCHONA PLANTING IN DHARWAR.**—In November last year a number of cinchona plants were forwarded to Dharwar with the view to experiments being made as to the suitability of that district for the growth of the plant. With the exception of a few plants which were put into the gardens of private individuals, and which did not thrive well, the whole of the young shrubs were transplanted into the cotton experimental field, and put under the personal care of Mr. Shearer, cotton gardener. These were apparently thriving, and had grown considerably when, Mr. Shearer being called on duty to Guzerat, they were put under the care of a Forest Department mules, and soon all died. Mr. Walton, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Dharwar Factory, recommends in a report to Government that, if the experiment should be repeated, the plants should be placed in cool, moist, selected situations along the western edge of the Dharwar district, and under the superintendence of a responsible and trustworthy person. Government however, has resolved that "It does not seem advisable at present to continue experiments in cinchona cultivation in the Dharwar collectorate."

**THE PERSIAN GULF.**—Things still remain pretty much the same at Muscat. Quietness still prevails, and Azan-bin-Ghes is taking steps to consolidate his power. By a letter received from Muscat we learn that it is reported that the Bahraini Sheikh, who fled into the interior when the *Vigilant* bombarded the place, had again returned and had driven out the Sheikh who had been set up in his place. This report is probably correct, for the Bahraini Sheikh came to Bombay last Saturday by the s.s. *Comorin*, it is presumed to request help from the British Government. We also learn that the French Consul has arrived at Muscat. The *Sindian* of the 2nd December writes:—"We are informed that Azan-bin-Ghes returned to Muscat from the interior of Oman on Sunday, the 25th ultimo, when a salute of artillery from the forts announced his arrival. We have the best authority for saying that he had been recognised by all the tribes of the country, and he has initiated his reign by changing the colour of the national flag from red to white. The export trade of Muscat is brisk enough, but imports are checked, the merchants declining to enter into large transactions before some definite understanding has been arrived at between the British Government and the new Imaum."

**INDIA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**—The Indian accounts of the Paris Exhibition have at last been brought to a close, and although a large loss has been incurred by the Bombay exhibitors, much of which was owing to unpreventable causes, the greatest credit is given to Baron Dowleas, special agent for the Government of India, for the ability with which he has discharged the heavy and responsible duties thrown upon him. Whilst the special Commissioners for Bengal (Baron Dowleas), Bombay, and Madras were not allowed to have an authoritative word regarding the exhibition of the articles sent from their respective presidencies, the sale of the whole was wholly entrusted to Baron Dowleas, and under most unfavourable circumstances he has discharged this duty in the most thorough manner, having given complete satisfaction to his brother Commissioners and her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council. Baron Dowleas was also invaluable to the Indian exhibitors from his knowledge of so many Continental languages. Probably he is better known to the exhibiting world than any other man in the world, except Mr. Phillip Owen, of South Kensington Museum. Baron Dowleas would be the very man to superintend an international exhibition in Bombay, if we are to have one here.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5. Str. Comorin, Turner, Bassorah; Malleny, Kerr, Liverpool; str. Sumatra, White, Suez.—8. Str. Orissa, Anderson, Hong Kong; Orwell, Gimblett, Mauritius; Arundel, Symons, Johore; Timoor Shah, —, Mauritius.—7. Ellen Browes, Jones, London.—9. Alabama, —, Calcutta.—9. Str. Arabia, Ballantine, Calcutta; str. Dacca, Hutcheson, Kurrachee; Yorrick, Kingcome, Kurrachee; Atmosphere, Overun, Kurrachee; Futlay Allum, —, Calcutta.—10. Str. West Indian, Miller, Hong Kong; Faize Allum, —, Calcutta.—11. Shahool Hamid, Nacoda, Cochín; Empress, Robinson, Rangoon; Futlay Shah Allum, Nacoda, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From Southampton.—Mr. Giles, Mr. McGregor, Mrs. Kipling and two infants, Mr. Marval, Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. R. Reynolds, Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Mr. H. W. Clift, Mr. C. E. Gael, Mr. J. Brasington, Mr. T. W. Miles, Mr. W. C. Owen, Mr. W. J. Clerk, Mr. C. H. Cron-dace, Mr. A. D. Fox, Mr. J. A. Roade, Mr. W. Richardson, Master Showers, Miss Ravenhill, Mr. Lucien de Souza, Mr. E. Vickers, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Brasington and infant, Mr. Adamson, Mrs. Clift and infant, Lieut. col. Miller, Mr. J. D. Walker, Mrs. Weir, Mr. H. J. Gibbins, From Massilles.—Mr. J. C. Ward-lan, Mr. F. C. Marval, Mr. E. Cordeaux, Mr. A. W. Hoghe, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Vents and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. White, Miss White, Mr. R. W. White, Mr. H. D. L. Forbes, Lieut. and Mrs. Cahill, Miss Bull, Mr. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Miss Buchanan, Mr. C. Rigot, Mr. H. Vagel, Mr. E. B. Baker, Mr. C. G. Baker, Mr. J. F. Watkins, Mr. C. R. Ovens, Mr. Forrest, Col. and Mrs. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mrs. Collett, Mr. J. L. Gallot, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Pridden. From Suez.—Mr. W. M. Aitken, Col. and Mrs. Briggs, Miss Wood, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Maclean, Mr. J. C. Whyte.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5. Str. Salsotto, Parish, Aden and Suez; str. Malacca, Macnamara, Hong Kong; Philip Nelson, Nelson, London via Tuticorin; Star of the North, Wyth, Liverpool; Str. John Lawrence, Stabb, Rangoon; Thracian, Hay, Zanzibar.—6. Str. Governor Higginson, Brown, Kurrachee; 7. Str. Martaban, Sharp, Kurrachee; str. Pearl, Baldwin, Jooda via Aden.—9. Matterhorn, Curtis, Galle; Solway, Richards, Calcutta via Mangalore; Phoenix, Ingram, Moulemin; str. Cashmere, Dickson, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—9. Helen R. Cooper, Carter, Moulemin; Tamby Condassamy, Dorrien, Calcutta.—10. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Campbell, Aden.—Str. Rangoon, Renoldson, Hong Kong; Corsair's Bride, Brown, Zanzibar.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For Suez.—Major Fairlie, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ferguson. For Massilles.—Mr. W. Heather, Mr. W. M. Campbell, Mr. Curtis. For Southampton.—Miss M. Hughes, Lieut. J. B. Sleater, Mr. W. Power, Mr. J. H. Watson.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 4, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—  
6 months' sight, per rupee ... .. 1s. 11 13-16d. to 1s. 11 1/2d.  
6 ditto ditto ... .. 1s. 11 15-16d. to 2s. 0d. Credit Bills.  
6 ditto ditto ... .. 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 1/2d. Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	105 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	7000 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	...	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 300)	...	...	15 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	per
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 87 1/4)	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	1100
Frere Land Company	...	...	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	90 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...	55 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	par
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1170 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	...	680 per share
For Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	10 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
(£20 paid up)	...	...	...
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	...	...
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 340 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	820 per share old

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. 96
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	" 96
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	...
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	94
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	105 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	112 1/2

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10 1/2
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	106 1/2
Sycee Silver	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	per Tolah. 16 1/2
Gold Bars, English	...	...	16 13-16
Ditto Pekin	...	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 5s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.

**CONSULAR.**—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Frederick Gerloch as Consul at Akyab for the North German Confederation. Nov. 26.





## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

**ADAMS.**—The serv. of the Rev. J. W. Adams, a jun. chap. on the Bengal estab., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab. Nov. 26.

**BARTHOLOMEW,** Lieut., asst. comr., Dehra Ismail Khan, leave dated Oct. 31, cano. Nov. 26.

**BLYTH,** Rev. E. H., a jun. chap. on the Bengal estab., has been perm. to ret. from the serv. from Sept. 8.

**BROWN,** T. A., dep. coll. at Allahabad, to offic. as asst. comr. of paper & currency, Allahabad circle, as a temp. arrangement. Mr. Brown will continue in charge of the trans. at that station. Dated Nov. 11.

**BULLER.**—The serv. of Lieut. Buller, adjt., 3rd Regt. Madras light cav., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. Nov. 24.

**CLAYTON,** Lieut., superin. of the park and field train with the sappers and miners, is prom. to rank of exec. eng., 3rd grade, on the supernu. list of P.W. dept., with effect from Sept. 1.

**COWIE,** H., is apptd. asst. to dep. comr. of currency, Allahabad. Nov. 26.

**DAVIS,** J., is apptd. temp. to P.W. dept., Bengal, as a supervisor of 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab. Nov. 24.

**DE CRETES,** A. W., asst. eng., British Burmah, is prom. to rank of asst. eng., 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 1.

**DUCAT,** Lieut., offic. dep. comr., 4th class, Mundla, is transf. in the same capacity to Baitool, and is dir. to join on being relieved by Capt. Ward. Nov. 24.

**FARMER.**—The serv. of Lieut. Farmer, of the 2nd batt. 60th rifles, late temp. A.D.C. to the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal, are replaced at the disp. of the C. in C. Dated Nov. 18.

**FORBES,** B. L., to offic. for Sterndale as asst. to dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore. Nov. 27.

**GARRETT,** Capt., R.A., 3rd class coms. of ord., officd. as 2nd class coms. of ord., from the date of his assuming charge of the Agra mag., viz., Nov. 1, 1867, to the date of 2nd class coms. of ord. Capt. E. Tierney, R.A., rejoining from leave of abs., viz., Nov. 15, 1867.

**GOLDNEY,** Extra Asst. comr., from Montgomery to Dera Ghazi Khan dist., as a temp. arrangement.

**GRANT.**—The services of Lieut. Grant, R.A., who was tempy. attached to tel. dept., are replaced at the disposal of mil. dept. Nov. 26.

**GRAVES,** H., is apptd. in P.W. dept., Bengal, as an asst. engr. of 2nd grade, and posted to N.W. Provs. Nov. 27.

**HARRIS,** Capt., is app. to be an asst. insp. gen. of police on that portion of the Delhi Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of N.W.P. Nov. 17.

**HILL.**—The services of Major Hill, M.S.C., dist. supt. of police in Oude, are placed at disposal of mil. dept., for employt. in Hyderabad contgt.

**HODGES.**—In continuation of notification No. 5,308, dated Nov. 10, Mr. Hodges, overseer, 3rd grade, joined the 2nd Allahabad div., P.W., on Nov. 13. [Stone, v. Christie, v. Jones.]

**JACKSON,** H. W., to offic. from Nov. 1 as an asst. dist. supt. of police, v. JONES, R. C., asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Goorgaon, v. Kinchant. Nov. 26.

**LAMBE,** W., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is posted as an asst. to the Allahabad div., and is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll. Nov. 23.

**LUGARD,** Capt., asst. comr., 3rd class, and officg. dep. comr., 4th class, Baitool, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class, from date on which he may be relieved by Lieut. Ducat, and is posted to Chinwara. Nov. 26.

**MCCULLAGH,** Lieut., is app. to P.W. dept., Bengal, as an asst. engr., 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab. Nov. 25.

**MACDOUGALL.**—The undermen. asst. comr. will revert to his former grade.—Lieut. J. W. Macdougall, to officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, Jubbulpore. Nov. 26.

**MACNAGHTEN,** F., asst. mag. and coll. at Allahabad, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, at Kirwee, dur. abs. on deputation of Mr. R. D. Spedding. Nov. 26.

**MAITLAND.**—Capt. Thackeray, exec. engr., Meerut div., P.W., was relieved of his duties by Lieut. Maitland, exec. engr., 4th grade, on Oct. 31, on which date he availed himself of the prep. leave granted him.

**MCCNEILE,** Lieut., is reapd. to P.W. dept., Bengal, as an exec. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to Bengal. Nov. 25.

**MITCHELL,** Rev. A. L., whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., is apptd. chaplain of Futtehgurh. Nov. 26.

**MORRELL.**—The servs. of Rev. B. Morrell, M.A., chaplain of Allahabad, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in the home dept., with effect from date on which Rev. J. B. Baldwin rejoined his appt. at Allahabad.

**NORDENSTEDT,** N., temp. overseer, British Burmah, is perm. apptd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. eng., 3rd grade, with effect from Nov. 21.

**OTLEY.**—With reference to G.O. dated Oct. 28, Mr. G. D. Otley, asst. eng., 3rd grade, is posted to the Delhi div. Nov. 26.

**PADDAY,** Lieut., R.E., asst. eng., 1st grade, ret. on Oct. 25 from the 2 mo. priv. leave of abs. granted to him Sept. 17, and has been posted, as a temp. measure, to Meerut div. P.W. Dated Allahabad, Nov. 23.

**PEMBERTON,** Lieut., will revert to his former grade of officg. asst. comr., 3rd class, Jubbulpore. Nov. 26.

**RING,** R., asst. eng., British Burmah, is prom. to rank of asst. eng., 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 1.

**ROBINSON,** Capt., asst. eng., 1st grade, transf. to N.W.P., Oct. 30, is posted temp. to the Cawnpore div., P.W., which he joined Nov. 13.

**ROGERS,** Capt. B., to offic. as dep. conserv. of forests, west. div., assumed charge of his duties from Lieut. Doveton, conserv. of forests, Nov. 17.

**STURT,** J. V., officg. asst. comr. of the 3rd class, is posted to Jhansie, instead of Jaloun. Nov. 21. [Nimar. Nov. 21.]

**ROSS,** A. B., asst. comr., is transf. from Nagpore to Boorhanpore, in THORNHILL, E. B., is invested with powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. within the Allahabad dist. Nov. 26.

**TRONSON.**—The priv. leave granted to E. O. Tronson, asst. dist. supt. of police, of Sept. 26, is cano. Dec. 1.

**VOYLE,** Col., R.A., whose tenure of appt. expired on Oct. 7 last, to be agent for the manufacture of gunpowder at Ishapore, is re-apptd. for an addl. term of 5 years. Nov. 26.

**WILLIAMS,** Rev. D. P., officg. chaplain of Abbottabad and Cambelpore, is app. chaplain of Nowshera. Nov. 26.

**WYNNE,** H. Le P., under secy. to Govt. in foreign dept., res. ch. of his office on Nov. 25. Mr. Wynne made over ch. of his office to Mr. Girdlestone on Nov. 25.

#### BRITISH BURMAH COMMISSION.

No. 2,814.—The following temporary promotions in the British Burmah Commission are sanctioned by H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council, with effect from July 1 last, except where otherwise specified:—

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.  
Capt. Browne, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 2nd Grade.  
Major Hildebrand, deputy commissioner, third grade.  
Major Duff, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 3rd Grade.  
Capt. Plant, deputy commissioner, 4th grade.  
Capt. Watson, deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 4th Grade.  
J. K. MacCrea, Esq., assistant commissioner, 1st grade.  
Lieut. Stover, assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade.  
G. E. Barr, Esq., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.  
Capt. Prendergast, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from Aug. 11.  
Capt. Fryer, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from Sept. 20.  
D. F. Lonsdale, Esq., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

#### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India as assistant superintendents, 4th grade, in the telegraph department, with effect from Sept. 1 last, reported their arrival at Calcutta on Dec. 14:—

Messrs. James Philip Bagnal, Kyrle Erule Symons, Ezekiel Alexander Boyd, and Charles Palmer Landon.

#### ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 28.—No. 1,117.—The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the army commissariat department:—

Major Mackenzie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Major Taylor, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Capt. Burlton, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; and Lieut. Bunbury, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, actg. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Oct. 10 last, during the period Major Mylne, offic. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, may offic. as examiner of commissariat accounts, or until further orders.

Capt. Graves, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; and Lieut. Patch, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and actg. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Oct. 32 last, during abs., on sick leave, of Capt. Keir, offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, or until further orders.

#### TRANSFERS.—PUNJAB.

Gen. Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 3,226.—Lieut. R. Bartholomew, asst. comr., from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Peshawar dist.

No. 3,227.—Lieut. H. M. Wood, asst. comr., from the Hazara to the Sylkot dist.

No. 3,228.—Mr. E. B. Peacock, asst. comr., from the Rawal Pindee to the Karnaul dist.

No. 3,226.—Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, asst. comr., from the Guzerat to the Sirsa dist.

No. 3,230.—Lieut. H. V. Riddell, asst. comr., from the Gujeratwala to the Hissar dist.

No. 3,241.—Mr. C. M. Rivaz, asst. comr., from the Amritsar to the Hoshiarpore dist.

No. 3,244.—Mr. A. K. Blackall, extra asst. comr., from the Hoshiarpore to the Kangra dist.

No. 3,243.—Lieut. C. McNeile, asst. comr., having reported his return to India Nov. 14 last, is posted to Amritsar dist.

Nov. 30.—No. 2,904.—Mr. R. H. Kinchant, B.A., dist. supt. of police (on leave), is transferred from the Montgomery to the Goorgaon dist., with effect from Nov. 1.

## MILITARY.

**ABBOTT**, Lieut., staff corps, att., to offic. as 1st squad. sub. to 19th Bengal cav. Nov. [Oct. 12.]

**ANDERSON**, Lieut. A. D., adj., 23rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer. Dated

**ANLEY**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 22, apptng. Lieut. Anley to be asst. instructor of musketry, 41st foot, in room of Kelly, to Eng.

**ARMSTRONG**.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 19, making the following appt., in room of Lieut. col. C. B. Basden, 2nd in com. and wing officer, apptd. officg. comdt. 15th N.I.:—Capt. F. M. Armstrong, wing officer, 45th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

**BAILEY**.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Nov. 8, dir. Major F. P. Bailey to do gen. duty at Dinapore.

**BASEVI**, Major, staff corps, recently returned from fur. to Eur., is posted to Allahabad, for gen. duty. Nov. 27.

**BECHER**, Lieut., from 2nd wing sub. 11th N.I., to be qrmr. 10th N.I., v. Wemyss, resigned. Dated Nov. 18. [gen. duty.]

**BINNEY**, Maj., staff corps, is transf. from Dinapore to Barrackpore, for

**BOYLE**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 9, making the following offic. appt. in room of Capt. Buller, offic. 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 11th Bengal cav. proc. to study at the Thomason Coll., Roorkee, and pending the arrival of Capt. Dick, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, from leave:—Capt. Boyle, 3rd squad. officer and offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, in add. to his other duties as 3rd squad. officer.

**CALLWELL**.—Regtl. order confd. dated Sept. 9, dir. Lieut. Callwell to perf. the dut. of asst. inst. of musk., 11th foot, 1st batt., dur. abs. of Brehon.

**CROHAN**, Lieut., inf., recently returned from m.c. to Eur., is posted to 9th N.I., for duty. Nov. 27.

**DURAND**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 19, directing Lieut. Durand, qrmr., 4th N.I., to offic. as adjt., with effect from 20th idem, in room of Douglas, on leave.

**ELIOT**.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Nov. 3, attaching Lieut. Eliot, gen. list, inf., recently retur. from m.c. to Eur., for duty to 4th N.I.

**FORBES**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 12, making the foll. officg. appt., consequent on arrival of Major Forbes, with effect from 8th idem: Major Forbes, officg. wing officer, 23rd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

**GORDON**.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Oct. 21, making the foll. appt., with the party of time exp. men proc. towards the port of embark.:—Lieut. Gordon, 93rd foot, to comd. the Jhansi party as far as Morar, where Capt. Smith, 103rd foot, will join them with the men of 103rd foot, and proc. in comd. of the amalgamated parties to Agra.

**GRAHAM**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 27, making the foll. appt., with effect from 24th idem:—Capt. Graham, 1st squad. subalt., 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in room of Shakespeare, on furl.

**HAWTHORNE**.—Umballa brig. order confd., dated Nov. 4, directing Brev. col. Hawthorne, Bengal cav., doing duty at Umballa, to assume comd. of the station, in room of Major gen. Becher, c.b., proc. on insp. duty.

**HILL**, Major, of Madras S.C., dist. supt. of police, Oude, to be 2nd in comd., 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, v. Doker, app. commandant of 8rd cav.

**HOPKINS**, Capt. J., unatt., officg. 2nd class barrackmaster, is confd. in his appt., in the room of Phillips, staff corps, whose services are no longer required in the dept.

**LEWIS**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 9 last, appg. Ens. Lewis to act as interp. to the batt., during the abs. on leave of Lieut. G. Brehon.

**LOCH**, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt., 19th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, from Oct. 8, in room of Welchman, proceeded on m.c. To offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 19th Bengal cav. Nov.

**MACKENZIE**, Lieut., royal art., is perm. to join the senior dept. of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

**McNAIR**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 2, appg. Capt. McNair, 24th N.I., to offic. as wing officer in room of MacFarlane, apptd. brig. major to the Derbind field force column.

**MONEY**, Capt., of the Bengal staff corps, officg. 2nd in com., to be 2nd wing subalt. of 5th Punjab inf., v. Erskine, placed at the disposal of the C. in C. Nov.

**MURRAY**, Maj., staff corps, is directed to do gen. duty at Dinapore. Nov. 27.

**NORMAN**.—The following regtl. order, dated Oct. 2, is confd.:—Appg. Ens. C. B. Norman, 2nd wing subalt., 6th Punjab inf., v. Lieut. Mosley, prom. to qrmr.

**O'CONNELL**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 15, directing Ens. O'Connell to offic. as interp., with effect from 15th idem, no qualified officer being available, in the room of Forrest, resigned.

**OUSELEY**, Lieut. col., assumed com. of the Bhopal batt. on Nov. 22.

**PARKER**.—Dugshaie station order confd., dated Sept. 1 last, appg. Lieut. Parker, adj. 104th foot, to be station staff officer, in room of Lieut. W. H. C. Smith, relieved.

**PEILE**.—Allahabad order confd., dated Nov. 8, directing Major Peile to do gen. duty at Dinapore.

**PHILLIPS**, Capt., S.C., is att. to 5th N.I. for duty. Nov. 27.

**ROWCROFT**.—Sangor station order confd., dated Oct. 27, directing Capt. Rowcroft, wing officer 35th N.I., to offic. as station staff, in add. to his other duties, during abs. of Chester, on duty.

**SIMPSON**.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Nov. 5, directing Capt. Simpson, att. to 17th N.I., to offic. as brigade major at Delhi (temp.) in room of Marriner, and pending arr. of Morland from field service.

**SKENE**, Lieut., is reapp. 2nd wing subalt. of 8th N.I. Dated Nov. 18.

**SMITH**, Lieut., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 45th N.I. Nov.

**THACKWELL**.—The name of Capt. Thackwell, 38th foot, is to be added to the list of officers nominated for depot duty in G.O. of Aug. 10 last; and the servs. of this officer are available for employment with troops on the voyage home via Bombay. Nov. 27.

**THOMPSON**, Capt., S.C., to be 1st wing subalt. 13th N.I., v. Butler, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of Govt. Dated Nov. 18.

**TURNER**.—Meerut brigade order confd., dated Nov. 8, directing Col. Turner, c.b., to assume com. of station during abs. of Maj. gen. Harris on inspection duty.

**WELCHMAN**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 9 last, making the following appt., in room of Major Melvill, late 2nd European L.C., 2nd in com. and squad. officer, proceeded on special duty to Simla:—Lieut. Welchman, gen. list, inf., 3rd squad. officer, 19th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

**WEMYSS**, Lieut. B., gen. list, inf., to offic. as qrmr. 41st N.I., dur. furl. of lles. Dated Nov. 18.

**WILLIAMSON**, Cornet, 2nd squad. subalt., 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., in add. to his other duties. Nov.

**WILLIS**, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt., 19th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in room of Loch. Order dated Sept. 19 last confd.

## POSTINGS.

*Head-qrs. Umballa, Nov. 25.*—Official notification has been received of the undermen. officer of the 23rd foot having, on his recent appt., been posted to the battalion of his regt. specified:—Ensign H. R. Boyle, 1st battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermen. officer of the 60th foot having been removed to the battalion of his regt. specified:—Ensign A. J. Brander, 2nd battalion.

Lieut. col. S. J. Hire, staff corps, asst. adjt. gen., having returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the Sirhind div.

Official notification has been received of the undermen. officers of the 7th foot having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regts. specified:—Major G. F. Herbert, 1st battalion; Capt. H. A. Little, 2nd battalion; and Lieut. W. W. Rynd, 1st battalion.

## CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

Nov. 26.—No. 236.—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Central India Horse:—

Lieut. Taylor, 2nd squad. subalt. of the 2nd regt., is transf. to the 1st regt., and apptd. to officiate as 1st squad. subalt.

Lieut. Neill, officg. 2nd squad. subalt. of the 2nd regt. (on probation), is apptd. to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

Lieut. Showers, 2nd squad. subalt. of the 1st regt. (on probation), is transf. to the 2nd regt., and apptd. to receive charge of the qrmr.'s office.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## LOCK HOSPITALS.—FURNITURE.—CANTONMENT FUNDS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Qrs., Simla. Nov. 18.*—No. 345.—Government has been pleased to approve of the following scale of furniture for lock hospitals, viz.:—One almirah for medicines, one writing table, two chairs, cots according to number of patients, one washhand basin and stand, one examination table, and lantern, one iron kettle, one night-lamp, four towels, one filter stand with gurras.

2. Medical officers in charge of lock hospitals are to arrange for the supply of the furniture; and when cantonment funds cannot meet the expense, bills for the cost incurred should be paid just as all other expenses of the lock hospitals are so as to prevent the multiplication of separate claims in the pay department.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.—OFFICERS.

No. 347.—In continuation of G.O. No. 273, dated Sept. 8, and with reference to G.G.O. No. 708, 1864, all officers of the royal artillery, and new line regiments, who formerly belonged to the Indian (Bengal) service, are again reminded of the necessity that exists for reporting their arrival from and departure for England, or elsewhere beyond sea, to the military authorities at the several ports of embarkation or debarkation; as, in the absence of this information, the statements of the length of service and leave of the officers in question cannot be correctly recorded in the military department.

## COURTS MARTIAL.

No. 348.—With reference to para. 1514 of the Queen's regulations, 1868, the following instructions are issued in supercession of those contained in the Adj. gen.'s circular No. 64, dated July 22, 1863, which were based on the regulations of 1859, page 391, para. 69:—

The proceedings of detachment courts martial held by officers commanding stations shall be prepared in duplicate; the original to be sent after confirmation to the regiment to which the prisoner belongs for insertion in the court-martial book, and the duplicate to be deposited in the staff office of the confirming officer.

## SCHOOLS.

No. 351.—With reference to the adjt. gen.'s circular, No. 92, of Nov. 29, 1867, G.O. No. 9 of 1867, and adjt. gen.'s circular, No. 32, of March, 1868, the following extract from Horse Guards letter, dated July 28 last, is published for the information and guidance of British regiments:—

"The Field Marshal C. in C. is pleased to approve of the summer examination of the regimental school by the schoolmaster being remitted in the case of regiments serving in India, it being provided that, when a regiment is ordered on a long march or for return to England earlier in the winter than the usual Christmas holidays, the examination shall be held at the latest convenient day antecedent to the march."

## PAY.—STAFF CORPS.

No. 352.—In continuation of G.O. No. 133, of April 30 last, the following letter from the military department to the controller of military accounts, No. 529, dated Oct. 23 last, is published for general information and guidance:—

"Referring to your letter No. 359E, dated June 10, 1868, and previous correspondence on the subject, I am desired to acquaint you that H.E.

the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to decide that officers who may be appointed to native regiments as probationers for the staff corps, subject to passing the examination, are to be allowed the full regimental pay and allowances of their rank, *without horse allowance*, whether present with the corps to which they may be attached, or absent on duly authorised leave."

#### THE RELIEFS—FORAGE PARTIES.

*Head Qrs., Umballa, Nov. 23.*—Owing to the general and increasing scarcity of forage, with the sanction of Government the following troops of the mounted branches, ordered to move in the relief of 1868-69, will stand fast at their respective stations:—

#### Royal Artillery.

D Battery, A	Brigade	...	...	At Meerut.
H	F	"	...	At Umballa.
C	16th	"	...	At Barrackpore.
E	16th	"	...	At Sangor.
D	19th	"	...	At Mooltan.
F	19th	"	...	At Meean Meer.
G	19th	"	...	At Jullundur.

#### British Cavalry.

5th Lancers	...	At Lucknow.
20th Hussars	...	At Cawnpore and Sydn Bowlie.
21st Hussars	...	At Umballa.

#### FAMILY REMITTANCES TO THE CAPE.

*Fort William, Nov. 19.*—With reference to G.G.O. No. 601 of June 6, 1862, under which commissioned officers are permitted to make family remittances to the Cape of Good Hope, it is hereby notified, under the authority of H.M.'s Government, that the privilege will be extended to officers employed in India who may desire to make such remittances under the provisions of that order to Tasmania and other British Colonies, to which non-commissioned officers and soldiers are already allowed to make family remittances.

#### DEFINITION OF THE TERM "EXTRA-REGIMENTAL."

No. 1,091.—It is hereby notified that the term "extra regimental," used in G.G.O. No. 755 of 1865 [publishing rules on the subject of the appointment of interpreters] is intended to include duty as interpreter unconnected with the regiment to which the officer may be permanently attached; but that in such cases it must be clearly shown that no officer is available for the duty of interpreter in the regiment in which the Court is convened.

#### DUTIES OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

*Fort William, Nov. 26.*—No. 1,105.—It having been brought to notice of the Govt. of India that a misconception exists as to the duty of warrant officers belonging to departments to salute officers holding commissions from her Majesty, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the rule laid down in Section 38, Article 38, of the Military Regulations, is equally binding on all warrant officers not holding honorary commissions as it is upon non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

**NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.**—H.E. the Governor General is pleased to nominate David Cowie, Esq., of Calcutta, to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations only.

**THE MYSORE COMMISSION.**—In consequence of the approaching departure of Major C. Elliot, C.E., superintendent of the Astagram division, on sick leave to Europe, the following temporary arrangements in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council:—Capt. Campbell, secretary to the commissioner, to officiate as superintendent of the Astagram division, v. Major Elliot. Capt. Clarke, deputy superintendent, 2nd class, to officiate as secretary to the commissioner, v. Capt. Campbell.

**OFFICIAL VISITORS TO JAILS.**—The following officers are appointed to be official visitors of the jails at their respective stations from Jan. 1 next:—The magistrates of Jessore, Hooghly, Midnapore, Backergunge, Myensing, Purneah, Shahabad, Burdwan, Dinapore, Tirhoot, Sarun, Gya, Bancoorah, Rajshahye, Nudda, Tipperah, Furreedpore, Rungpore, Sylhet, Cuttack, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Chittagong, Boerbhoom, Chumparun, Noakhally, Balasore, Pubna, Bograh, Howrah, and Poooree; the deputy commissioners of Lohardugga, Cachar, Durrung, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, Kamroop, Gawalparah, Luckimpore, Nowgong, and Darjeeling; and the assistant commissioner of Deoghur.

**MAGISTERIAL POWERS, BENGAL.**—The following officers are vested with the powers of a magistrate in the districts mentioned, under date of Nov. 16:—Mr. J. Ward, in Burdwan; Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, in Shahabad; Mr. J. A. Craven, in Chittagong; Mr. W. M. Clay, in the Western Doonars; and Mr. H. Rattray, in South Bengal Pargunnahs. The following officers are vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, and deputy collector, in the districts mentioned:—Mr. A. W. Cochran, in Tipperah; Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, in Midnapore; Mr. R. M. Waller, in Bancoorah; and Mr. J. F. Campbell, in Assam. Mr. E. Fisher is vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class in Sarun.

**CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following civilians obtained leave of absence during November:—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. Paske, civil surgeon of Mirzapore, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same; in continuation of notification No. 2,983, dated the 3rd June, 1868, a further extension of leave for four months, on m.c., has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to Mr. Clarke, executive engineer, 1st grade, public works department, North-Western Provinces; privilege leave of absence for one

month is granted Mr. Lyons, overseer, 5th division, grand trunk road, with effect from the 15th December, 1868; subsidiary leave for thirty days is granted to Lieut.-col. Crichton, C.B., deputy commissioner, Hoshungabad, from the 5th January, 1869; Mr. Charles, an assistant superintendent in the telegraph department, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 3rd November last; Mr. Ogilvie, assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazi, has privilege leave for six weeks from 15th December, 1868.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 2nd November:—Cornet Herdman and Vet. surg. Stanley, 5th lancers; Lieuts. Elles and Clarke, D battery 8th brigade R.A.; Gunners Delaney and Jackson, B battery 8th brigade R.A.; Lieut. Plunkett, R.E.; Lieut. Hopkins and Schoolmaster Gooding, 1st battalion 6th foot; Lieut. Egan, and Privates McKenna and Thompson, 1st battalion 11th foot; Ens. Abbott, 37th foot; Colour sergeant Coley, and Privates Duggan, Hartigan, and Poole, 55th foot; Lieut. Richardson, 88th foot; Lieut. Brydon, 101st foot; Privates Francis and Geale, 102nd foot; Capt. Elton, late 74th N.I.; Apothecary Logg, M.R.C.S., Apothecary Ellis, Hospital steward Keefe, and Hospital apprentice Swaries, subordinate medical department. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 2nd November last:—Captain Murray, Royal artillery; Lieut. Ross, Royal artillery; Ensign Birch, 58th foot; Lieut. Schmidt, 109th foot; Private Moorcroft, 109th foot; Assistant apothecary Beachwood, subordinate medical department. The undermentioned officers are reported, by the board of examiners at Fort William, to have passed in the higher standard in Hindoostanee, on the 2nd November last:—Lieut. Brough, Royal artillery; Lieut. Trotter, 93rd foot; Captain Graham, late 4th European light cavalry; Ensign Gubbins, 2nd wing subaltern, 37th N.I., probationer staff corps; Lieut. Wood, 103rd foot, is reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee, in the Madras presidency. The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to the charge of the convalescent depots specified:—Staff surgeon Kellett, to the Landour depot; Staff surgeon Norris, to the Murree depot.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. Tyrwhitt, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy inspector general of police, N.W.P.; Major Roberts, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissary general; and Capt. Read, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer 5th regiment Punjab frontier force; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 31. Lieut. Conolly, R.A., 1st subaltern Peshawar Mountain Battery; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 31. Major Jervis, of the Bengal staff corps; Capt. Barlow, of the late 54th regt. of N.I.; Lieut. G. P. Cumming, of the Bengal staff corps; and Asst. surg. Skardon; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 13. Major (brevet lieut. col.) Johnson, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant secretary to the Govt. of India, military department; Major Briggs, of the Bengal staff corps, sub-assistant commissary-general; Lieut. (brevet capt.) Ruxton, of the late 56th regt. N.I.; Lieut. McNeile, R.E.; Lieut. Blair, R.E.; and Lieut. McNeile, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Punjab; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 14. Lieut. Eliot, of the general list, infantry, and Surgeon major Squire, of the medical dept.; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 24. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) Turnbull, of the Bengal staff corps, superintendent and agent for army clothing; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 31. Lieut. Crohan, of the general list, infantry; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 2. The following officers returned from furlough during November last:—Lieut. col. Daly, political agent at Malwa, has reported his return from England; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 31. Mr. Elliot Colvin, superintendent of the Terai Pergunnahs, reported his arrival at Bombay on 1st inst., from the leave granted him, dated Feb. 13 last. The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Mr. Colvin to enable him to rejoin his substantive appointment. Mr. R. Taylor, Bengal Civil Service, returned to duty from furlough on Nov. 25. The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State members of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal establishment, reported their arrival in India on Nov. 26:—Messrs. John Barlow and Cecil Ansdell Wilkins. The following officer has returned from furlough:—Lieut. Skene, of the general list, infantry; date of arrival at Fort William, Oct. 27. The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Capt. Mitchel, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 4th regiment of N.I., Capt. D. S. Buist, of the Bengal staff corps, Capt. Macintyre, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor rifle) regiment, and Capt. Baillie, of the invalid battalion; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 7.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The following civilians obtained furlough to Europe in November last, on m.c., under the last new rules, unless otherwise stipulated:—The following order, issued by the resident of Hyderabad, is confirmed, dated 24th October, granting Captain Henchy, commanding No. 2 light field horse battery, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's leave from 1st January, 1869, or date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Lieut.-col. Smith, 2nd in command and wing officer 28th (Punjab) regiment N.I., for two years; Lieut. Lindsay, of the Bengal staff corps, adjutant, 8th Bengal cavalry, for two years; Lieut. Western, executive engineer, Allypore division, Ganges Canal, irrigation branch, department of public works, North-Western Provinces, for one year; 2nd Captain Lang, of the Royal engineers, department of public works, and assistant to chief engineer, and assistant secretary, Oudh, for two years, private affairs. The undermentioned orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, are confirmed; granting furlough (m.c.) to the undermentioned officers:—No. 714, dated 4th November, 1868, Major Garden, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy quartermaster-general, for one year; No. 723, dated 11th November, 1868, Captain Luard, of the Bengal staff corps, for eighteen months; twelve months leave of absence, together with the usual

preparatory leave, is granted to Mr. Catania, extra assistant commissioner, Lullutporo, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same; Mr. Swaine, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade in the telegraph department, availed himself, on the 20th July last, of the fifteen months' sick leave granted to him on August 19th, 1868; Lieut. Gillis, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Upper Sirhind division, is allowed one month's leave from the 1st February next, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to furlough to England; Mr. Wade, accountant, 3rd grade, office of controller of public works accounts, is allowed twelve months' leave, in extension of the leave of the 28th September, 1868; a further period of six months has been granted to the Rev. J. Sharkey, senior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, in extension of the twelve months furlough notified on the 24th July last; Captain Luard, 3rd assistant to the governor-general's agent in Central India, one month's leave from November 3rd, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on m.c.

**MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—Cornet Lord Hamilton, 11th Hussars, to England, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st November, 1868, to the 15th April, 1869; Assistant-surgeon Illingworth, R.H.A., to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage; Captain Handley, 19th foot, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months; Assistant-surgeon Staples, to England, on private affairs, for twelve months; Lieut. Van Homrigh, 36th foot, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months; Lieut. Saportas, 95th foot, to England, for fifteen months. The above furloughs to date from embarkation, and the officers will do duty with troops on the voyage. Lieut. Wood, 103rd foot, to remain at Bangalore, for three months, from the 10th November, on m.c., in extension; Colonel Nicoll, staff corps, to Simla and Lucknow, on private affairs, from the 1st November, 1868, to the 20th January, 1869, under the furlough rules of 1868; Lieut.-col. Anderson (doing duty at Jullundur), to Bombay, on urgent private affairs, from the 5th November, 1868, to the 5th February, 1869; Major Barton (wing officer 25th N.I.) to the hills north of Dehra, from the 10th December, 1868, to the 10th February, 1869, on urgent private affairs, under the furlough rules of 1868; Lieut. Lindsay, adjutant 8th Bengal cavalry, to Calcutta, from the 20th December, 1868, to the 19th January, 1869, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, under the furlough rules of 1868; Colonel Slade, 5th Lancers, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Burnett, Royal Horse Artillery, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; Ensign Brander, 60th foot, to the hills north of Dehra, from the 3rd November, for six months, on medical certificate; Captain Weigall, 77th foot, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required; Captain Wood, 93rd foot, to Calcutta, from the 16th October to the 15th November, on m.c., and to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, on the same account; Lieut. Lloyd, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, on m.c.; Major (brevet colonel) Spurgin, 102nd foot (commandant Poonamallee depot), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, on m.c.; Lieut.-col. Smith, staff corps (2nd in command and wing officer 28th N.I.), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868; Lieut. Iles (quartermaster 41st N.I.), to Calcutta, from the 20th November to the 19th December, on m.c., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, under the rules of 1868; Major Melville, late 2nd European Light Cavalry (2nd in command and squadron officer 19th Bengal cavalry), to Bombay, from the 1st to the 30th December, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, under the rules of 1868.

## Madras.

### MILITARY.

#### APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 1.—No. 428.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:

Col. R. Hamilton, staff corps, dep. sec. to Govt., military dept., to be a brig. gen., 1st class.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major H. D. Abbott, c.s., 31st L.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. E. B. Ramsay, 31st L.I., major in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. H. St. Maur Wynch, 31st L.I., captain in staff corps, to be captain, from Aug. 21, v. Lieut. col. R. Jones, retired.

Major G. Harkness, 25th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. C. P. Molony, 25th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps, to be major; and Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon, 25th N.I., captain in staff corps, to be captain, from Aug. 21, v. Abbott, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Maj. B. Hodson, 7th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps, to be lieutenant col.; Capt. C. H. E. Blomfield, 7th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps, to be major; Lieut. C. F. Moore, 7th N.I., captain in staff corps, to be captain, from Aug. 21, v. Harkness, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Maj. (brevet lieutenant col.) C. D. W. S. Grant, 50th N.I., to be lieutenant col.; Capt. G. T. Hilliard, 50th N.I., major in staff corps, to be major; Lieut. H. M. Gosling, 50th N.I., staff corps, to be captain, from Aug. 21, v. Hodson, prom. and removed from the regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. A. Drury, 51st N.I., captain in staff corps, to be captain, from Nov. 15, v. Sinclair, dec.

#### Alterations of Rank.

Lieut. col. S. Mainwaring, inf., staff corps; Major H. Acton, 2nd N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. W. Hudleston, 2nd N.I., staff corps, from March 6 last, v. De Sausmarez, prom. to major gen.

Lieut. col. A. L. Rishton, inf.; Major W. H. Cuming, 1st N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. G. Tyndall, 1st N.I., staff corps, from March 6, v. Mainwaring, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. col. J. Daniel, inf., staff corps; Major T. C. Longcroft, 16th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. H. H. Foord, 16th N.I., staff corps, from April 20, v. McGoun, dec.

Lieut. col. T. Greenaway, inf., staff corps; Major A. K. C. Kennedy, 46th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. H. T. Duane, 46th N.I., major in staff corps, from April 20, v. Daniel, prom. and removed from the regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of infantry.

Lieut. col. G. Baldock, inf., staff corps; Major A. Ritherdon, 28th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. H. E. Mottet, 28th N.I., staff corps, from April 20, v. Greenaway, prom. and removed from the regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of infantry.

Lieut. col. C. Smith, inf., staff corps; Major E. H. Harrington, 2nd E.L.I., staff corps; and Capt. B. H. Preston, 2nd E.L.I., staff corps, from April 20, v. Baldock, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. col. G. F. Shakespear, inf., staff corps; Major J. J. Jenkins, 26th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. D. McNeill, 26th N.I., staff corps, from April 20, v. Smith, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. col. C. J. Fullerton, inf.; Major R. Benson, 11th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. E. F. H. Armstrong, 11th N.I., staff corps, from April 20, v. Shakespear, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. col. A. L. Steele, inf., staff corps; Major W. N. Pace, 6th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. A. McGoun, 6th N.I., staff corps, from April 22, v. Babington, prom. to major gen.

Lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, inf., staff corps; Major (brevet col.) J. B. Spurgin, 1st M.F. (102nd foot); and Capt. J. Duncan, 1st M.F. (102nd foot), from April 22, v. Steele, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. col. A. Stevens, inf., staff corps; Major G. Nightingale, 18th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. F. M. Raynsford, 18th N.I., staff corps, from April 22, v. Taylor, prom., and removed from the regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. col. H. L. Christie, inf.; Major W. Ramsay, 10th N.I.; and Capt. J. C. Berkeley, 10th N.I., from April 22, v. Stevens prom. and removed from the regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. col. A. C. McMaster, inf., staff corps; Major A. C. Phillips, 36th N.I., staff corps; and Capt. W. G. Ward, 36th N.I., staff corps, from May 3, v. Dobbie deceased.

Lieut. col. W. H. Crichton, c.s., inf., staff corps; Major L. W. Buck, 38th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. J. Lidderdale, 38th N.I., staff corps, from May 3, v. McMaster, prom. and removed from the regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. col. J. R. Mackenzie, inf., 105th foot; Major C. W. Lethbridge, 2nd E.L.I., 105th foot; and Capt. C. F. Bond, 2nd E.L.I., 105th foot, from May 3, v. Crichton, prom. and removed from the regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of infantry.

Lieut. col. G. F. Luard, inf., staff corps; Major L. H. H. Holland, 37th N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. W. W. Pemberton, 37th N.I., staff corps, from May 3, v. Mackenzie, prom. and removed from the regtl. list of lieutenant cols. of inf.

Lieut. col. A. H. Gordon, inf.; Major C. G. H. Coote, 52nd N.I., lieutenant col. in staff corps; and Capt. G. P. Worster, 52nd N.I., staff corps, from May 3, v. Luard, prom. and removed from the regtl. list of lieutenant cols., inf.

## Bombay.

### MILITARY.

BIRDWOOD, Senior lieutenant col., inf., to be col., from Nov. 9, v. Hounner, dec. Dec. 9.

BOLTON, Major, S.C., was placed on gen. duty, Poona, with a view to his BULKELEY, Lieutenant, wing subalt., 2nd N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Ryves, proc. to England on m.c. Dec. 9.

BUSHE, Capt., cadre 15th regt. N.I., is attached to the 15th regt. N.I. CHITTY.—The appt. of Major Chitty to be mily. accountant, v. Col. Vincent, made in G.G.O. No. 682, of Oct. 22, has been confid. by Govt. of India.

FELLOWS.—Ahmedabad station order confid., dated Nov. 24, directing Capt. Fellows, 8th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in add. to his own, dur. abs. of divl. staff on duty.

GORDON, Lieut. J. E., gen. list, squad. subalt. 3rd cav., to be 3rd squad. officer 2nd Scinde horse, and to offic. as adj. during the abs. of Carpendale to Europe.

JOPP, Capt., adj. 18th regt. N.I., to offic. as staff officer at Rajkote.

LYONS.—Regtl. order confirmed, 21st regt. N.I., dated Sept. 28, appg. Capt. Lyons to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his own duties, v. Laurie, deceased.

NICOLSON.—The leave granted to Lieut. Nicolson, gen. list, in G.O. 907, is can. at that officer's request.

PRATT.—Regtl. order confid., 2nd batt. 1st foot, dated Nov. 23, appg. Lieut. Pratt asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from Oct. 28.

SANDERS, Capt., staff corps, to be offic. wing subalt. 24th regt. N.I.

SANDWICH, Lieut., staff corps, to be qmr. 15th regt. N.I. Dec. 3.

SINKINS.—Retl. order confid., 1st batt. 8th foot, dated Nov. 27, apptg. Lieut. Sinkins to offic. as asst. inst. of musk., with effect from Nov. 17.

TANNER, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, 29th N.I., dur. the abs. of Galloway on m.c. to Eur.

TOWER.—Regtl. order, 95th foot, confid., dated Nov. 9, apptg. Ens. Tower to offic. as inst. of musk., pending Herd's rejoining, and Ens. De Salis to be asst. inst. of musk.



TRUEMAN, Capt., staff corps, to com. No. 2 compy. sappers and miners.  
WARDEN.—The serv. of Col. Warden, Bombay staff corps, late dir. Abyssinian trans. train, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. Dec. 5.  
WOODHOUSE, Capt., staff corps, to be offic. qmtr. 30th regt. N.I. Dec. 5.

## ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 9.—No. 502.—The foll. adjustments of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Lieut. cols. J. D. Williams and J. J. Combe, staff corps, to have the position of lieut. col.; and Lieut. col. H. Y. Beale to rank as lieut. col., from March 6 last, in succ. to Birdwood, prom. to major gen.

Cadre 28th Regt. N.I.—Major F. S. Hewett, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Capt. T. E. Britten, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from March 6 last, in succ. to Williams, prom. and removed.

Cadre 18th Regt. N.I.—Major (Lieut. col. in staff corps) G. S. A. Anderson to have the position of major, and Capt. (Major in staff corps) E. N. Marsh to have the position of capt., from March 6 last, in succ. to Combe, prom. and removed.

Cadre 12th Regt. N.I.—Major A. Y. Shortt, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Capt. A. W. Godson to rank as capt., from March 6 last, in succ. to Beale, prom.

## MEDICAL.

DAVIDSON, Asst. surg., is transf. from gen. duty, Poona div., to gen. duty, presy. div., and will travel.

HALLÉN.—The services of Mr. Hallén, inspg. vet. surg., are placed at the disposal of Col. Gaye, R.H.A., for committee duty, in connection with the purchase of remounts for B baty. 18th brig. R.A.

STAFFORD, Staff asst. surg., is directed to proceed to Ahmedabad and assume med. ch. of B baty. 18th brig. R.A. on its march to Kurrachee.

SYLVESTER, Surg. major, M.D., is appd. to the med. charge of 1st regt. N.I., v. Pitman, proceeded to Europe on furl.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the lower standard:—Lieut. F. Roberts, No. 4 battery 5th brigade, R.A., and Mr. A. B. Wynne, officiating deputy superintendent Geological Survey of India.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 1.

5th Lancers.—Capt. W. L. Browne to be major without purch., v. W. G. D. Massy, who becomes supernum. on appt. as an asst. adjt. gen. in India; Lieut. J. E. Gwyther to be capt. without purch., v. Brown; Cornet J. Dennis to be lieut. without purch., v. Gwyther; Oct. 12, 1868. G. R. R. Poole, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Dennis; Jan. 2.

16th Lancers.—F. C. Drummond, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. J. Y. Fullerton, who ret.; Jan. 2.

21st Hussars.—Ens. W. Watt, from 95th foot, to be cornet, v. Neave, prom.; Jan. 2.

2nd Foot.—Capt. H. R. Tucker has been perm. to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; J. S. Collins, gent., to be ensign by purch., v. W. J. Campbell, who ret.; Staff surg. J. N. Shipton to be surg., v. Surg. major F. Cogan, app. to the staff; Jan. 2.

19th Foot.—Lieut. A. E. T. Brown has been perm. to assume the surname of Trotter, in lieu and instead of that of Brown, agreeably with her Majesty's Royal license, as published in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 8.

21st Foot.—Lieut. E. G. Lingard to be capt., by purch., v. E. Walker, who ret.; Ensign A. J. O. Pollock to be lieut. by purch., v. Lingard; T. D. Wilson, gent., to be ensign by purch., v. Pollock; Jan. 2.

46th Foot.—Major C. P. Catty to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Brev. col. A. G. Vesey, dec.; Oct. 19. Capt. and Brev. major J. G. Clarke to be major without purch., v. Brev. col. C. F. Campbell, dec.; Sept. 15. Capt. and Brev. major A. Nicholas to be major without purch., v. Catty; Oct. 19. Lieut. B. E. Brookes to be capt. without purch., v. Brev. major Clarke; Sept. 15. Lieut. F. Grieve to be capt. without purch., v. Brevet major Nicholas; Oct. 19. Lieut. J. M. Lovekin, who has res. his position as probationer for the Indian staff corps, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. Brookes; Sept. 15. Ensign C. C. Pearson to be lieut. without purch., v. Grieve; Oct. 19.

60th Foot.—Staff surg. A. E. T. Longhurst, M.D., to be surg., v. W. W. Mills, dec.; Jan. 2.

77th Foot.—The surname of the ensign prom. from colour serg. of 36th foot, on Sept. 2 last, is "Fenton," and not "Verner," as then stated.

96th Foot.—Ens. C. L. S. Branson to be lieut., by purch., v. R. C. Stevens, who retires; F. Dorling, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Branson; Jan. 2.

101st Foot.—Staff surg. J. Jardine, M.D., to be surg., v. E. Y. Kellett, who exchanges; Oct. 22, 1868.

108th Foot.—The surname of the lieut. prom. capt. on July 7 last is "Laurie," not "Lawrie," as previously stated.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major F. Cogan, from 2nd foot, to be staff surg. major, v. Staff surg. J. N. Shipton, appd. to 2nd foot; Jan. 2.

Staff surg. W. J. Fyfe, M.D., having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be staff surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1867; Dec. 10.

Surg. E. Y. Kellett, from 101st foot, to be staff surg., v. J. Jardine, M.D., who exchanges; Oct. 22, 1868.

Staff Asst. surg. J. Kelly to be staff surg., v. A. E. T. Longhurst, M.D., appd. to 60th foot; Jan. 2.

## BENGAL UNATTACHED LIST.

Lieut. J. S. Melville, Bengal unatt. list, to be capt.; Jan. 2.

## BREVET.

The rank of asst. surg. conferred on Hospital steward J. A. Cooper, in med. charge of H.M.'s Punjab Flotilla, with date of Feb. 19, 1867, to be "honorary," and not "local and temporary" only, as then stated.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. gen. A. T. Maclean, col. of 13th hussars, who died on Dec. 9 last:—

Major gen. R. B. Wood, C.B., to be lieut. gen.; Brevet Col. W. S. R. Norcott, C.B., from lieut. col. h.p., unatt., to be major gen.; Major H. J. King, h.p., late 3rd foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. J. Grimston, R.A., to be major; Dec. 10.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

ALLEN.—At Soory, Beerbhoom, Nov. 28, wife of Rev. J. Allen, B.M.S., son.

BLEWITT.—At Muttra, Nov. 27, wife of H. Blewitt, Customs department, [daughter.]

BURNS.—At Madras, Dec. 1, wife of J. Hamilton Burns, daughter.

CHAMARETT.—At Yeotmahe, Woon District, Nov. 10, wife of Peter Chamarett, civil surgeon, son.

CHARRIER.—At Dinapore, Dec. 3, wife of P. A. Charrier, son.

COHN.—At Calcutta, Dec. 5, wife of Hermann Cohn, son.

DALTON.—At Agra, wife of M. H. Dalton, son.

GRAHAM.—At Dacca, Dec. 2, wife of George Graham, C.S., daughter.

GREY.—At Berhampore, Nov. 30, wife of Edmund Grey, C.S., son.

LUKIN.—At Madras, Dec. 2, wife of Lieut. col. C. O. Lukin, daughter.

MENZIES.—At Rawul Pindee, Nov. 28, wife of J. T. Menzies, daughter.

MILLAR.—At Nagpore, Central Provs., Dec. 4, wife of A. Millar, son.

MILLER.—At Deyrah Dhoon, Nov. 29, wife of Staff Surg. C. M. M. Miller, daughter. [22nd Regt. M.N.I., son.]

MORTON.—At Palamcottah, Nov. 20, wife of Surg. J. S. Morton, M.D., son.

PARKER.—At Rawul Pindee, Nov. 19, wife of Lieut. N. F. Parker, sub-ass. comy. gen., son. [daughter.]

PIRIE.—At Calcutta, Nov. 28, wife of A. H. Pirie, Doveton College, son, prematurely.

POWER.—At Dinapore, Nov. 27, wife of Lieut. C. Power, 105th Regt. L.I., son, prematurely.

ROBERTS.—At Cannanore, Nov. 24, wife of Capt. A. H. Roberts, R.A., son.

SAUBOLLE.—At Chandernagore, Nov. 27, wife of L. E. Saubolle, barrister, daughter.

SMITH.—At Calcutta, Nov. 26, wife of C. G. Smyth, son.

THOMSON.—At Calcutta, Nov. 26, wife of R. Thomson, C.S., daughter.

TROTTER.—At Calcutta, Nov. 29, wife of W. H. Trotter, daughter.

WALKER.—At Deyrah Dhoon, Nov. 28, wife of Lieut. col. J. T. Walker, R.E., daughter.

WOOD.—At Calcutta, Dec. 4, wife of Capt. Wood, 93rd Highlanders, son.

## MARRIAGES.

BISS.—SYKES.—At Calcutta, Nov. 24, R. L. Biss to Annie E., daughter of James Sykes.

CARTER.—MARSHALL.—At the Fort Chapel, Dec. 7, Wm. H. Carter, commander ship *Helen R. Cooper*, of New York, to Mary L., daughter of George Marshall, of Bourbon. [Fernandes.]

D'CUNHA.—FERNANDES.—At Damaun, Nov. 26, F. D'Cunha to Anne M. Gordon—YOUNG.—At Kurnool, Dec. 1, G. Gordon, civil engr., Bellary, to Alice S., daughter of the late Lieut. col. H. Young.

HERNANDEZ.—HART.—At Moorgehatta, Nov. 28, Leon Hernandez, Rangoon, to Maria Isabella, dau. of D. Hart, Trinidad, British West Indies.

HICKIE.—BARTLETT.—At Calcutta, Dec. 6, Edward G. Hickie to Mary C., daughter of G. W. Bartlett, Esq.

JACK.—SHORTT.—At Calcutta, Dec. 3, Evan A. Jack to Caroline Mary, daughter of late Lieut. col. W. T. Shortt, 87th B.I. Fusiliers.

KERTLAND.—GOWER.—At Howrah, Dec. 3, J. C. Kertland, E.I.R., to Emma, relict of the late Benjamin Gower, of Howrah.

KING.—NICOL.—At Calcutta, Nov. 27, Geo. King, M.B., Assist. surg., to Jeanie A., daughter of late G. J. Nicol, Esq., M.D.

ROBERTS.—PARKER.—At Nynsee Tal, Nov. 17, H. Roberts, of Mirzapore, to Harriet M., daughter of late J. P. Parker.

SHERMAN.—RUSSELL.—At Madras, Dec. 2, Fredk. O. Sherman to Mary C., daughter of late W. H. Russell.

WALLIS.—EVANS.—At Calcutta, Dec. 2, Charles T. Wallis to Helen A., daughter of Capt. E. Evans, commander of the ship *Glenhaven*.

## DEATHS.

ABRAHAM.—At sea, on board the *s.s. Delhi*, Sept. 11, Charles E., son of R. Abraham, aged 25. [3 years.]

BISHOP.—At Entally, Nov. 30, Percy C., son of William C. Bishop, aged BROWN.—At Madras, Nov. 27, George Brown, Madras Rail., aged 35.

CHISHOLM.—At 12, Sudder-street, Nov. 27, Jane Seton, daughter of the late G. W. Chisholm, aged 54.

DALTON.—At Agra, Dec. 1, infant son of M. H. Dalton.

KEATES.—At Dacca, Dec. 4, Penelope, wife of William Keates, dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Dacca circle. [aged 18.]

LOWRY.—At Coconada, Sept. 23, Edward Lowry, of the ship *Cheviot*, METCALFE.—At Dera Ismael Khan, Nov. 25, Katharine Ada, child of Asst. Surg. Fenwick Metcalfe, Bengal Army, aged 10 months.

ROSS.—At Madras, Dec. 3, Randolph M., son of B. J. Ross, aged 16.

SHERLOCK.—At Etawah, Dec. 2, Mary D., daughter of T. T. Sherlock, civil surgeon, aged 18 months.

WATSON.—At Chinchpoogly Hill, Dec. 6, Elizabeth M., daughter of James L. Watson, executive engr., Madhopoor, Punjab, aged 6 months.

WINSOM.—At Neongumbaukum, Dec. 5, Lieut. col. G. V. Winsom, R.E., aged 42.

WOOD.—At Bandora, Nov. 27, wife of G. S. Wood, B. B. and C. I. Rail.

WRIGHT.—At Madras, Dec. 6, John Brooks, son of Rev. Stewart Wright, aged 3 years.

## Home.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS ON INDIA.**—It has been notified that the Secretary of State for India in Council does not intend to draw any more bills on India during the remainder of the present official year—that is, till after the 31st March next.

**GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.**—Shareholders of the Great Southern of India Railway Company received their warrants on Friday for the half-year's interest on their stock, payable at the Union Bank of London. The interest on the mortgage bonds of the company is also payable on presentation of the coupons.

**NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.**—At a special general meeting of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited), to be held on the 14th inst., resolutions will be proposed for the purpose of subdividing the present shares of the company into shares of the value of £1 each, and for making the necessary amendments in the articles of association.

**TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—CHATHAM, Jan. 3.—Detachments of the Royal Horse Artillery, 14th, 18th, and the Depot Brigade, to the number of 250 men of all ranks, are ordered to embark on Wednesday (this day), on board the screw steamer *Helvetia*, which has been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops to India. The following officers proceed with the troops:—Captain S. J. Nicholson, Lieut. E. H. Holley, and Lieut. A. T. Wintle.

**DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL GOLD.**—The death of Lieut.-general William George Gold has been reported at the Horse Guards. He was colonel of the 53rd (the Shropshire) Regiment of Foot, and had seen considerable service in India, where he served as lieut.-col. of the 53rd in the campaign on the Sutlej, including the affair of Buddiwal, the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, where he was wounded, and commanded the regiment during the subsequent operations.

**DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL HAMILTON.**—The death of Major-general Walter Hamilton, C.B., is announced. The late Major-general entered the army in 1819 and commanded the 78th Highlanders in Havelock's column during its memorable doings in India in 1857. He had a horse shot under him at Cawnpore. He commanded the left Infantry Brigade in the several actions leading to and ending in the relief of Lucknow and its subsequent defence. He also distinguished himself in the Persian war of 1857.

**CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.**—The consecration of the new Bishop of Bombay, the Very Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, Dean of Cape Town, took place on Sunday, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Dr. Douglas was admitted to the Episcopate by the imposition of the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other prelates and priests who were present. The Rev. H. W. Burrows, B.D., vicar of Christ Church, St. Pancras, preached the sermon on the occasion.

**ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, Dec., 1868.**—The following are the names of the successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, nominated by the Secretary of State for India, with the number of marks obtained by each:—W. E. Bristow, 3,781; H. M. Brice, 3,760; F. R. Martin, 3,518; E. G. Reilly, 3,462; J. W. Wray, 3,437; E. A. Barclay, 3,331; W. O. Harris, 2,464; R. T. Ommaney, 2,365; G. A. Macintire, 2,355; J. E. Simeon, 2,344; F. B. Dawes, 2,033; and W. J. Hume, 1,596.

## India Office.

Jan. 4, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. A. J. Elliot, H. Balfour, D. G. Barkley, Hon. R. Spankie, Mr. W. C. Hewby (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. McQuhae.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. T. B. Curtis (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. G. Newnham, 17th Cav.; Lieut. W. R. Bunbury, Staff Corps; Capt. G. A. Baker, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Western, Engrs.; Lieut. col. C. Reay, Staff Corps; Major G. L. Fraser, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. F. Marshall, Engrs.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. Stubbs, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Swiney, Staff Corps; Capt. A. T. Searle, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. Withers, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. R. N. Cust, 3 mo.; J. C. Gilliland (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. P. Down, 3 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Asst. surg. G. Grant, Med. Estab., 2 mo.; Lieut. E. J. Webber, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Atkins, Inf., 6 mo.; Major G. A. F. Houchen, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Capt. W. F. Fergusson, Cav., 6 mo.; Col. J. R. Becher, C.B., Engrs., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Major E. L. M. Evans, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major G. B. Bowen, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. A. H. A. Colvill, Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. R. T. Snow, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. D. Owen, Cav., 4 mo.; Conductor J. Furlong, 6 mo.; Capt. F. W. Jones, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. J. Money, W. T. Church, V. T. Taylor, A. C. Howard (Uncov.), W. Clark (Uncov.), E. H. Fenn (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Asst. surg. C. Hatchell, Med. Estab.; Capt. S. T. Trevor, Engrs.; Capt. H. M. Pratt, Staff Corps; Ensign J. Lynch.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. G. Tyndall, Staff Corps; Surg. major G. P. Fitzgerald, Med. Estab.; Conductor J. Seaward; Capt. H. G. Thomson, Staff Corps; Capt. C. J. Darrah, Engrs.; Col. R. Woolley, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. R. Bythell, Staff Corps; Major J. D. Hall, Staff Corps; Conductor R. Morrow; Lieut. J. Hibbert, Inf.; Col. H. J. Day, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**PALMER**—The wife of Capt. W. C. Palmer, late Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at 20, Brondesbury-villas, Kilburn, N.W., Dec. 29.

**PRICHARD**—The wife of H. G. Prichard, Esq., Solicitor, Madras, of a daughter, at Dunhallion-house, Belsize-park, London, Dec. 27.

**SHAW**—The wife of E. W. Shaw, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 25, Wellington-square, Ayr, Dec. 24.

**TAYLOR**—The wife of Major T. Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Dec. 29.

### MARRIAGES.

**FREELAND—CATHCART.**—Basil Freeland, Esq., of Liverpool, to Helen E. J., daughter of Lieut. col. Charles Cathcart, of the Bombay Army, at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, Dec. 20.

**GARDINER—GARRETT.**—Spencer Gardiner, Esq., Lieut. Royal Art., to Charlotte A., daughter of the late Robert B. Garrett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at St. Philip's Church, Kensington, Dec. 30.

**GREEN—HERBERT.**—John P. Green, of the Middle Temple, barrister, and of Bombay, to Theresa, daughter of J. R. Herbert, Esq., at Our Lady's Church, St. John's-wood, Dec. 29.

**KEMBALL—SHAW.**—Colonel Sir Arnold Kemball, Royal Art., K.C.S.I., C.B., to Anna Fanny, third daughter of A. N. Shaw, Esq., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Dec. 29.

**MARRIOTT—CAVENDISH.**—Sir William H. Smith Marriott, Bart., of The Down House, Dorset, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, of Thornton Hall, Bucks, at St. Michael's Church, Thornton, Bucks, Dec. 22.

**MUNNS—CLEVERLY.**—Arnold S. Munns, Esq., of Sydenham, Kent, to Charlotte Anne, daughter of the late Hugh Cleverly, Esq., of Bombay, at Christ Church, Streatham-hill, Dec. 29.

**PRINGLE—CHISHOLME.**—Robert Pringle, Esq., M.D., Surgeon H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Christina M., daughter of the late John S. Chisholme, Esq., of Stiches, N.B., at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Dec. 29.

**RISELEY—BROWN.**—Thomas Riseley, late of Calcutta, to Rebe, daughter of the late Robert Brown, Esq., of Carlisle, at St. Georges', Hanover-square, Dec. 30.

**WARNER—HUMFREY.**—Henry Lee Warner, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Eleanor, daughter of Robert B. Humfrey, Esq., of Wroxham-house, Norfolk, at Wroxham Church, Norfolk, Dec. 29.

### DEATHS.

**BUTCHER**—Lieut. col. James E. Butcher, Madras Army, at 1, Alma-road, Clifton, Bristol, aged 67, Dec. 30.

**CARNAC**—Admiral Rivett-Carnac, at 34, Seymour-street, Portman-square, aged 73, Jan. 1.

**GRAY**—Major Frederick Gray, late of the Madras Army, at Notting-hill, aged 63, Dec. 28.

**HARRIS**—Captain John P. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, at 16, Eccleston-square, S.W., aged 33, Dec. 26.

**LUSHINGTON**—Emily, daughter of Edmund Law Lushington, Esq., at Park-house, near Maidstone, aged 19, Dec. 25.

**PHILLIPS**—Elizabeth E., the wife of Capt. Horatio Phillips, and daughter of the late Lieut. col. Griffiths Holmes, C.B., of the Bengal Army, at Notting-hill, aged 36, Dec. 25.

**RAMSAY**—Major-general James Ramsay (retired), H.M.'s Indian Army, at 46, Bryanston-square, aged 60, Dec. 26.

**WRAY**—Emma S., widow of the late Lieut. col. John Wray, Deputy Quartermaster general of the Bombay Army, at West Malvern, Dec. 24.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28. Twilight, Singapore.—29. Medan, Calcutta; City of Delhi, Calcutta; Aboukir, Calcutta; Bolton Abbey, Calcutta; Clydesdale, Calcutta; Channel Light, Rangoon.—31. Satellite, Ceylon; Benledi, Calcutta; Michael Scott, Calcutta; Veronica, Ceylon; Queen Bee, Colombo.—Jan. 1. Percuss, Madras; Oriana, Calcutta; Benton, Calcutta; Countess Russell, Madras.—2. Gavin Steel, Calcutta; Hurkaru, Madras; Prince of Wales, Kurrachee; Epita, Manila; William Lindsay, Kurrachee; Isabella Blyth, Mauritius.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31. Helen Wallis, Madras; Oriflamme, Bombay; Falcon, Bombay; Kingdom of Italy, Madras; Pembroke Castle, Bombay; Southern Queen, Kurrachee; Albert Victor, Calcutta.—Jan. 1. Jane Henderson, Rangoon; Virginia, Mauritius; Dolbadern Castle, Calcutta; Tantalion Castle, Calcutta; Bianca, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, Jan. 2.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Pearce, Mrs. P. Harris and infant, Mr. G. Beyts, Mr. J. Humphreys, Mr. C. A. Rowlandson, Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Mrs. Colston, Mr. T. Hamilton, Mr. D. Flint, Rev. W. and Mrs. Clark and two infants.

From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. D. Bethune, Mr. J. F. Robertson, Major and Mrs. Bogio, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bythell, Col. G. Moir, Rev. T. French, Rev. J. M. Knott, Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. and Miss Douglas, Rev. C. Kirk, Rev. A. Sherring, Mr. F. Lockwood, Capt. Hill, Capt. White, Mr. W. P. Duff, Capt. Godman, Mrs. Heathcote, Mr. G. Plate.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Villiers Taylor, Mr. Dearden, Mrs. Bradford and infant, Mr. L. D. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. King and infant, and Mr. G. Hillyard.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. R. F. Lewis, Mrs. R. C. Laurence, Mrs. Lawrence and infant, Mr. W. Duncan, Mrs. Strachey and infant, Mr. H. G. Batten, and Mr. W. Laing.

Suez to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. A. Mears, and Mrs. Cholmeley.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. R. D. Thorpe.

Suez to MADRAS.—Mr. Beaumont.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Thomson, Mrs. Pottinger and two children, Rev. A. Eschelbach, Mrs. Sylvester, Mr. R. Hollis, Miss Allen, Mrs. May, and Mrs. Brine.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. O. Nolke, Mr. Wake, and Mrs. A. Gordon.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Skinner.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Kydd and infant, and Mrs. Duncan.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Miss Black.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Steel.

Suez to SINGAPORE.—Dr. C. R. Von Scherzer.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Dawbarn.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Sir T. Dick Lauder.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Messrs. Kidstone (two).

JANUARY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Murphy, and Lieut. H. French.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Gambier, Lieut. W. Joyce, Mr. W. Pomeroy, jun., and Rev. R. P. Little.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Sir T. Dick Lauder.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lord M'Duff, Mr. Moreton, Col. Fraser, and Mr. C. Bell.

JANUARY 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lewis, and Mrs. Nicolay and infant.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Addis, and Rev. C. and Mrs. Tollemache.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. T. W. Saunders, and Col. Graves.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. Carnegie, and Rev. W. Miller.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. W. Halsey, Capt. S. T. and Mrs. Trevor, Dr. Pringle, Lieut. Vallings, and Mr. H. W. Vidal.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Cazalet, Mr. R. Pottinger, Mr. J. J. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. C. Browne and child, and Mr. Angus.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Burn and infant, Miss Stevens, and Miss Maxwell.

Suez to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Stallknecht.

MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. Doornik, Mrs. and Miss Van Delden, and two Messrs. Van Delden.

MARSEILLES to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Sir. B. C. Pine.

JANUARY 30.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Probyn, Mrs. H. D. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Ormsby, and Mrs. Carnegie.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 a.m., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, Chita, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 a.m., on the Saturdays, January 9th and 23rd, February 6th and 20th, and March 6th and 20th.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 p.m., on the Fridays, January 15th and 29th, February 13th and 27th, and March 13th and 27th.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Marcellles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9s. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

BOOKS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marcellles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marcellles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marcellles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marcellles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursdays, January 21st, February 18th, and March 18th.

THE TRIBES OF THE N.-W. FRONTIER.—Our letter from the North-West Frontier reports all quiet. The trifling misunderstanding with the Salarzaies, a tribe on the Eusufzaie Frontier, is not likely to come to anything. Our troops maintain the blockade established some months ago, and one-half of the tribe is already penitent and desirous of renewing friendly relations with us; while the other half holds aloof, fearing the Akhoond's anger if it sues for peace with us. The Bazaotee tribe in the Afreedie country opposite Kohat, who gave offence some time back, have not yet made the amende for their misconduct, but as it would be useless to attempt a campaign there with less than 20,000 men, our Government remain quiet, under the impression that in the present instance "discretion is the better part of valour."—*Mofussilite*.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	94
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca)	...	944	944
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	944	944
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	96	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	91½	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	91½	91½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	—	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	91	91
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	1,000 as equivalent to	102
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...	£100.	104½
5 per Cent. of 1858-59	...	—	100½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	—	—

## India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½d.					
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.					
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.					

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	...	Shut.
India 5 per cent.	...	...	112½
India 4 per cent.	...	...	102½
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	...	103½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	...	91½
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	...	...	105½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	...	109½
India Stock Debentures, 1868	...	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	...	105½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...	104
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...	104½
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...	par to 1s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...	20s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...	10s. to 7s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	102½ to 103
Ditto F Shares	...	18	...
Calcutta and S.E. (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	...
Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	105 to 106
East Indian	...	100	108 to 109
Ditto L Extension	...	15	½ to 1½ pm.
G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	105
Ditto (new)	...	10	½ to 1 pm.
Ditto	...	4	½ to 1 pm.
Great S. of India (Limited)	...	100	103½ to 104½
Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	...	100	95 to 97
Ditto 5 per cent.	...	100	107 to 108
Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	...	100	100
Oude and Rohilkund, gu. 5 per cent.	...	all	103½ to 104½
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	...	2½	par to ½ pm.
Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	101½ to 102½
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	87 to 89
Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	101 to 102
Ditto	...	2	par to ½ pm.
Punjab (5 per cent.)	...	100	100½ to 101½
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) B	...	10	44 to 54
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	...	all	20 to 21
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	...	all	29 to 30
Land Mortgage Bank of India	...	all	78 to 82
Oriental Bank Corporation	...	all	42½ to 43½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas (Limited)	...	all	34 to 4
New	...	4	1½ to 1 dis.
Ceylon Company (Limited)	...	10	34 to 3 dis.
East India Irrigation and Canal	...	all	20 to 22
East India Land (Limited)	...	8	6 to 4 dis.
Madras Irrigation and Canal	...	100	105
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	...	6	24 to 1½ dis.
North Assam Tea (Limited)	...	5	7 to 5 dis.
Ditto B	...	all	9 to 8½ dis.
Oriental Financial	...	11	— to — dis.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	...	all	40 to 51
Ditto New, 1867	...	10	2 to 1 dis.

CHOLERA.—The *Bangalore Herald* of the 2nd December hears from Secunderabad that the 21st Fusiliers, which left that station on the 14th November, have been ordered back on account of cholera breaking out among the men. Thirty men are said to have died of it. Cholera has also broken out among the natives. The Rifles at Bellary are still encamped out, and two men have succumbed to the disease.

## Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 29th December, 1868.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,—That the Advertisement from this Office, dated the 23rd December, 1867, stating "that the RATE of INTEREST of FOUR per CENT. on East India Bonds will Cease and Determine on the 1st January, 1869, and that from and after that date such Bonds will carry Interest at the rate of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum," is CANCELLED, and the Rate of Interest on East India Bonds will therefore continue, as at present, at Four per Cent. per Annum.  
M. E. GRANT DUFF.

INDIA OFFICE, 10th December, 1868.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That it is intended to SEND to INDIA annually a certain NUMBER of YOUNG MEN, Trained and Educated for ultimate EMPLOYMENT in the Higher Branches of the Department for the Conservation and Management of the FORESTS under the Government of India.

Eight Young Men will be selected in February next to go to India at the end of 1871.

The Salary will be at first £200 a-year, and the salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between that sum and £1,900 a-year. Promotions will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies in the higher grades.

Applicants must be British subjects above seventeen and under twenty-five years of age.

As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, Candidates will have to undergo a strict Medical Examination.

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India-office, on or before the 8th of January, 1869, a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in them:—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios, and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid), and plane trigonometry.
5. Free hand and plan drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those Candidates who obtain a certain proficiency in—

1. Surveying and land measuring.
2. The elements of any of the following natural sciences:—  
Mechanical and natural philosophy.  
Chemistry.  
Botany.  
Geology.

If selected, they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in Forestry and cognate sciences for two years and a-half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such Candidates as are favourably reported on by their instructors. In addition to this, if it should be found practicable, the young men will be required to place themselves under an approved Forester in Scotland for a few months before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Under Secretary of State for India, India-office, Westminster.

(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

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3 0 0 BROOCHES, 18-Carat Gold.

£1 0 0 LOCKETS, 18-Carat Gold.

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The Boy's London-made Eton Silver Watch and Chain, in Case... .. 3 15 0

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S. R. Ferguson, Res. Sec., West-end Office, 3, Pall-mall East.

EDINBURGH . . . 3 and 5, George-street (H.O.).

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VOL. XXVII.—No. 848.] LONDON, JANUARY 13, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 19; Agra, December 15; Calcutta, December 15; Madras, December 14.

Bombay was still looking out for the arrival of the new Viceroy, who, as the telegraph has told us, did not show himself there until the 20th December. According to the *Malabar's* news the *Feroze* left Aden on the 10th. All the arrangements for Lord Mayo's reception had been carefully mapped out, and it was generally expected that Bombay would greet her visitor with all the enthusiasm of a genuine belief in his fitness for the post of Viceroy.

A LATER telegram from India informs us of his lordship's arrival at Madras on the 5th of this month.

THE *Gazette of India* contains some further correspondence on the Hazara campaign. Major Pollock, the Commissioner, who had to clench the good work begun by General Wilde's artillery, thus delivers himself on the best mode of dealing with the frontier tribes:—

In dealing with the Pathan tribes of the border, on an occasion like the present, our object should be rather to effect what is called in Oriental phraseology "lifting up their purdahs" than to kill numbers of them, or unceremoniously to impose fines, or to uproot or burn villages, or destroy crops; such punishments, cruel even when rightly directed, fall with the greatest severity on the least guilty members of an offending community, and our best officers, civil and military, have always held similar language.

The Indian Government approves of these ideas, and counsels the civil officers on the frontier to make friends of the tribes around them so far as circumstances may allow. At the same time it preaches the duty of combining the *fortiter in re* with the *suaviter in modo*. Officers must be firm and prompt in dealing with the first symptoms of unfriendly movements. The Government regrets the escape of the Hindustani fanatics, but blames nobody. It has also formally thanked the Maharajah of Cashmere for the aid he rendered in the late campaign.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE is said to have done two things which, at first sight, neutralise each other. He has sanctioned the appointment of a native agent to the Court of Yakoob Khoosh Beghi, the ruler of Yarkand, and has yielded to the prayers of the Maharajah of Cashmere that he should withdraw his agent, Dr. Cayley, from Ladakh. As neither of these statements seems to rest on sure foundations, we may hope that one of them at least will prove altogether baseless. Dr. Cayley can ill be spared from Ladakh, especially if we are to cultivate friendly relations with Kashgar. The ruler of Cashmere may have proved his friendliness on more than one occasion; but we doubt whether his promises with regard to trade would be worth much if our agent were not at hand to encourage him. Besides, it was generally understood that a British agent was to become a yearly visitor at Leh, and on the faith of this understanding not a few traders have started for Ladakh. Without indulging in the strong language wherewith the *Friend of India* deprecates a move that will "bring disgrace on our name throughout Turkistan," and make the Foreign-office "a laughing-stock in every feudatory State," we should like to hear Sir John's reasons for such a step, if he has really taken it.

AMONG other measures inspired or sanctioned by Colonel Keatinge for the relief of famine-stricken Rajpootana is the formation of a Charitable Grain Club at Ajmere, for the purpose of supplying the poor with grain at the lowest possible rate. Weekly sales are to be held of grain procured from a distance, which will be put up in lots of not more than a maund each. There will be separate sales, if need be, for women. No subscriber is to buy grain for his own use or that of his family. Whatever balance of profit may be left on closing the accounts will be laid out on "some work of charity," as the subscribers may see fit. The sum of Rs. 24,500 has already been contributed by eighteen subscribers alone, Colonel Keatinge heading the list with Rs. 2,000. Several other Englishmen contribute from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 each. But the largest sums are placed against native names; one gentleman, Seth Sumeer Mull Oomrid Mull, having put down the handsome figure of Rs. 5,000, four more being down for Rs. 3,000 each, and a sixth for Rs. 1,000.

THE Chiefs of Jowrah and Oodipore have followed the example of their neighbours in the famine-stricken provinces. The former has removed for eight months, from the 28th October, all restrictions on the free passage of grain through his dominions. In addition to a like boon for a period not specified, the latter has directed the construction of relief works and advised the raising of subscriptions in aid of other means for meeting the distress. All accounts from Rajpootana prepare us for the development in a few weeks of suffering as severe as that which wasted Orissa in 1860-61. Sindh, too, has nearly emptied her own granaries already in aid of the Punjab. Another centre of distress seems to have disclosed itself in Khandeish, which is feeling the evil effects of three bad seasons in succession. Food is still there, but not easy of attainment by the Bheels and other poor people, and the public works of the province are quite inadequate to the popular needs. New works however are to be started at once, which include the clearing of old tanks and wells and the making of a road from Challisgaum to Koonoor. Half the revenue will of course be remitted in all villages where the crops have entirely failed.

On the 10th December no news of a collision between Shere Ali and Abdurrahman Khan had reached Peshawar. It seemed however as if a collision was imminent, for the rival armies lay confronting each other, that of Shere Ali being entrenched across the road to Kabul. The game apparently was in his hands, if he waited long enough, for his enemies could neither turn his position nor bring up fresh troops to overwhelm him, the expected reinforcements from Turkistan having been routed by the tribes on the way. Deserters, too, were daily flocking into the Ameer's camp. The fight however, so circumstantially reported some weeks ago, has really come off at last, with the result so long foreshadowed. A telegram received yesterday at the India Office from Major Pollock announces the complete defeat of Abdurrahman Khan, and the consequent firing of Royal salutes at Kabul and Jellalabad. No date nor any particulars are given, but the fact at any rate of a victory for the Ameer seems finally established. The *Bombay Gazette* still insists that a battle, however indecisive, was fought at Bamian about the 12th or 13th November, and is positive that a salute of forty guns was fired at Kabul on the 14th. Be that as it may, the battle of December may be accepted as historical.

WHILE the people at Bombay are considering how to do honour to the new Viceroy, their contemporaries at Calcutta seem unusually sparing of like demonstrations in honour of Sir John Lawrence. The *Friend of India* bewails the immobility of the Bengal Civil Service, which had once "rallied to a man round Sir C. Beadon," and the *Englishman* flatly denies the *Friend's* assertion that the Trades Association meant to console Sir John with a farewell address. There remains then nothing but the doubtful honour of an address from the Missionary Conference, whose testimony in Sir John's favour, however comforting personally to himself, will hardly make up in the public eye for the silence of so many other classes. One would think that some part of the Calcutta community might have paid its farewell homage to a ruler of Sir John's recorded worth and glorious services in days not so very distant. Has he done nothing for the natives even if he has offended his own countrymen? Had he made a farewell progress through the Punjab we might have heard a rather different tale.

ONE of Sir John's last appointments has been the promotion of his private secretary, Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., to the post of Judicial Commissioner in Mysore—a berth which will have to be kept warm for him during his impending absence on sick leave. Another of Sir John's staff, Capt. Randall, has been appointed Agent with the ex-King of Oudh.

THE sudden death at Srinuggur of Mr. R. Thorp, a bitter exponent of royal and official misdeeds in Cashmere, looked so suspicious, that the Punjab Government sent off two doctors to inquire into the matter. He died on the 22nd November, a week after Dr. Cayley had left him in full health, and an hour after he had come in well from his morning walk. Dr. Cayley however went back to examine the body, and found that death had evidently ensued from rupture of the heart.

MEER HAJJI has been convicted at Delhi of murdering Captain Douglas, Commandant of the Palace Guards, on the too memorable 11th May, 1857. Another native is now in arrest charged with the murder of Mr. Simon Fraser and two young ladies on the same occasion.

MR. NOBLE TAYLOR, of the Supreme Council, takes six months' leave of absence on account of ill-health.

WE are glad to see that the India-office proposes to mark its sense of the late Sir H. Edwards's remarkable services by a suitable monument to his memory.

THE questions connected with the retention of a strong frontier post at Peshawar seem to have been set at rest by the scale on which public works at that station are being pushed forward. The barracks and fortifications of Peshawar are estimated to cost £535,000, and as estimates are always below the mark, it is not unlikely that the whole cost will not fall short of three-

quarters of a million. On the European barracks and other works which are nearing completion more than £100,000 had been spent up to last March. Besides the old fort which commands the city, there will be a fortified enclosure for the bulk of the English troops and public offices, and a second enclosure for the sepoy and the bazaars. The latter will be commanded by the former, and the two will be made strong enough for all purposes of defence against an Afghan or a Russian assailant. An inner line of smaller forts will be built at Rawal Pindi, Mooltan, and Hyderabad. It is still a question whether the great arsenal shall remain at Ferozepore or be shifted to Mooltan. To our minds the arsenal had better remain where it is, in the greater likelihood of an invading army taking the direction of the North-West Provinces than that of Sindh. But why not have a second arsenal at Mooltan? The new works at Peshawar will enable us to reduce the present European garrison to about a thousand men in time of peace, and thus to lessen the sickness and mortality for which that station has long been too famous. The sickness caused by overwork in a wide straggling cantonment will at any rate be largely averted by the new arrangement.

THE people in the Central Provinces seem wonderfully alive to the advantages of education. Nearly two-thirds of the expenditure in those provinces for that purpose is defrayed from local sources, and the average cost to the State for each pupil is no more than Rs. 2-2, which is lower than in any other province except the Punjab; Sumbulpore has specially distinguished itself by its zeal in the pursuit of knowledge. Two hundred and forty-nine schools with 13,276 pupils now exist where six years ago there was hardly one school. The school-rooms are overcrowded; the open-air examinations are attended by every adult in the village; girls are learning their lessons side by side with boys. In the last official year the total increase throughout the province consists of 75 schools, 9,353 scholars, and 5,878 daily present. Seven boys matriculated in the Calcutta University. In all the Government schools but two no boy is allowed to begin English until he has reached the Fourth Vernacular Class, and a boy in that class is "expected to be able to read the fourth book fluently, to write correctly from dictation, to work sums to Vulgar Fractions, including Proportion and the Compound Rules, to have a knowledge of the History of India, of the Geography of India, and to be acquainted with the rules of Syntax."

A CONTEMPORARY asks, not without reason, what particular services have won for Mr. J. C. Marshman the Companionship of the Star of India. For want of any sure clue to the answer, we must content ourselves with supposing that the appointment has something to do in some recondite way with Mr. Marshman's services as an Anglo-Indian journalist. For what particular services in that sphere he has thus been rewarded, we leave others to guess. Honours of the same kind are continually bestowed for deserts equally obscure to the world at large. We must accept them in a spirit of humble faith, as happening "all for the best in this best of possible worlds." Mr. Marshman may be the most deserving of men, if we did but know it. In our ignorance we decline to speculate on the exact direction in which the sometime editor of the *Friend of India* proved himself worthy of his present reward; whether he gave timely help to an anxious Government, or spread the light of Christianity among the natives of India, or preached up political doctrines offensive to this or that large section of her Majesty's Indian lieges. Our contemporary is not quite right in quoting this as the "first instance" of an Englishman being thus decorated outside the Indian services. Mr. Fleming, of Bombay, for example, was a merchant when he entered the Legislative Council.

THE Commander in Chief has just issued an order to the effect that officers in the army who become bankrupt through any dishonourable transaction or wilful extravagance will no longer be allowed to hold her Majesty's commission. We imagine that no one except a few possible sufferers will object to this order as superfluous or too severe. Officers and gentlemen cannot complain of being held liable to punishment for dishonourable acts, and the extravagance that is not "wilful" will still be able to show cause for the less rigorous treatment due to mere folly.



**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

**BENGAL.**—Capt. A. Elliot, late 5th Bengal L.C., fourth son of the late Hon. J. Elliot, Bengal C.S., in London, aged 45, Jan. 5.  
**MADRAS.**—Col. Taylor, Military Paymaster, at Madras, Dec. 14.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Sutherland, Surg. major Tresidder, Mrs. Tresidder and two children, Mrs. Luard, Col. and Mrs. Davies, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hutchinson. From MADRAS.—Miss Gibbard, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Kempster and child, Major Hearn, Lieut. col. Rick, Mr. P. Hall. From BOMBAY.—Commander McLearn, R.N., Mrs. Lynch, Mr. Cann, Mr. and Mrs. Sladen and three children.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

Per str. Delta, Jan. 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. D. Adamson, Capt. Benyon, Capt. Montgomery, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Rutland, Mrs. Sutherland. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Bourne and three children, Mrs. Estell and three children, Mrs. W. F. De Fabek and three children, Major and Mrs. F. H. Cook and three children, Capt. J. B. Taylor, Col. Lynch, Lieut. H. Wood, Lieut. Boulderson.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,**

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869.

**BRITISH BURMAH.**

COLONEL FYTCHE'S Report on British Burmah for 1867-68 serves to illustrate the truth of Sindiah's saying about the way in which we English "husband our experience." These yearly reports form excellent landmarks in the domestic history of the provinces subject to our rule. In the case of British Burmah the progress thus registered year by year is specially remarkable. There is no part of our Indian Empire where the people take so kindly to their present masters, or where the development of their material resources can be helped on so easily under proper management. It tells not a little also in our favour that the Peguers have plenty of opportunity for contrasting the advantages of our rule with the misrule prevailing alongside in the dominions of the King of Burmah. Immigrants from the latter keep swelling the yearly increase of people in British Burmah.

In 1867 the population in our own provinces numbered 2,392,311, a gain of nearly 70,000, or 3 per cent. on the previous year. Since 1862 the whole increase has been nearly 400,000. Bassein alone shows a small decrease. In all the other districts the relative increase had been steadily maintained. Nearly 12,000 new houses had been built during the year, an increase fairly corresponding to that of the population. An increase of 8,000 carts and 5,000 cattle speaks well for the prospects of agriculture. Compared with the size of the whole country, the population is small enough, but tested by the amount of cultivated land, the number of people to the square mile is not much below the average of the North-West Provinces. British Burmah now boasts of sixteen towns with more than five thousand people in each. Of the four chief seaport towns Akyab, the smallest, contains 15,536 inhabitants, while in Rangoon, the largest, the numbers amount to 71,189. The increase in the latter during the year was 1,323, whereas Moulmain, the next largest town, shows an increase of 4,137 in the same time. At this rate the capital of the Tenasserim Provinces will have outstripped its rival on the Irrawaddy in two years more.

The trade returns for the year record a marked improvement on those for 1866, the total amounting to nearly ten crores of rupees, or ten millions sterling. This is a gain of two crores on the previous year, but it still lags by three-quarters of a million behind the total for 1865. No small part of the year's increase is due to the imports, which exceed the exports by

nearly eighty-five lakhs of rupees. Of the increase on imports more than twenty lakhs of rupees are set down to cotton piece goods, and nearly ten lakhs to cotton twist, besides seven lakhs and a-quarter to silk fabrics. The whole sum of sixty-seven lakhs on the import of made cotton shows an increase of fifteen lakhs on the average of the last five years. Of cotton twist Burmah imports to the value of thirty-nine lakhs in the year. For woollen piece goods Burmah bids to the amount of nearly thirteen lakhs. In all these articles she deals in proportion far more largely than British India.

Some part of this commercial progress must be traced to the removal of the frontier duties in 1863. In the last five official years the inland export trade of British Burmah has risen from Rs. 63,27,788 to Rs. 1,47,81,178, while nearly the same proportion is discernible in the advance of the import trade for the same time from Rs. 49,61,549 to Rs. 1,06,70,312. The year 1866-7 was a bad year for trade, owing to the rebellion in Upper Burmah, and the returns for that year include only eleven months, but the mere difference between the value of exports in 1865-6 and last year exceeds the whole sum laid out in 1863-4.

Nine-tenths of the cultivated land in Burmah is devoted to rice, the area of rice-land having increased during the year by 43,000 acres. The prevalence of cattle-murrain checked agricultural progress in Akyab. On the other hand, tea was grown successfully in the northern part of that district; Dr. Mountjoy has turned out 14,000 pounds of tea from a plantation of 150 acres. Shirazi tobacco seems to thrive well in Cheduba and Sandoway. European potatoes have been introduced with success into Akyab. Coffee, indigo, and sugar-cane are all found to answer well, but for various reasons, including perhaps the dearness of labour, the cultivation of these staples progresses slowly, and the waste lands remain unsold or untitled. The area of cotton culture has fallen off from 5,420 acres in 1866-7 to 3,433 in the following year. This is mainly owing to the fall in prices, for cotton is evidently indigenous in British Burmah, and has at any rate been grown from time immemorial in the hills of North Arracan. The plant thus grown is an annual, yielding a good crop, and reaching the height of three or four feet. It is sown by the hill tribes along with the paddy early in May, and the picking of it begins in November and December, just after the ripening of the paddy. The picked cotton is neatly packed in drum-shaped baskets of bamboo, each holding about thirty seers, worth in the hills from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3. Most of it however is bought at Akyab at three to five rupees a basket, for the purpose of being made into wearing apparel for the Arracanese.

There is an agricultural garden at Rangoon, to which Government contributes the large allowance of Rs. 100 a month. Under the care however of the Agri-Horticultural Society, already a hundred strong, various experiments in growing tobacco, Carolina and Java rice, coffee, and potatoes, have turned out remarkably well. Both the rice and the tobacco were found to be far superior to any thing of the kind hitherto grown in the province. The attempts at growing a better kind of cotton seem however to have been unsuccessful.

In the department of revenue we find the land-revenue lower by a lakh than in 1866 and by half a lakh than in 1865. On the other hand, the income from forests shows a slight increase, while that from excise and customs is steadily rising. British Burmah is still waiting for an Insolvent Law. The criminal returns show an increase in crimes of violence, due perhaps to the disturbances on the frontier. The schools, in many of which boys and girls are taught together, have increased in number from 151 to 181. There are seven normal and five purely female schools, the latter containing 403 pupils. Of the 182,057 rupees spent on education not more than Rs. 74,321 were defrayed from the Imperial Funds. Altogether Burmah is steadily advancing, but the pace could be quickened by a good system of railways. In this respect we trust that British Burmah will not long be left behind the rest of our Indian Empire.

## THE REVISED MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

THE new Military Furlough Rules of 1868 are again issued in a revised form, and extended to Royal Artillery and Engineer officers, late of the Indian army, holding staff appointments not of a regimental nature. The question of the application of the rules to the officers generally of H.M.'s British forces serving in India remains still under consideration. The term "Furlough Pay," having now a changed and two-fold signification, will be understood as the half-Indian salary converted at the exchange of 2s. for the rupee, whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed. The other changes in the rules, although of a secondary nature, may require some elucidation, which we therefore propose to give.

From time to time, since the promulgation of the first revised rules, they have had to endure a large amount of criticism from many fault-finders. The game however was hardly, we think, worth the candle. Hardly has a leading feature of the code been touched. The only important additional concession is that stipulating that officers may come to England for a month or two, if they so elect, without interference with their status or their pay and allowances in the service.

With these preliminary remarks we may proceed to point out what the various emendations are in the New Military Furlough Rules, now sent home for the confirmation of the India-office. The questions that have been raised regarding the *Civil* rules may be laid aside for the present, their consideration remaining in abeyance, and we confine ourselves to the changes in the military rules. But let us first give a brief *resumé* of the leading features of the original rules. They stipulated as follows:—

The distinction between furlough on sick certificate and on private affairs is nearly abolished. Officers may obtain leave on an allowance of fifty per cent. of their pay and allowances, up to a maximum of £1,200 per annum, the minimum being £250 per annum. Furlough for two years will be allowed without forfeiture of appointment. Officers will be eligible for two years' furlough after eight years' service; a third year after fourteen years' service; and a fourth after twenty years' service. The aggregate amount of furlough, with pay and retention of appointment, is limited to eight years. Sick leave in India, not exceeding one year, will be granted on half staff salary. Privilege leave will be allowed for sixty days in each year without deduction of pay, and the officer will be allowed to proceed where he pleases. All general leave granted in India is to count against service.

Sir John Lawrence, with the most considerate regard for the *individual* as well as general interests of the services, has allowed the above clear-sighted provisions to be modified by emendations of a minor character, the value of which is only appreciable in detail. Sir John has done great service, and conferred a noble boon on the services by the rare penetration and clear-sightedness with which he has planned the Furlough code; and he deserves the thanks of every Indian officer, from the writer and cadet to the magistrate and general officer, for the infinite trouble his Excellency has taken in the matter.

The liberal concessions that have been made however do not appear to have been enough. No sooner had the new system of furlough grants been propounded than, although no objections were taken to the leading features of it, there were those who asked to be heard with regard to minor reforms. Thus, for instance, a party arose to ask why the allowances of officers on leave preparatory to furlough were not defined. The claim was no sooner made than allowed, and the Government of India ruled "that an officer was entitled, during such leave, to the staff corps pay of his rank and a moiety of his staff salary." Another officer urges exceptions to Paragraph XIV., which was construed to mean a refusal to give more than three years with pay to an officer with medical certificate. "So then," exclaim the critics, "an officer having lost his health must, after the expiration of the three years, if not declared sufficiently recovered to return to India, either have an extension *without pay or retire*." The answer is embodied in the revised code as follows:—"Whenever the aggregate of two years' leave is exceeded the officer will, after that date, come under Rule 11, which provides that an officer not entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his taking it within three years from the date of last return, may, under the usual medical certificate, obtain such amount of leave

as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health, but will only receive English furlough pay, and *must vacate any appointment he may be holding*."

So far well. But now and again come more correspondents with additional emendations: "Can you solve the following puzzle, which to me appears far more difficult than any Chinese one ever invented? Why is it that an officer with a military staff appointment should be allowed to take his furlough whenever he likes, and still draw fifty per cent. of his pay and staff allowances, whilst in England; whereas the unfortunate officer in civil employ *must* have held his appointment for three years in India (and drawn the pay too) before he can get fifty per cent. of his salary?"

"2ndly. With reference to the second portion of the said clause—what possible advantage *can* an officer in civil employ derive by being permitted to draw his 'average salary for the three years prior to his proceeding on furlough,' when his pay in the Civil Department happens to be the same from one year's end to another? And lastly, Why should not the clause in question have been worded as follows (if the meaning I take be correct)?—'But if an officer in civil employ or drawing consolidated salary shall not have held his appointment for three years at the time of his quitting India on furlough, he will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough.'"

An answer to these inquiries has been given by us in the *Mail*. It is that, "An officer drawing a civil consolidated salary receives while on furlough the half of his average receipts for the three years preceding furlough, whatever those receipts may have been." We notice that Clause V. has been amended, although not to the extent of meeting our correspondents' views.

The further changes are as follow:—Officers not in staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that in no case will an officer entitled to furlough receive less than the minimum of £250 per annum. It is stipulated with regard to this provision that officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe shall draw their half-salary or minimum absence allowance, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.

An officer eligible for furlough need not take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may ask for a portion of the furlough as an instalment, and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough to which he may be entitled.

An addition has been made to the *subsidiary* rule which closes the original notification of July 1, 1868. It is this:—"If an officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former rules up to July 1, 1868, and thenceforward under the rules of 1868."

The final condition is "that officers who have vacated appointments which have since been permanently filled up can have no claim to be restored to them." The above emendations embody the purport of some further suggestions which have been pressed on the attention of the Indian Government. We repeat our hope that the Military Furlough draft is at last settled.

We cannot conclude without remarking on one manifestation of the interest which has been excited by the regulations; namely, that so great has been the rush of our official countrymen homewards, consequent on the grand opportunity presented them, that the Government has had to suspend privilege leave among civilians. As regards the military, great has been the outcry against the limiting of the boon to twenty per cent. of the whole Madras Army, which includes so large a number of unemployed officers and invalids. These last should not have been objected to certainly.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned engineers are promoted to fill existing vacancies, from the dates attached to their names:—Mr. James Thomson, 2nd class, to be 1st class engineer, v. Callaway, pensioned, April 26; Mr. Thomas Anderson, 3rd class, to be 2nd class engineer, to fill an existing vacancy, Nov. 1.

# Correspondence.

## A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I see in your number of the 14th October the following "promotions in prospect" mentioned, viz.:—Majors T. Rattray, 64th N.I.; C. Reay, 32nd N.I.; W. Fullerton, 14th N.I.; P. H. P. Gill, 37th N.I.; J. Wedderburn, 69th N.I.; C. J. G. Hinde, 65th N.I.; A. Fytche, 70th N.I.; and J. C. Dickson, 33rd N.I., to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel, consequent on the approaching retirement from the service of Lieutenant-colonel W. C. Green. In the Bengal Army List of the 1st October, 1868, none of these names appear on their respective cadres, or in the list of regimental field officers, with the exception of J. C. Dickson, who is already on the list of lieutenant-colonels. The paragraph goes on to say, that by the next step forty-five majors will be promoted, including Major Lees, who is not in the Staff Corps. Now, I want to know the rule by which these forty-five majors are promoted, and why the same step does not affect the whole list of majors, or, rather, why is the step made after a local officer. In the case of there being no local officers on the list of majors, will each step going amongst the lieutenant-colonels promote eighty majors? Am I right in making this calculation that on four vacancies occurring amongst the lieutenant-colonels, the whole of the majors on the present list will be promoted; whereby four officers on the General List will become captains and fourteen cadres will be cleared of lieutenants; that the next step will promote eighty majors and fourteen General List officers, leaving thirty cadres, without lieutenants, and the next step again promoting eighty majors and thirty General List officers—that is, should the eighty majors happen to be Staff Corps men? Does the death of a supernumerary lieutenant-colonel give a step? If any of your readers will kindly enlighten me on these points, they will greatly oblige, yours faithfully,

Jan. 6, 1869.

ONE WAITING FOR PROMOTION.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

## A RAILWAY FOR BURMAH.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that there are abundant facts to indicate that a railway, although not absolutely needed, is very desirable. Last year's trade between British and Upper Burmah doubled that of the preceding year, and this is the inland trade—the one which a railway will most concern. When the prospect of revived traffic with Western China was spoken of, a line to Bhamo was proposed. The proposal was absurd; even in its modified form—steamers up the Irrawaddy to Bhamo and a railway thence to Western China—the scheme was fifteen or twenty years too early. British territory is quite broad and rich enough for the experiment, for experiment it will be so far as regards its influence on the native governed country. It cannot achieve more for British territory than has been achieved, except as it relates to the trade of the interior. From Rangoon to Prome has been the route recommended, as passing through the most fertile districts of Burmah; from Rangoon to Thyetmyo, our military frontier station, is another route. But this may be safely left for secondary consideration. The primary object is to establish a claim to railway communication. Col. Sir Arthur Phayre has been in favour of it, so is Colonel Fytche, and so is all the intelligence of the country. We will not venture so far as the author of a letter to the Secretary of State advocating a line from Rangoon to Prome, and say that the eyes of three millions of our Burmese fellow-subjects are turned to him, and that thousands of cartmen also, with their suffering oxen, address him and pray for this relief. The hyperbole, or whatever figure of speech Dr. Dawson, M.D., M.R.C.S., may term it, is ridiculous in his otherwise well-written and elaborate pamphlet, for our Burmese fellow-subjects have not the slightest comprehension of railway communication, and as for the cartmen, they are certainly not so enlightened as to long for a mode of locomotion against which all labouring men of their class very naturally protest. But if latent wealth is to be developed, if energy is to be utilised, if a long coast of ports are to be aided into prosperity, and if we are concerned in increasing supplies of grain for export to India where they are so frequently needed, and otherwise rendering Burmah a useful auxiliary province, we believe it is modern practice and principle to accomplish this by the introduction of railways and steamers. And, above all, if we are to fight against native Burmah without arms, fight the old king to helplessness and submission to trade, without moving one man from our military station at Thyetmyo, it will be by means of railways and steam flotillas.

## THE PALUMPORE FAIR.

The *Friend of India* thinks that for the present the fair at Palumpore may be looked upon as an established fact; the question is, are the anticipated results likely to be realised? This question can only be answered by facts, and these are not wanting. In Yarkund the news of the establishment of the fair is not twelve months old, for those Yarkundeers who appeared last year at the fair were stray pilgrims to Mecca, who, on arriving at Leh, hearing that the English Sirkar protected traders, had opened out roads for them and exacted no duty from them. Their report has not yet reached their native country, for they have not yet returned. No Yarkund trader can have set out with his merchandise with the intention of coming to the Palumpore fair of 1868. Yet we find that nineteen merchants were present from Yarkund and Kashgar, of whom only one or two were pilgrims, having brought goods to the amount of Rs. 40,000, and hard cash to buy tea. A meeting of these merchants was held under a *Shumiana*, and the tea planters of the valley sent specimens of tea for their inspection, and attended in person. It must have been a sight encouraging to the well-wishers of Central Asian trade, that well-filled *Shumiana*, with the Moghuls handling and testing the different specimens, and screwing up little samples in paper to discuss at leisure. It is not a matter of great moment whether these men are principals or agents, whether they come to trade on their own account or to spy out the land for others. The stone has been set rolling; if there is such a force as gravity it must go down the North side. We look at the gradual increase of traders from the North at the Palumpore fairs of future years as a positive certainty; but, as we have said before, there must be no suffocation. The present prospect is due to our care of the traders' interest for the last two years—we must not relax our watchfulness or think the task already accomplished. The Changchenmoo route remains to be thoroughly opened; if the Maharajah is honest in his professions, no obstruction to this will be offered by the Ladakh authorities. Already a few persons have traversed the route, and there can be no doubt of its vast superiority over the Karakorum. From the point where it enters Ladakh the road is sufficiently level for camels to the Tso Moriri Lake, and thence it is probable than an easy gradient can be found to the Longsee plain in the north of Lahoul. But there is one point which renders the opening out of this route antagonistic to Cashmere interests. It does not pass through Leh. For this reason we maintain that until traffic is established along it we must not relax our efforts. It is possible that no obstruction may be offered, but to prevent the possibility of it, Dr. Cayley must remain at Leh for the present. Then, assistance must be afforded to our own traders. At present they go to Yarkund as *protégés* of the Cashmere Akskal. When the Vakeel Mahomed Nazar came last year from the Court of the Koosh-begee of Yarkund to visit the Maharajah of Cashmere, he was accredited to the ruler of Jummoo and Delhi! He only discovered by his visit to Lahore that the British were not tributaries of that potentate. The truth will out in Yarkund; but the presence of a British agent there is essential to the interests of our traders.

## THE OPIUM REVENUE INSECURE.

The *Times of India* points out the startling fact that under the present system a very few years at the outside will close the China market to our drug, and leave us without the important revenue we at present gain therefrom. It used to be the custom of the Mandarins, as Governors of the different provinces in China, to begin the new year by fulminating edicts through all the official channels against the use of opium, although most of these high officials and nearly all subordinate to them make use of the drug privately as their greatest luxury. The late Emperor Hsien Fung himself is supposed not to have scorned the subtle delights of the poison. Be this as it may, the official interdict had the effect of making opium expensive, and of giving to its use all the charms of prohibition. It prevented the natives from using their fertile and immense fields for the cultivation of the poppy, and compelled dealers in the much-desired narcotic to go to the Treaty Ports for it. During our last war the celebrated Tartar general Sankolinsin was known to have exerted all his personal influence to the entire suppression of poppy planting. His conscience in this matter must have been satisfied, for except in the Far West, where Imperial influence has ever been very small, none of the pernicious flowers were grown except under hedges and in unobserved corners. But the last war put an end to this state of things. The sale of opium was legalised at the ports, and the exigencies of the confederate provinces which make up the Chinese Empire induced the high Mandarins to look on opium as a sure and lucrative source of revenue. So opium was admitted by treaty, but from the time it left foreign hands, it was so taxed as to render it as dear as ever. One result of this was a vast amount of smuggling; another, that although very expensive, the use of opium increased everywhere, and its devotees and dealers began to consider whether its cultivation could not be increased in China itself, and consequently its price be very much reduced. On the death of Sankolinsin the irresolute Government removed the interdict concerning the growth of opium, and as a result, some three years ago, the native drug appeared in the market at Tientsin at a price varying from 800 to 900 taels per chest, or about 200 to 300 per chest below the prices then ruling for Malwa; this was about three years ago, but it was in fertile, industrious, and mercantile China. The dealers saw that the more

they produced, the lower would be the price, and the officials saw a way, distant but sure, of shutting out the hated foreigner from the trade by producing enough opium in China for the consumption of the Chinese. The result is one of so startling a character that unless the Indian Government at once change its policy with regard to the drug, not a chest of Indian opium will by-and-by find its way to China. The native opium is now openly sold in large quantities, and in many places at half the price of Malwa. We need hardly point out that although at present the flavour and strength of Indian opium gives it a temporary advantage in the market, it will take but a short time for the substitution of the cheaper drug, which is now mostly employed for mixing with its antagonist. The coming generation will be gradually and easily drawn to relish the flavour of their own produce, and national vanity, prejudice, or interest will do the rest. Chinese opium will exclude Indian. If we would prevent this undesirable end, we cannot begin a reform too soon. We must increase the production and reduce the tax. Let two or three chests be put down in China where only one is now sent, and we shall keep our market. The production in India is capable of great extension if the tax were reduced, for it is fortunately the fact, that the heavy tax imposed on our import by the Chinese Government will prove its best friend; for so great is the revenue collected at the Chinese treaty ports from opium, and so certain its payment under the foreign inspectorate of Customs, that the officials—who are incapable of guarding against smuggling in the interior on the native article—will use every endeavour to foster the use of the foreign drug against the less profitable Chinese produce. The attention of the Government cannot be too early directed to the facts we have pointed out; and we commend them very earnestly to Sir Richard Temple's notice.

**THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.**—The *Government Gazette*, published on Dec. 17, contains the names and places of education of the 250 candidates who, out of the 639 who sent in applications, have successfully passed the entrance examination of the University this year. The following is a list of the places of education, with the number passed by each:—Elphinstone High School, 58; Poona High School, 28; Rutnagherry High School, 22; Surat High School, 19; Ahmedabad High School, 13; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Benevolent Institution, 11; Free General Assembly's Institution, 10; Baba Gokulay's School, Poona, 10; Bombay Proprietary School, 8; Dhoolia High School, 6; Rajkote High School, 6; St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, 6; Belgaum High School, 5; Kolapore High School, 4; General Assembly Institution, 4; Robert Money Institution, 4; Kurrachee High School, 3; Indore Madressa, 3; Hyderabad High School, 2; Akola High School, 2; Hyderabad Mission School, 2; Sholapur English School, 2; Poona Free Church Mission, 2; Irish Mission School, Surat, 2; Ahmednugger English School, 1; Fort High School, 1; Mhagarkar English School, 1; Private Tuition, 15; total, 250. The list is on the whole decidedly satisfactory. Most of the schools have done better than in any previous year. The Elphinstone High School maintains its easy lead, but the other Government High Schools are also more successful than last year. The sudden rise of Rutnagherry High School to its present honourable place is most creditable to Mr. Ramkrishna Gopal, the head master. The non-Government Schools take creditable places, and the appearance of several new names in the list gives gratifying evidence of activity in hitherto silent districts. The one exception to the general progress is the Belgaum Sirdars High School, which is thirteenth on the list, and appears to be in a state of stagnation. Though this school has enjoyed for three or four years the superintendence of Mr. Bellairs, one of the European High Schoolmasters of the Educational Department, it has stood still and been surpassed by the so-called second-grade High Schools of Rutnagherry, Dhoolia, and others. It is time that this important High School was entrusted to some one of the workers of the Educational Department, say, for instance, the present able Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School.

**THE LATE CYCLONE.**—Colonel Stevenson, in his report on the cyclone which passed over Akyab on the 13th November, records, we learn from the *Indian Daily News*, two "unscientific observations" worthy of attention. One was that the barometers gave no indication of the approach of the storm, animals being more susceptible to the impending influence, and that in Burmah these instruments are positively deceptive; they appear to have been of no use for practical purposes. The other was, that a very creditable spirit of cheerfulness was maintained during the cyclone, especially where people were persuaded to try the effect of refreshment! And we trust abundant refreshment could be had, for the following shows it must have been needed:—"Short as the duration of the storm was, the scenes of distress and danger to be seen everywhere were very striking. Ladies left their falling houses at the height of the storm and struggled barefooted, drenched by the torrents of hail-like rain, often obliged to crouch on the ground to avoid being swept away by the wind, and braving the risk of destruction from the incessantly falling trees. The best houses were full of refugees, who had found their way there partly on their hands and partly on feet. Many passed the night in wet clothes, some were without food or light; I believe no one had a bed."

## Bengal.

### THE FAMINE.

**THE PUNJAB.**—The *Sindian* regrets to say that the prospects of the harvest throughout the Punjab continue to be very discouraging. The returns for the week ending Nov. 22 report that they are "bad" in the districts of Delhi, Simla, Hoshiarpore, Sealkote, Goordaspore, and Shahpore; "very bad" in Loodianah and Goojranwallah, and everywhere in Kurnal, except the canal villages; "unfavourable" in Lahore, Rawulpindee, Goojrat, Jhung, and Montgomery; "indifferent" in Dhera Gazee Khan; and "average" in Dhera Ismail Khan and Moozufferghur. The rubbee sowings are going on in Goorgaon wherever practicable; there is no prospect of rubbee in Hissar; in Rhotuk the crops are "dried up"; in Sirsa the rubbee is much in need of rain, and a considerable area sown with wheat, which is now sprouting up, will be dried up if the rain keeps off; in Umballa, where there is no prospect of rain, the crops are favourable in sailadi lands only; wheat is germinating in Jullundur, but turning yellow for want of rain; rain is wanted in Umritsur, and the rubbee sowings are going on in Mooltan, but the people are emigrating from the Bar with their cattle to the bank of the river. Peshawur continues to be the only district in which the prospects are "good." The price of wheat ranges from 10 to 15 seers per rupee, but averages about 12 seers only, and other grains in proportion.

**GWALIOR.**—Prices, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, are rising at Gwalior, but not so high as was at one time anticipated. The railway feeds Etawah and Etawah supplies Gwalior and the neighbouring districts. The great difficulty appears to be the continuation of the transit dues. Despite all proclamations about free trade, dealers in a native State cannot sell, whatever they may do in the way of purchasing, without special authority. Of course commerce is hampered in consequence. The artillery battery has been moved from Gwalior to be located throughout the cold season at Sepree. Grass can be had there; and, for the matter of that, even in a military point of view, Sepree is in a better position than Morar.

**AJMER.**—The *Sindian* says:—"A private letter informs us that the famine in Ajmere must be severe, for the Meerpoor Talooka of the Roree districts is swarming with immigrants from that territory. Blind old people are among the fugitives soliciting alms, whilst the able-bodied men are seeking for labour. The women and children must be suffering sadly, for the weather, especially during the night, is very trying. The poor creatures are so hard pressed that in some localities children are offered for sale, but of course no buyers can be found. The opportunity of securing plenty of labour at reasonable rates should be seized without delay. The province will benefit by it, and the sufferers find a means of livelihood. In some places where our population is sparse it will invite a useful class of people to settle down. Grain dealers from Jessulmere usually buy up supplies in the Roree districts, but this year the demand is very great, and hundreds of camels may be seen carrying away produce daily out of our territory, where, if the drain continue much longer, famine prices must soon set in."

### THE OUDH AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY.

The main direction of the railway lines for Rohilcund, Oude, and Benares, after having been under discussion for twelve years, was finally settled before the Viceroy left Simla. The tendency of the trade of these provinces is south; they seek exchange with those south of the Ganges, and their sea-borne trade might find outlet either by Bombay or Calcutta, Benares only being nearer to Calcutta than to the western port. Instead, therefore, of one through line traversing them from south-east to north-west, a system of lines tributary to the East Indian Railway was proposed, to which the former was superadded as an additional convenience, and with the view of bringing all parts of the provinces within a moderate distance of the railway. And under the decision of the Government of India, now recorded, the first parts of the Oude and Rohilcund Railway Company's system to be undertaken are the loopline from Lucknow via Fyzabad and Jounpore to Benares, including, if desired by the Chief Commissioner, a branch to Byramghat, and the line from Allypore to Chundowsee, with branches to Moradabad, and to Bareilly and Shahjehanpore. With regard to Rohilcund, the Governor-General desires that a survey should be set in hand at once, and operations so arranged as to open telescopically between Allypore and Chundowsee, the object being to connect Rohilcund with the East Indian Railway in a direction suitable for the ultimate connection with Rajpootana, so as to exchange the salt of the Sambhur Lake for the sugar of Rohilcund. From Chundowsee the line may be taken eastward to Bareilly, and on to Shahjehanpore, and westward to Moradabad, ultimately crossing the Ramgunga there. Further extension from Moradabad to Ramnugger or elsewhere at the foot of the Himalayas may not pay; but this branch forms part of the contract scheme, and Government has in some degree pledged itself to railway communication with the Kumaon iron mines, and it will be decidedly advantageous to extend the line to the large military station under construction at Raneekhet. The question however has been deferred. The rich country north of Ramgunga is



neglected in the plan, but roads will, as far as possible, supply the deficiency, and provision will be made for roadways for ordinary traffic over the railway bridges at Moradabad and on the line to Bareilly. When the time arrives for extension westward of Moradabad, Hurdwar and Roorkee might be included in the line to join the Delhi Railway at Saharanpore. It would afford control over the pilgrim traffic to and from Hurdwar, and bring the workshops at Roorkee into more intimate connection with other parts of the country.

With regard to Oude the trunk will be taken through Lucknow, instead of laying it out more directly for the through traffic from Buxar to Rohilkund; and Fyzabad will be placed on the main line, instead of on a short branch, as proposed in the arrangements of 1864. The former will thus join the Byramghat branch at Nawabgunge, instead of at Dilsrai. The line westward from Lucknow will be carried to the south of the Goomtee, through the towns of Sundela, Hurdai, and Shahabad, instead of northwards *via* Seetapore and Khyrabad as previously planned; but this part of the through line will for the present be postponed, and the works first proceed from Lucknow eastwards.

As to the province of Benares, the conclusions of the Lucknow Committee of November, 1867, have been adopted. They were to complete the line between Lucknow and Usrengurh, and the branch from the latter to Jounpore and Benares first, without any bridge at Benares, and to leave that from Usrengurh to Buxar, with the bridge at the latter place, for future consideration. The only modification is that the line may be taken by Akherpore and Meerpore instead of by Usrengurh, but with the understanding that the Buxar route with the bridge is still to be undertaken by the company when required by the Government.—*Indian Daily News*.

### THE FAMINE TRACT.

#### JEYPOOR.

The principality of Jeypoor is one of the most important, if not the most important, of the Rajpoot provinces. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, and the British districts of Hissar and Puttealah; on the south lie Gwalior, Boondce, Tonk, Meywar, and Ajmere; to the west are Kishengurh and Marwar; to the east Ulwur and Bhurt-poor. The area of Jeypoor is about 15,000 square miles, with an average length and breadth of 150 miles. The population is estimated at 1,900,000. This estimate includes the tributary States of Khetree and the Shekawattee country.

The centre of Jeypoor presents an elevated chain of rocky hills, running in a north-easterly direction, and separating the more fertile plains to the south from the sandy semi-desert tracts, and from sand hills as already described, under the head of Jeysulmere, to the north. On the southern side of this line of hills water is everywhere near the surface, but, on the north, the further the desert country is entered, the greater depth must wells be sunk. As a general rule, the monsoon is tolerably plentiful in the south of Jeypoor, an average fall of twenty-five to thirty inches being the fair estimate. To the north there is scarcely half this quantity. Colonel Brook, in his political history of Jeypoor, remarks that the country "to the south-east is seldom afflicted with the periodical famines which visit the neighbouring territories. Being on the verge of the influence of the south-western and south-eastern monsoons, it receives rain from both, and if one fails the other is generally bountiful. The annual fall at Jeypoor itself may be stated at from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches."

The Jeypoor territory, while thus more highly favoured than many of the neighbouring districts, is not well watered by running streams. The River Bunnass, rising near the Rajmahal hills, takes a tortuous course until it reaches the eastern frontier; and a smaller stream, the Bangunga, passes in a north-easterly direction, becoming afterwards a tributary of the Ganges. But neither of these rivers retain water, except at intervals, through the hot weather. Hence the irrigation of the crops is chiefly effected from wells. In the southern districts, where water is near the surface, wells are soon constructed, the weight of a round hollow masonry tower serving to sink the whole as a shaft through the porous stratum of supervening earth. Six or eight feet (in height) of this shaft being erected, it is left to subside into the earth, another portion being added at intervals of a few months until water is reached, the central earth being excavated from time to time. In the northern parts of Jeypoor, as indeed throughout the semi-desert country generally, the construction of a well is a much more serious and expensive matter. The cost of digging a well in these localities varies from five to eight thousand rupees. The shaft must be sunk to an enormous depth, and often a stratum of sand appears, which pours into the opening like water, defying all attempts at removal, and ultimately causing the abandonment of the well. When a well is finished, Colonel Brooke tells us, it is a source of great profit, as the cattle from neighbouring villages are brought to drink at so much per head a month. "The effect of the small number of wells in the semi-desert districts is to cause a congregation of the population. When a bed of Kunkur has been come upon, a handsome town has been formed. Thus Seckur, Suchmunpoor, Futteepoor, Bissao, and other cities of the Jeypoor border, have arisen. The imposing aspect of the mansions in these towns, notwithstanding the gaudy character of the decorations (painted out-

side), sensibly strikes a stranger, who little expects to meet such handsome cities immediately adjoining the sandy desert." Four-fifths of the population is however congregated in these towns, which are generally about twenty miles apart, and between them is scarcely an inhabited place. Where villages do exist the houses form a great contrast to those of the towns. They are little better than circular, or rather "bee-hive shaped" structures of grass, supported by a few sticks—a form of residence common to the poorer classes throughout all the semi-desert tracts.

Much of the water in the Jeypoor territory partakes of the brackishness almost universal in Marwar. And this is particularly the case near the Great Sambhur salt lake, situated at the south-west extremity of Jeypoor, between that country and Marwar. The Sambhur lake is an immense sheet of water, many miles in extent, and capable of affording an unlimited supply of salt, which is procured after the process of evaporation. But owing to the absence of roads to the spot, to the vexatious imposts on the article produced, and to the oppressive treatment accorded by durbar officials to the Brinjaree carriers, not nearly the quantity of salt is made, or carried away, which would otherwise be the case. Formerly a British officer was located at Sambhur for the express purpose of protecting the salt-traders. Since his withdrawal the manufacture has become much less.

We have seen that in Marwar, Bikaner, and Jeysulmere, no sugar-cane, opium, or rice is grown, and comparatively little wheat or cotton. In the State of Jeypoor, however, it is very different. In the south-east districts particularly large tracts are covered with wheat, urhur, rape, til, linseed, chinna, while a considerable number of fields are devoted to tobacco, opium, and sugar-cane. In former times the amount of the latter cultivation must have been much greater than at the present period. Near almost every village are the remains of old stone sugar mills, which thus demonstrate the former wealth of the country.

The revenue of the Jeypoor principality may be estimated at twenty-eight lacs. Maharajah Ram Sing in the rule of his country presents a pleasing contrast to his neighbour of Marwar. Acting under the advice of successive political officers, his conduct has generally evinced a liberality and broadness of view seldom evidenced by the native chiefs of Rajpootana. The action taken by the Jeypoor Durbar in relation to the present famine reflects the greatest credit on the Political Agent, Major Beynon, with whom we believe the propositions originated, and also on his Highness the Maharajah, who cordially and without hesitation accorded his sanction. By proclamation, issued under the Jeypore State seal, it is directed that all import and export duty on grain, and all transit duties on grain, shall cease throughout the Jeypoor territory, both in khalsah and jagheer lands. The Maharajah states that he considers he can in this manner best serve public interests, not only in his own province, but in that of neighbouring chiefs. And the value of this order can scarcely be over estimated. Grain for the supply of the British districts of Mhairwarrah and Ajmere must pass from the north through Jeypoor. The boon, therefore, accorded by the chief of the latter place to the inhabitants of Mhairwarrah is incalculable. At present, so far as we are informed, no other chief of Rajpootana has followed the example of Jeypoor. All are bent on preventing the export of grain from their territories, and in forbidding the passage of emigrants across their frontiers, in which illiberal policy Gwalior takes the lead.

At present the inhabitants of Jeypoor have not suffered from the scarcity to any very great extent; they were more lucky than their neighbours of Marwar. A little rain fell throughout most talooks of the former principality; but the aspect of the future, as regards the cold weather crops, is not favourable, and the country people, fearing the worst, strenuously endeavour to compel all emigrants from neighbouring States to "move on" without delay.

#### KISHENGURH.

The small State of Kishengurh comprises about 800 square miles, and joins the eastern frontier of the British district of Ajmere. The population is estimated at 100,000, and the revenue at about two lakhs and a quarter. The aspect of the country is very similar to that of Jeypoor, comprising a succession of hills composed chiefly of granite or tap rock, with fertile valleys between. Following the example of Colonel Dixon in the adjoining British territory of Ajmere, the Kishengurh chief, years back, caused the construction of a number of tanks and bunds, from which in ordinary years an ample recompense is now obtained. The present ruler, who bears the title of Maharajah, is well spoken of, and transacts most of the business of the administration himself. The chief towns in the district are Kishengurh, the capital, favoured by the vicinity of a noble lake, Roopnuggur and Surwar. During the past season very little rain fell at either of these places, but the country is better off than many other districts, and water being near the surface, no great distress is to be anticipated. It is also said the quantity of grain stored in Kishengurh is sufficient for the consumption of at least the inhabitants until next monsoon.

#### ULWUR.

Ulwur is the most northerly of all the Rajpoot principalities, bordering on Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor to the south, and marching with portions of the North-West Provinces on the opposite frontier. The revenues amount to about 20,000,000 rupees, and the population is



computed at 2,80,000, on an area of 3,573 square miles. The appearance of the country is very similar to some parts of Jeypoor—hilly, with fertile valleys intervening. During recent years a considerable quantity of waste land has been brought under cultivation, and many new wells dug. It is authoritatively stated that, owing to a light land assessment, the people of this province are more prosperous and contented, and the country better tilled and cultivated, than in any other principality of Rajpootana, excepting perhaps Bhurtpoor. This is, however, in a great measure due to the province having been for some years, during a minority, under the immediate superintendence of British officers; and since, in 1863, the assumption of the rights of sovereignty by the young Maharajah, few of the arrangements formerly made have been disturbed. This speaks volumes for the chief, who might increase his revenue by a fresh assessment; but, to his credit, he has rather preferred the welfare and prosperity of the people to his own enrichment.

The Ulwar principality is divided into seventeen pergunnahs, of which those districts situate to the south-east are the most fertile. In the north-west, towards the semi-desert regions, the country becomes more sandy and sterile, though there are none of those barren wastes characteristic of Bikaner, the Shekawatee, and Marwar. The principal food of the people in Ulwar is bajira, but in ordinary years large quantities of wheat and other kinds of grain are produced; also til and a little sugar-cane and opium. Water is generally near the surface, fairly good, and the country possesses a number of tanks. The city of Ulwar is partly supplied with water conveyed from a "talao" some miles distant, and which will probably yield a sufficiency until the next monsoon fall. Although scarcity must exist in Ulwar, none but the very poorest will suffer from actual want, and doubtless the well-known liberality of the Maharajah will be extended to alleviate the sufferings of this class.

#### STATION TALK.

UMRITSUR.—Our quiet station has been in an unusual turmoil and excitement during the last week, on account of the Bishop of Calcutta's visitation, which lasted from Wednesday morning until Sunday evening. His Lordship, during that short time, consecrated a native burial-ground, held an ordination of priests and deacons, confirmed a large number of native candidates, visited the Christian Orphanages and the Mission Girls' School, and performed besides many other necessary duties, such as visiting the cemeteries and hospital, examining the candidates for ordination, and doing in addition a fair amount of preaching and exhortation every day. Perhaps the most interesting event in connection with his Lordship's visit was the Mission Educational Durbar, which was held in six large schamiana tents, erected in the compound of the Rev. C. E. Storrs, and so arranged as to form one long spacious tent, sufficiently large to hold conveniently more than a thousand boys, besides a great number of European and native visitors. At nine o'clock the scholars of the Mission schools assembled at the main school, and having arranged themselves in double file, marched through the city, accompanied by two bands of music, and carrying nearly forty flags and banners of the gayest and brightest colours. The procession was strikingly un-Indian in its appearance, being orderly and well arranged, and could not but remind one of that thoroughly English sight, which most of us have had the pleasure of witnessing at one time or another, namely, the Sunday-school treat at Whitsuntide, when all the parish school children dressed in their best make a high holiday and hold their annual feast. When the scholars reached the mission compound and were arranged in their seats, the native gentry began to assemble from the city and neighbourhood, and before twelve o'clock a goodly number of Raiis and Sardars, and nearly all the civilians and Europeans of the station, were gathered together to show their interest in the mission schools and their respect and regard for the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The durbar was opened by the reading of the report of the schools by the Rev. C. E. Storrs, principal of the Mission Collegiate School, which report was first read in English, and then addressed in Urdu to the native gentry present. The Bishop then, having made a short speech in the vernacular, proceeded to distribute the prizes among the boys, which consisted of a handsome silver medal (in memory of the late respected Principal of the school, the Rev. F. Wathen), splendidly embroidered *chogas* and turbans, and useful and well-bound books, the whole amounting in value to about Rs. 400. After the distribution was completed, Mr. Egerton, the Commissioner, spoke a few words; then one or two of the leading native gentry (among whom were Rajah Shamshere Singh and Sir Rajah Sahib Dial, K.S.I.) made short speeches and presented sums of money to the Mission Schools, and the whole "*tamasha*" was concluded by a very lively address from the Bishop on the importance of education, urging the natives present not only to educate their sons, but to give the same inestimable blessing to their wives and daughters.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

#### Miscellaneous.

THE BANK OF BENGA has declared a dividend for the past half-year, ended December 31st last, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—A salute was fired at Fort William on the morning of the 8th December, in honour of the arrival of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency.

MYSORE COMMISSION.—As we noticed, above a month ago, the probability of Mr. Gordon's appointment to the Judicial Commissionership of Mysore, we may state that it is now settled that this arrangement will take place. We may also notice that Captain Randall will be appointed to officiate as Agent of the Governor-General with the ex-King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensioners.—*Indian Daily News*.

101ST ROYAL BENGAL FUSILIERS.—This regiment left Bombay in the Indian transport *Malabar* on the 1st January, Colonel Frederick O. Salusbury in command. The *Malabar* is due at Suez on the 17th, the regiment disembarks on the following day, and proceeds on by rail to Alexandria, and embarks on board H.M.S. *Serapis* for Portsmouth, arriving about the 4th of February. Lieutenant Brydon is reported to have passed an examination in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee.

THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—According to the *Pioneer*, speculation is still rife as to the probable successor to Mr. Noble Taylor in the Executive Council of the Governor-General. The favourites are Mr. Seton-Karr and Mr. Clive Bayley, the Foreign and Home Secretaries. We however rather incline to Mr. Ellis, of the Bombay Civil Service—a member of Council of that Presidency. It is generally thought desirable that one of the minor Presidencies should always be represented in the Supreme Council, and Mr. Ellis would therefore fitly succeed Mr. Noble Taylor, who has now for nearly five years represented Madras. Mr. Ellis is thought much of in Bombay, and is, in fact, a man of very fair capacity, and possesses good business-like habits—perhaps somewhat inflated and loud, as leading men in small circles are apt to be (it is astonishing how fine and rich a tenor one has while singing in a bath-room); but he is not illiberal in his views, and is capable, we should think, of expansion. He has, moreover, good interest at the India-office.

THE ADVANCE OF CIVILISATION AMONG THE NATIVE LADIES OF DACCA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—We have been informed on competent authority that it has lately become a custom with the wives and daughters of the more advanced class of native gentry in this city to keep pet dogs and cats, and that there is a considerable demand amongst them for English dogs, especially for those of the smaller sort. We fear that this has inadvertently given rise to what has certainly not been common in Dacca before—dog stealing, for of late suspicious disappearances of canine favourites have taken place, which leave little room for doubt that they have been stolen with a purpose, and the animals are now believed to figure in the outpouris of obese baboos, who, whether they are aware of it or not, are the receivers of stolen goods. Let our readers be on the alert, and be especially careful to keep a sharp eye on the police.—*News*, Dec. 5.

THE KING OF BURMAH.—There is a pleasant fiction in Burmah that the old King is very averse to the shedding of human blood—that, in fact, he has never sanctioned the taking of human life. Royal blood, it is said, is never shed in Burmah, but the last rebellion destroyed many of these illusions. The King is also represented as so very peaceful as to dislike weapons being carried about him, and the general idea entertained is that he is a very amiable old woman. But the *Rangoon Times* vouches for the following story:—"A short time ago some of his ruby merchants were discovered taking bribes; he ordered them to be punished by being carried through the town in the usual way, beaten at every cross road, and their crime proclaimed to the people. By exertions and bribes the severest part of the sentence was not carried out, and everyone supposed that his Majesty would have forgotten all about it; but the King made inquiries next morning as to whether or not his orders had been carried out. When he heard that the men had not been flogged, he sent at once for the two Woon-douks to whom the orders had been given, questioned them sharply, and getting nothing but evasive answers, seized a spear and threw it at the head of one of the offenders. Had it not been for one of the queens who was present, and who rushed forward in time to catch his arm, one at least of the Woon-douks must have been killed upon the spot. The two culprits were then dragged from the Royal presence by the hair of the head, and thrown into prison. Through the intercession of some of the queens they have been released, but not reinstated in their rank." There are rumours of another insurrection, but these appear chronic, although foreigners in Mandalay are generally prepared for any such contingency.

#### Shipping.

##### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9. City of Ningpo, Anderson, Glasgow.—9. Marian Moore, Stap, London; str. Simla, King, Suez and Aden.—10. Gladstone, Bowles, Liverpool; Indian Merchant, Mills, Shields.—11. Colorado, Deane, Liverpool; Annie Henderson, Henderson, Moulmein.—13. Botanist, Edgar, Liverpool.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From SOOTYAMPOX.—Mr. and Mrs. Cartoys and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Surg. Major Webb, Major and Mrs. Fraser, Capt. Tucker, Miss McAllum, Mrs. Alane and two daughters, Major J. G.

Laing, Rev. M. Hime, Mr. Page, Mr. H. M. Studd, Mrs. and Miss Brooks, Mrs. Fielder and child, Mrs. Clarke and child, Lieut. col. Carnegie, Mrs. Forbes and child, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Swine, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Cook, Lieut. col. C. G. Ross, Justice Hobhouse's two children, Mr. R. Barclay, Mrs. Woodhouse, Mrs. R. Taylor and child, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Hallett, Mr. R. M. Henderson, Mr. Ledger, Mr. Sills, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Biddings, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Craigie, Surg. major Best, Asst. surg. Bourke, Mr. McMullen, Mr. Maturon, Mr. A. B. Miller, Miss Campbell, Mr. Jones, Mr. Fairclough, Mr. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Rigby, son, and daughters, Miss Junsen, Mr. P. Mathewson, Mr. R. Webster, Mr. J. G. Wonnuch, Mr. W. R. Birney, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Robertson, Miss Barrie, Mr. F. A. Walkins, Mrs. Oxtoby. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Henderson, Mr. A. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. E. I. Cunningham, Mr. Whiteway, Mrs. Fraser and three daughters, Mr. White, Mrs. Searle and child, Mr. and Mrs. Eglington, Mr. C. Muller, Sir J. Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and child, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs. Christison and child, Miss Campbell and child, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. A. H. Cuss, Mr. A. Fraser, Capt. McKirdy. From SUZ.—Mr. A. Margarie, Mr. and Mrs. Selbush, Mrs. Miculuchi, Mr. A. W. Garrett, Mr. E. Purchase. From GALLÉ.—Mr. Winter, Lieut. Woodhouse. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Wylie, Mr. Miller. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Lieut. Yates, Rev. B. P. Groaves, Mr. C. Angelo, Mr. Butler. Per City of Ningpo.—Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. Hossack, Mr. Fleming.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. Str. Negapatam, Kentuckian, Lochlamar.—9. Str. Nubia.—10. J. L. Hall, Lady Rowena.—11. Stratton Audley.—12. Str. Rangoon, str. Coringa, Water Witch, Iskendershah, Empress of India.—13. H.M.'s str. Octavia.—14. Leucothea.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Rangoon.—Mr. J. R. Henderson, Mr. Longley, Miss Thomas, Mr. Jas. McKindry, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. E. Delmage.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Nov. 23, 1868.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 93 0 to 93 2
Do. Transfer Stock ....	Sa. Rs. 91	
4 per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 91	93 4 to 93 8
5 per Cent. P.W. ....	Co.'s Rs. 108	104 0 to 104 4
5½ per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 114	111 6 to 111 10
5 per Cent., 56-57 ....	Co.'s Rs. 104	107 0 to 107 8

## EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ....	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 3-16 to 2 0 5-16
Bills with Docs. ....	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0½

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ....	100	110 to 115
Assam Tea Company ....	200	120 to 130
Bank of Bengal ....	1000	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ....	50	8 to 8½ pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ....	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ....	445	560 to 570 ex div.
Cachar Tea Company ....	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ....	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ....	700	550 to 560
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ....	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ....	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ....	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ....	250	190 to 195 ex div.
E. B. Indigo Company ....	100	20 to 22
East Indian Railway Company ....	£20 or 218	239 to 240
East India Tea Company ....	100	18 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ....	80	25 to 33 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ....	100	34 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ....	£20 or 218	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ....	250	150 to 192½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ....	250	122½ to 125 ex div.
Howrah Docking Company ....	500	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	430 to 450
National Bank of India (Limited) ....	125	139 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ....	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ....	10	11½ to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ....	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ....	1300	275 to 280
Punjab Bank ....	100	75 to 80
Screwing Company (Limited) ....	200	140 to —
Simla Bank ....	500	587½ to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ....	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ....	200	110 to 107
Union Steam Tug Company ....	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ....	£10	35 to 40

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
	Nominal.	Nominal.
Saltpetre, per ton ....	£1 3 9 to 0 0 0	£1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Sugar ....	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ....	2 5 0 to 2 6 3	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ....	2 6 3 to 0 0 0	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ....	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ....	Nominal.	2 10 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

THE 28TH N.I.—The head-quarters of this regiment will leave Kurnool on the 24th inst. for Vellore, where the corps is to be stationed in succession to the 6th N.I., presently on its way to Nagode.

DR. GELL.—We regret to hear that the state of his health will compel our bishop to go home early next year. Dr. Gell has been out in this country seven years, and as his life during that time has been one of incessant activity, we are not surprised to hear that he requires rest. We trust that if he must return to England he will soon come back to us like an episcopal giant refreshed with wine. Meanwhile, who is to act for him? Mr. Griffiths is the senior on the list of chaplains.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 8.

COFFEE PROSPECTS.—We regret to learn that the prospects of planters in Coorg are not so favourable as could be wished. We are assured on good authority that all the coffee estates in Coorg, with very few exceptions, have yielded crops this year which will be ruinously short of the quantity estimated for.

LORD MAYO'S STAFF.—A correspondent of a contemporary, who ominously dates his letter from *Fie-so-bad*, asks:—"Why ridicule Lord Mayo's intention of making short work of the 'mazy correspondence' carried on out here? Has he not, in the appointments to his private and military secretaryships, proved himself well disposed to burn and burke?"

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—We believe it has been definitely arranged that the command of the Contingent, about to be vacated by Brigadier-general Lumsden, c.b., will be conferred upon Colonel H. D. Abbott, c.b., of the Madras Staff Corps. Colonel Abbott was first posted to the Hyderabad Contingent in March, 1839, nearly thirty years ago, and has served all that time with the cavalry branch of the army, doing good service and fully entitling him to the preferment in store for him—an appointment which we have reason to believe will be highly acceptable to the officers and men of the Contingent.

THE BENGAL BANK AGENCY IN BOMBAY.—At a meeting of shareholders in the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), residents at Madras, which was held at Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s, on Friday, the 13th ult., and of which Mr. Patrick Macfadyen was chairman, it was unanimously resolved to submit a memorial to the Home Government, with the object of procuring the discontinuance of the Bengal Bank's Agency in Bombay. The memorial was submitted to the Local Government, who have transmitted it to the Government of India for submission to the Secretary of State. A copy of the letter to the Government of India, with a copy of the memorial, are also to be forwarded direct to the Secretary of State.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 10.

THE LATE COLONEL WINSOM.—We regret to record the death, at the Presidency, on Saturday evening last, of Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Winsom, R.E., Superintendent Engineer of the Second Division. The deceased officer had been ailing for some time, and came down to Madras, only a few days ago, with the intention of going home, and, we believe, of eventually retiring from the service in which he had spent twenty-two of the best years of his life. So little did he know what was really the matter with him when he was taken ill, that he was, we hear, treated for brain fever; he died, however, of typhus. He was buried yesterday evening in St. Mary's Cemetery with the usual military honours. Three hundred rank and file of the Sherwood Foresters, under command of Major Hobbs, formed the firing party, and all the officers of the garrison off duty followed him to his last resting place.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 14.

A BRUTAL MURDER.—We have had a murder of unusual brutality. On the evening of the 29th November Mr. Thomas Page, master of the British ship *Lena*, lying in the roads, was walking on the pier, when a sailor, accompanied by two others, came up and stabbed him in the left side; in a day or two afterwards the wounded man died in the hospital. It appears that Thornton, the man who gave the fatal blow, and James Sinclair, one of his accomplices, were seamen of the *Lena*, who had been prosecuted by Captain Page and sent to jail for six weeks for continued refusal of duty; the third man was a discharged sailor from another ship. Thornton and Sinclair had just been discharged from custody, and they immediately walked from the jail to the pier with the purpose of finding the captain. They found him, and on his refusal to discuss with them the cause of their imprisonment, they stabbed him as we have described. All three prisoners have been committed for trial.—*Madras Athenæum*.

THE STAKE IN MANDALAY.—A Rangoon journal reports the crucifixion at Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, of a learned man for his religious tenets. The following may be relied upon as a true statement of the case:—A Burman of great respectability, and in his own way a highly educated man, began to denounce the worship of the Poongees, as being not only wrong in itself, but contrary to the true spirit of pure Buddhism. He at the same time exposed the gross abuse of power which is so common amongst the men of the yellow robes, and the iniquities in which too many of them indulge; he in fact preached a reformed Buddhism, and did his utmost to rid that religion of many of its worst features. A few followers, to the number of about forty, adopted the reformed religion, and all went about endeavouring to aid in the good cause. For this heinous crime the leader of this little band was cruelly crucified, some of his disciples thrown into prison, and all more or less persecuted.

A TRICHINOPOLY VILLAGE SCENE.—It is a strange fact that, notwithstanding the complete revolution that has come on, and is still going on in the social customs and peculiarities of the natives of this country, there are still left some of the time-honoured customs and institutions among some of their classes which time or change can neither efface nor reverse. As an illustration of this we give the following, which occurred a few days ago in the Pullar-street at Varaghanary. It would appear that among the Pullars there is a sort of authority which one of them exercises hereditarily, and which from time immemorial these people submit to in settling all disputes and differences among themselves. The man who exercises this power and authority over them is designated the *Nattumupen*; and this individual has, it would appear, a very summary mode of

settling disputes. His office is hereditary and he subsists on the "fees" given to him by those of his caste who are involved in any dispute, and which dispute he settles. In the instance under notice, a Pullar woman—a newly-married woman perhaps—was, it is reported by an eye-witness, complained against to the Nattumupen of having abandoned her husband's home and taken to that of her parents'. On receiving the complaint the Nattumupen, who is a sort of circuit or peregrinating judge, proceeded to the village in which the accused resided. A large assembly of Pullar men and women was soon collected, and the Nattumupen seated himself very augustly on the cumly or blanket. He then sent for the accused and questioned her about her desertion of her husband and his house. The hard-hearted wife remained silent, when the Nattumupen ordered a chatty filled with water and cow-dung and a broom to be brought. This order being obeyed, the Nattumupen directed the woman at fault to attire herself with a white cloth, which he gave her, and to return the black cloth that she had worn to her mother. This being done too, the woman was next made to sit down with her face directed towards the south; and after this each of the women who were there successively took the broom, immersed it in the chatty of cow-dung and water, and beat it on the head of the accused. A few women went through this ignominious mode of castigation, when the delinquent begged pardon of the Nattumupen, and promised to return to her husband and to act the part of a good wife for the future.—*Mofussil Guardian*, Dec. 5.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bombay; str. Koina, Colliver, Negapatam.—8. Str. Labourdonna, Rapatel, Calcutta; str. Punjab, Parker, Calcutta; str. Satara, Beyts, Calcutta.—11. Gourbiyre, Vland, Pondicherry.—12. Decide, Messod, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Spiteful, Mandeville, Trincomalee; P. and O. str. Nubia, Woolcott, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Punjab.—Mr. H. Hall, Capt. Coats, Mrs. Bell, Capt. Taurent, Capt. Boirs, Mr. W. Fashole, Mr. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Reynold, Mr. Joseph Reynold.

Per str. Satara.—Mr. Tucker.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From CALCUTTA.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Brodie. For SYDNEY.—Mr. Melvey. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Goetz. For SUEZ.—Mr. Foster, Mr. A. Wyatt, Mr. Sheppard. For MARSEILLES.—Surge-major and Mrs. Tresidder and three children, Mr. L. Luard, Col. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Inglis, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hutchinson and five children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. D. Adamson, Capt. Bunyon, Capt. Montgomery, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Kirtland, Miss Ives, Mr. A. Sadler, Mr. Durrant, Mrs. Sutherland. For MADRAS.—Col. Pollard, Mr. Molony, Mr. G. H. Edwards, Mr. J. H. Garstin.

Per H.M.'s str. Spiteful.—Capt. Lefroy, E. Parrott, and Cox.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. Old England, Bulman, London; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Calcutta; str. Labourdonna, —, Galle.—10. Str. Punjab, Parker, Bombay.—11. Str. Himalaya, Louis, Calcutta.—13. Str. Nubia, Woolcott, Madras.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Abyssinia.—For GORAPPORE.—Lieut. Gausson. For COCONADA.—Mr. W. Bowden, Mr. Testa.

Per str. Labourdonna.—For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. J. J. Broome, Rev. LeGallio de Kerizone, Mr. A. C. Vonshosten, Mrs. and Miss Aranthoon, Mr. J. E. S. Young, Mrs. Buxton and child, Mrs. Rodgers and six children, Messrs. Defries and C. Sice. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. Green. For MARSEILLES.—Rev. J. DeBrock, Mrs. Moorat and five children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Bourne and three children, Col. Lynch, Mrs. Estill and three children, Mrs. W. F. DeFabeck and four children, Major T. H. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke and three children, Capt. J. B. Taylor, Lieut. H. Woods. For MARSEILLES.—Miss Gibbard, Major and Mrs. Roberts, Col. and Mrs. Kempster and child, Major Hearn, Lieut. col. W. C. Rich, Mr. P. Hall. For SYDNEY.—Mr. Stratton. For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. D. Estill.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

BROACH, Dec. 10.—The E. Battery of Artillery, under the command of Colonel Oldershaw, marched in here a few days ago from Dec-a. They were bound, I learn, for Deolee; but just as they were preparing to cross the Nerbudda, a telegram from headquarters effectually stopped their arrangements. They remain here for the present, awaiting the arrival of his Excellency the Governor, and before they again resume their onward march you may be sure they will have enough to do, and spend heaps of powder in doing honour to the distinguished guests expected. They are a fine lot of fellows, and their gallant Colonel and officers are evidently becoming general favourites. I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but I learn that, in all probability, the battery will remain here till they take their final leave of the shores of India for those of Old England. The Broachites, I fancy, will welcome this piece of news, especially the Gymkhana *sahib loque*, for since the arrival of the men, the Gymkhana is beginning to look quite a different thing. With the permission of the Colonel, a few of the men have undertaken to put it in pukka order in time for the Exhibition (and I have no doubt that they will succeed, since Messrs. Bentley and Drennan are always to be seen on the ground, ready to grant all the aid they possibly can), so that another source of amusement is thus being opened to intending visitors. We only hope the battery will remain here, for they have gone to no end of trouble in arranging and doing up their present camping ground. Another battery of Artillery, I learn, arrives either to-day or to-morrow from Ahmedabad, *en route* to Kurrachee. It is not at all likely, however, that they will take up their quarters

here also, for a company of the 23rd Fusiliers, I see, are in orders for Broach, so that the battery expected will, in all probability, be allowed to proceed to its original destination. The 23rd bring their fine band with them; two bands of other regiments are also expected, so that we need fear no lack of sweet music. All these arrangements of course are for the Exhibition, so that should it not prove a complete success (but I have no doubt it will) it will not be for the want of civil and military aid. The Governor, I believe, is expected here by special train from Bombay on the evening of the 21st, and will, perhaps, be accompanied by Lord Mayo and Lord Napier of Magdala. Every necessary arrangement due to the distinguished guests is being made, and all Rajahs and Chiefs that can possibly be *puckaroud* are to be present. The Gaekwar, I learn, encamps in one of his own villages (Chummergaum), a few miles from Broach, and will come in every day in State, with no end of tag-rag and bob-tail that is usually seen on such occasions. The Resident, Colonel Barr, however, will be in Broach, and in all probability will take up his temporary residence somewhere in the grand camp. A goodly number of visitors are expected, including a very fair sprinkling of the fair; so, young men, beware of manœuvring mammas, for matches of course are being contemplated.

## Miscellaneous.

THE RATE OF DISCOUNT IN BOMBAY.—At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, on Dec. 17, the rates of discount were raised one per cent. all round. The rates in Bombay are still very considerably below those prevailing in Calcutta. The interest charged by the New Bank of Bombay is 7 per cent., and on private discounts having a currency of over 60 days, 10 per cent., as compared with 9 and 13 per cent. respectively in Calcutta.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND LORD MAYO.—A special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Dec. 16, for the purpose of voting an address to the Right Honourable the Earl Mayo, K.P., on his arrival as Governor-General of India. Also for the purpose of balloting for the admission, as members of the Chamber, of the firm of Lockhart and Co.; Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, the chairman of the Chamber, presided. The draft of a memorial which had been drawn up was read by Mr. Taylor. It congratulated the new Viceroy on his appointment, and stated the hope of the Chamber, that under his auspices the extension of railways in India would be promoted, and referred to other subjects. Mr. Gumpert expressed the opinion that the address should contain allusion to the want of an improved postal service, the necessity for reform in the telegraph service, the famine existing in some parts of India, and other subjects which will have to be considered by the Government of India. The Hon. Mr. A. H. Campbell and the Hon. Mr. Alex. Brown supported the views of Mr. Gumpert, and eventually, on the motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Rudolf Ahlers, the address was agreed to, subject to the additions now suggested, which it was left to the committee to embody.

SANS SOUCI.—The festivities of the season opened very brilliantly on Monday evening, Dec. 14, at Sans Souci, to which Mr. Sassoon had drawn as his guests all the beauty and fashion of the island, to meet his Excellency the Governor. The approaches to Mr. Sassoon's mansion were illuminated for, we suppose, a third of a mile, and the guests passed under an arch of "Welcome" as they entered the grounds, which were one blaze of light throughout. His Excellency the Governor, with Mr. Fitzgerald, accompanied by Sir H. M. Durand and the staff, reached Sans Souci about ten o'clock, when the ball was immediately opened. The band was in attendance, and the whole of the suite of rooms was speedily thronged by dancers now winding their way through the mazy intricacies of "the Lancers," and now dashing through the galop or the valse to its music. Supper was served about half-past twelve, and at one o'clock H.E. the Governor and Staff retired; but dancing was kept up to a late hour in the morning. Among the guests were Sir H. M. Durand and the Chief Justice, and almost all the members of Council, native as well as European. We cannot conclude this notice without a further word or two concerning the illumination, which was the most perfect and beautiful one we have ever witnessed. It was an eloquent testimony to the capability of the Bombay Gas Works, which delivered, we believe, about one hundred thousand cubic feet of gas for the purpose. The colours of the glasses were harmoniously blended, and produced an almost fairy scene of splendour.

THE SCARCITY IN KHANDAISH.—Some correspondence regarding the failure of the crops and the scarcity of water in several parts of the province of Khandeish has been placed at our disposal by Government. From a letter of Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Acting Collector of Khandeish, to the Revenue Commissioner, N.D., dated 24th November, it appears that the rainfall has been scanty throughout the province; and even the showers that fell were unseasonable, and were prevented from penetrating far below the surface of the soil by a strong warm wind, which dried up the moisture during the first three months. In the talookas of Malligum, Nandgaum, and Chalisgaum, the country is in many places bare and dried up, and in some of the villages rain only fell once during the monsoon, and no jowaree was even sown. In these three talookas there has been a

succession of bad seasons for three years, and this year the prospects are gloomy. The First Assistant-Collector, Mr. Pritchard, recommends that in fifteen villages there should be a remission of 50 per cent. of revenue, and that in other forty-six villages 50 per cent. of the revenue should remain over till next year. Prices in the province have already risen 30 per cent., and are expected to continue to rise, not only on account of the short crops, but also owing to the drain, which has already commenced on the northern talookas for the distressed districts of Rajpootana. There is no reason, however, to anticipate anything approaching to an actual famine season. The distress which is apprehended is more from a scarcity of water than from increased prices of food. The rivers generally, excluding the Taptee, have at present barely more than the usual hot weather supply of water in their beds, and in some parts of the zilla considerable distress is anticipated as the season advances. No large public works are in progress in the province; there are no crops to watch, no harvest to reap, and the demand for field labour in such a season must be small. It is, therefore, felt necessary to devise some means of livelihood, not only for the distressed classes of the province, but also for the emigrants from Rajpootana, who are passing through Khandeish in great numbers. The Collector has recommended that the construction of a road from Chalisgaum to the rich plateau of Kunhur, via the Rajaugum Ghaut, be at once commenced under the superintendence of Captain Thomson, the Executive Engineer, who states that he can profitably spend upon it a sum of Rs. 50,000 between this and the 1st of June next. The Collector has also recommended that a sum of Rs. 25,000 be sanctioned for improving certain tanks, wells and dams in localities where a scarcity of water is most to be apprehended. Government has given its sanction to the remission and postponement of the revenue recommended, and telegraphed to Mr. Sheppard its sanction to the expenditure of the Rs. 75,000 necessary for carrying out the proposed works. The prompt action of the Government is highly commendable. As Mr. Sheppard pointed out, had there been any delay in granting the amount required for the tanks and dams the water supply in the places where these were required would probably have become insufficient to allow of the works being carried out this season, and the money placed at once to his credit will be more valuable than a much larger sum granted at a later period.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13. Str. Tynemouth, Kennedy, Calcutta; Annie, Baker, Rangoon; str. Bengal, Hector, Suez.—11. Cospatrick, Emsley, Kurrachee.—15. Str. Asia, Ervin, Cannanore; Tiverton, Smith, Cannanore.—16. Munsoory, Lorenzer, Moulmain.—17. Mozaffer, Urquhart, Moulmain; City of Bombay, Adard, Clyde; Castino, Lynch, Purser, Calcutta.—18. H.M.'s str. Malabar, Rich, Suez; British Consul, Garratt, London; Colombo, McMillan, Glasgow.—19. Birkby, Garrett, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Blodwell and child, Mrs. Bishop and two children, Mrs. Stanley Edwards, Miss Bray, Miss Flowers, Mrs. W. Ansell, Miss Colclough, Lieut. R. J. Simpson, Lieut. F. F. Eldon, Capt. and Mrs. Trevor, Messrs. D. McPherson, J. Millard, Raikes, H. J. Lloyd, Henry Ross, B. Leon, Master Hamilton, Quarr, Murray. From MASSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mrs. J. H. Dickinson, Mrs. H. Doyton, Capt. and Mrs. Lord, Lieut. F. Conyer, Surg. Smyth, Major Black, Messrs. F. Horsman, J. E. Alexander, R. C. Alexander, C. Clifford, D. Shannon, H. Dillon, S. Jacobs, E. Thomas, Wilkinson, J. W. Bernard, C. H. Short, F. F. Beddy, L. Boileau, W. C. Barton, F. V. Morgan, Campbell. From Suez.—Sir H. M. and Miss Durand, Mr. W. Purdon.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12. Ellen Bates, Mackenzie, Liverpool; Idaho, Murphy, Gallo; str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez.—14. Str. Comorin, Turner, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. General Outram, Hewett, Nowanagar.—15. British Monarch, Rees, Liverpool; Amizade, Nacoda, Damaun; str. Dacca, Hutcheson, Kurrachee; Yorrick, Kingcome, Kurrachee; Atmosphere, Overton, Kurrachee.—16. Peerless, Flavin, Liverpool; Puttay Sallam Flor de Gou, Nacoda, Damaun.—17. Euterpe, Kyle, Colombo; Hyderabad, Nacoda, Jeddah.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—For Southampton.—Mrs. C. Taylor, Mr. Adam Davidson, Mr. S. Duckering, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cowper. For MASSEILLES.—Commander J. J. L. P. Maclear, Mrs. G. S. Lynch, Mr. Cann. For SUEZ.—Major Melville, Capt. Welchman.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 18, 1868.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	2s. 0d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	2s. 0 1-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0 1-16d. Debits.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	...
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	105 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	7000 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	5 dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	18 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1950 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Seeds, £1 5s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2 5s. nominal; Seeds, £1 10s. nominal.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ADAMS, F., to be dist. supt. of police of Nowgong. Dec. 3.  
ALONE, J., asst. comr. of police, N.W.P., to offic. as dep. comr. of Jaloun, during leave of Ternan. Dated Dec. 2.  
ANDERSON, J., asst. mag., 24-Pergunnahs, reported his return to duty from leave. Nov. 25. To offic. temp. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bhargulpore. Nov. 28.  
ANLEY, G. A. D., exec. engr., 4th grade, whose services have been made available by the municipal comrs. of the town of Calcutta, is appd. exec. engr. of the Julpigooree div. Nov. 25.  
ASHLEY EDEN, Hon., to be a member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William. Dec. 4.  
BAIRD, Lieut., is appd. an asst. surveyor of 2nd grade, and posted to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Dec. 4.  
BAYLEY, S. C., to be mag. and coll. of Patna. Nov. 28.  
BEADON, H. S., to be a municipal comr. for suburbs of Calcutta. Dec. 3.  
BECKETT, W. O. A., officg. dep. comr. of the Western Dooars, to offic. as sub. judge of that dist., in addition to his present duties. Nov.  
BEDFORD, C. A. S., extra asst. comr., Hazareebaugh, is transf. to Maunbloom, and vested with the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in the latter district. Nov. 18.  
BELLETT.—The appt. of G. Bellett to be insp. of schools, North-East div., will have effect from Dec. 1.  
BENSON, T., C.S., whose services have been placed at disposal of Govt., is posted as an asst. to the Agra div., and invested with power of a sub. mag. of 2nd class and asst. coll. Dated Dec. 7.  
BERRILL, E., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, N.W.P. Dec. 4.  
BIGGOLD, T. F., officg. mag. and coll. of Balasore, to offic. in the 1st grade of mags. and colls. from Oct. 26, 1868, the date of his return to duty from his recent absence on priv. leave.  
BRANSON, J. H. A., officg. prof. of English Law in the Presidency College, is confd. in that appt., v. Marindin, resigned. Dec. 3.  
BRUCE, R. J., extra asst. comr. in the Punjab, to be an asst. comr. of the 3rd class in that province. Dec. 3.  
BUTLER, Lieut. J., to be personal asst. to the comr. of Assam. Dec. 2.  
CAMPBELL, A. C., asst. comr., Kamroop, to have charge of the sub div. of Burpettah. Dec. 3. [N.W.P. Dec. 4.]  
CAMPBELL, S. M., to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police of the 1st grade, CANTON, Capt., officg. dist. supt. of police, Futtehpore, is transf. in the same capacity to Jhansie, with effect from date of Wiggin's departure on furl. Dec. 4.  
CARRUTHERS, Rev. G. T., junior chap. on the Bengal estab., to be chap. of Seetabuldee, in the Central Provs. Dec. 4.  
CLARKE.—The leave of abs. granted to Capt. W. C. S. Clarke, dep. comr. of Seebasaur, under orders of 29th ult., is canc. at his own request.  
COWAN, Dr. W., civil surg., Bhundara, is invested with the powers of a mag. to be exercised within the precincts of the jail at Bhundara.  
CORBETT, Major, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, N.W.P. Dated Dec. 4.  
COURT, F. W., is app. to officiate as asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, N.W.P., with effect from Sept. 15 last, v. Mr. Goad, on leave.  
COXHEAD, T. E., asst. mag., to have charge of sub div. of Moherpore, and to exercise powers of sub. mag. of 1st class and dep. coll. in Nuddea.  
CURRIE, Lieut., asst. comr. in Oude, is app. jun. secy. to the chief comr. of that province, with effect from Nov. 6, v. Harington, resigned.  
DALY, Col., c.b., res. charge of Gwalior polit. agency from Col. Showers on Nov. 10.  
DAVIS, W. P., to be dist. supt. of police of Midnapore. Dec. 3.  
DAVIES, Lieut. col., judicial comr. of Chota Nagpore, is authorised to make over charge of his office to Col. Dalton, the comr. of the div., pending arrival there of Lieut. col. Rowlatt. Nov. 26.  
DONZELLE, T. A., exec. engr. 4th grade, Dacca div., but officg. as exec. engr., Bhargulpore div., to offic. as exec. engr. of Tirhoot div. Nov. 26.  
DRAWBRIDGE, Rev. W. B., to be chaplain of Dacca. Dec. 3.  
DRUMMOND, E., to be mag. and coll. of Furreedpore. Nov. 28.  
DUKE, Rev. W. A., has been app. to be a jun. chaplain on Bengal estab., with effect from Nov. 26. The services of Mr. Duke are placed at the disposal of Govt. of Bengal. Dec. 4.  
DUKE, Rev. A. W., to be chaplain of Dinapore. Dec. 3.  
FAGAN, Lieut., officg. dist. supt. of police, Mozuffernugger, is app. to offic. in the same capacity at Jounpore. Dec. 3.  
FALCON, A. B., C.S., having retd. his ret. to India on Nov. 28, the unex. portion of his fur. is canc. Dec. 4.  
FARMER.—The serv. of Lieut. Farmer are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the mil. dept. Nov. 18.



FIDDIAN, W., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class in that dist. Nov. 20.

FOSTER, Ins. E., of the Etah police, is placed in charge of the Dehra Doon police, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Capt. Bramly. Dec. 3.

FRENCH, G. H., asst. supt. of police, Kamroop, is transf. to Bogra. Dec. 3.

GANTZER, B., acct., 4th grade, att. to Hooghly river div., resigned his appt. from Nov. 1.

GOULDSBURY, J. M. E., dis. superin. of police, Champaran, having resumed charge of his dut. on Nov. 12, the unexp. portion of the leave granted to him on Aug. 4 is can. [dut. of his office Nov. 21.]

GRAHAM, J., standing counsel to the Govt. of India, resum. charge of the GRANT, R., asst. superin. of police, 24-Pergunnahs, having ret. to his dut. on Nov. 17, the unexp. portion of the leave granted to him Oct. 10 is can. GRANT, F., to offic. temp. as dep. comr. of West. Dooars, in 4th grade, till arrival of Mr. Beckett. Nov. 30. [Pooree. Nov. 19.]

GRAVES, F., offic. asst. superin. of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transf. to GREEN, W. R., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Pooree, during leave of Mr. D. Lacey. Nov. 27.

GRIFFITH, T. W., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, to have charge of sub div. of Kooshtea, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Mr. Griffith is also appt. to be chief officer of customs in Kooshtea. Nov. 28. [with effect from Sept. 1.]

GWYNNE, H., Central India, is prom. from 2nd to 1st grade asst. engr., HANKEY, H., mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, to offic. as a mag. and coll. of 1st grade, with effect from Nov. 5. [Nov. 24.]

HARRIS, G. L. T., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom in 1st grade. HILLS, Capt., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transf. from the Schillong to the Bhangulpore div. Nov. 25.

HOPKINS, J. A., asst. mag., to have charge of sub div. of Magoorah, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in dist. of Jessore. Nov. 24.

HYDE, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, offic. exec. engr., Julpigoree div., will offic. temp. as exec. engr. of Burdwan (local roads) div. Nov. 24.

JOHNSON, H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Oudh, is prom. to rank of asst. engr., 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

JOLL, H., asst. engr. 2nd grade, to offic. as exec. engr., Burrakur div., during leave of Ducas. Mr. H. Joll assumed charge of the above div. Aug. 22.

KILBY, W. J., to be an asst. supt. of police in Tirhoot. Dec. 3.

KNYVETT, R., offic. dist. supt. of police, Allygurh, is apptd. to offic. in the same capacity at Bareilly. Dec. 3.

LIVESAY, J. J., asst. mag., Dacca, to offic., in add. to his present duties, as sub registrar of assurances at Dacca, dur. leave of Chatterjee.

LIVINGSTONE, W. B., to offic. as a professor of the Dacca College, with effect from Nov. 6, till arrival of Mr. A. W. Garrett.

LOUIS, J. M., to offic. as additional judge of Jessore. Dec. 3.

MCCARTHY, D., dist. supt. of police, Jounpore, is apptd. to offic. in the same capacity at Allygurh. Dec. 3.

MCDONNELL, A. P., to be an asst. comr. in Hazareebaugh, to have charge of sub div. of Burhee, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class and dep. coll. in that district.

MACGREGOR, A. M., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Cachar, during absence of Daly on special duty. Nov. 26.

MALACHLIN, F. H., asst. mag., to have charge of sub. div. of Choondan-gah, and to exerc. pow. of sub. mag. of 1st cl. and dep. coll. in Nuddea.

MACNAMARA, T. J., exec. engr., 4th grade, att. to Mahanuddy div., passed in the lower standard Nov. 26.

MCCNEIL, Lieut., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Damoodah div. Nov. 28. He assumed charge of the Damoodah div. Dec. 1.

MAGRATH, C. F., asst. mag. and coll., Burdwan, having returned to India Nov. 25, the unexpired portion of his leave is can. Dec. 3.

MAKILL, G. E., to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, at Howrah. Nov. 24. He is transf. to Midnapore to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in that dist. Nov. 28.

MANSFIELD, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Tirhoot div., to offic. as exec. engr., 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road. Nov. 25.

MARTIN, Ens. T., asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W. dept., is transf. from irrigation branch to 1st circle N.W.P. Dated Allahabad, Dec. 2.

MERES, W. F., to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Backergunge, in 2nd grade, during leave of Price. Dec. 4.

MAZUCHELLI, Rev. F. M. F. F., D.D., to be chap. of Darjeeling. Dec. 3.

MICHELL, Lieut., asst. comr., has been placed in charge of Nowgong Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries. Nov. 24.

MILLS, F., offic. extra asst. comr. at Oraie, is transf. in the same capacity to Lullupore. Dec. 2.

MORTON, Major, dep. comr. of Darjeeling, to be sub. judge of that dist., in add. to his present duties. Nov. 24.

MOSELEY, E. S., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Purneah, to have charge of sub div. of Kishengunge, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that district. Dec. 3.

O'DONEL, J. H., revenue surveyor, 5th div., is vested with the powers of a coll. in the dists. of Rungpore and Cooch Behar. Dec. 4.

OLIPHANT, F. J., is confd. in the 5th class of the financial dept., with effect from April 15, 1868, the date on which he joined the office of the acct. general, Bombay.

OLLIVANT, Lieut., dist. supt. of police, Jhansie, at present on leave to England, is transf. in the same capacity to Mozuffernugger. Dec. 4.

O'REILLY, W., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kishengunge, has leave for 6 mo. under unconvicted service absentee rules.

PALMER, A. V., to be mag. and coll. of Monghyr. Nov. 30.

PEACOCK, F. B., having returned to India on Nov. 13, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled. Dec. 3.

PLOWDEN, Capt., offic. cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class, on being relieved by Major Ryder, and is posted to Hoshungabad, Nagpore. Dec. 3.

PEPPE.—The leave to Mr. T. F. Peppe, sub dep. opium agent of Tehta, under orders of Oct. 13, is cancelled.

POCOCK, R. J. M., asst. dist. supt. of police, Agra, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Etah. Dec. 3.

POGOSE, J. G. N., to be vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Dacca, v. Mr. G. Bellett, resigned. Nov. 30.

PRICE, J. C., offic. mag. and coll. of Backergunge, has leave for 14 days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Hindustani, by the high proficiency standard, at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in January.

REILLY, E. M., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kooshtea, is transf. to Furreed-pore, and vested with powers of a mag. in that district. Nov. 28.

ROBERTSON, F. E., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the 1st Presidency div. on Oct. 31.

ROBERTS, L. B., to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Arrah. Nov. 18.

ROSE, E., C.S., whose servs. have been replaced at disp. of the Govt. N.W.P., is (temp.) posted as an asst. to Allahabad div., and is inv. with powers of a sub mag., 2nd class, and asst. coll. Dated Dec. 2.

SANDYS, Rev. J. S., M.A., app. a junior chaplain on Bengal estab., reported his arrival on Oct. 27 per steamship *Mooltan*. Mr. Sandy's servs. are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal. Dec. 3.

SELLS, A., jt. mag., &c., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Meerut during abs. of Forbes, with effect from Nov. 4. [div. on Nov. 23.]

SHEPHERD, Lieut., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Damooda div., res. ch. of that THOMSON, Major, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, in N.W.P. Dated Dec. 4.

TWEEDIE, J., jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, is app. to exercise powers of a coll. of a dist. for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals during abs. of coll. on tour. Nov. 24.

UNKLES, R., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined Darjeeling div. on Nov. 10.

VOWELL, C. H., asst. mag. and dep. coll., Jessore, is transf. to Champaran, and vested with powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and dep. coll. in the latter dist. Nov. 28.

WACE, A. A., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, and to exer. powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class in dist. Dec. 1. [N.W.P. Dec. 4.]

WADDINGTON, R., to offic. as dist. superin. of police of the 3rd grade, WARD, W. E., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan; Nov. 24; and to be vice chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Burdwan. Dec. 4.

WATSON, A. F., exec. engr., 4th grade, transf. from Bhangulpore to Berhampore div. Nov. 25.

WEBSTER, G. K., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Burdwan, in which dist. he will exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. Nov. 24.

WICKES, T. H., exec. engr., 4th grade, Berhampore div., is transf. from imperial to local estab., and apptd. exec. engr. of Nuddea (local) rivers' div. Mr. Wickes is also apptd. supervisor of the above rivers.

WILKINS, C. A., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhangulpore, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in that dist. Nov. 27.

WILLIAMS, W., dist. superin. of police, Etah, is apptd. to offic. in the same capacity at Mozuffernugger. Dec. 3.

WYNNE.—The serv. of Mr. H. Le Poer Wynne are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., with effect from Nov. 13.

YOUNG, Lieut., asst. dist. superin. of police, is apptd. to offic. as dist. superin. of police at Futtehpore, N.W.P. Dec. 4.

#### TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 30.—No. 689a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following transfers and appointment:—

Mr. F. W. Court, offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, from Benares to Allahabad.

Mr. H. Smith, offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, from Goruckpore to Agra.

Mr. P. B. Reid, offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, is posted to the Goruckpore dist.

Dec. 1.—No. 695a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following appointments and transfers in the police department, consequent on the resignation of Major J. T. Watson:—

Capt. Cadell, dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, to be a dist. superint. of police of 2nd grade.

Lieut. Ollivant, dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, to be a dist. superint. of police of 3rd grade. Lieut. Ollivant is posted to Mozuffernugger.

Mr. C. Castle, dist. superint. of police, 5th grade, to be a dist. superint. of police of 4th grade.

Lieut. Cantor, asst. dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, to be a dist. superint. of police of 5th grade, and posted to Jhansie.

Capt. Bramly, dist. superint. of police of Mozuffernugger, is transf. to Saharunpore.

Local Lieut. Young, asst. dist. superint. of police, 1st grade, to offic. as the same at Futtehpore.

#### MILITARY.

ABBOTT, Lieut., att., to continue to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. 19th Bengal cav. Dec. 2.

ADAMSON, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt. 4th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., in addition to his other duties, v. Hamilton. Nov. 15.

BAILEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 16, making the foll. appt.:—Lieut. Bailey, R.E., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and adjt. sappers and miners, with effect from Nov. 25, in add. to his other duties, until relieved by Hildebrand, and in room of Murray, on leave.

BARROW, Cornet, 2nd squad. subalt. 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. Dated Nov. 15. [25th N.I.]

BARTON, Major, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of BRAMLEY, Capt., dist. supt. of police at Mozuffernugger, is transf. in the same capacity to Saharunpore, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Watson.



**BUIST**, Capt., staff corps, recently returned from leave to Eur., to do duty with 44th N.I. at Shillong. Dec. 2.

**CONOLLY**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, app. Ens. Conolly to be asst. instructor of musketry, 7th foot, 1st batt., with effect fr. 27th idem.

**DUMBLETON**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 5, app. Capt. Dumbleton to offic. as interpreter, there being no qualified officer available.

**EWART**, Lieut., dist. supt. of police, is transf. from the Rawul Pindee to the Amballa dist., with effect from the date on which he received over charge from Capt. Harris. Dec.

**GATAKER**, Lieut., wing subalt. of the Maywar Bheel corps, to offic. as adjt. of the corps, v. Gowan, to offic. as adjt. of Erinpoora irregular force. Dec. 3.

**HILDEBRAND**, Lieut., R.E., offic. doing duty officer, Umballa brigade, to officiate as supt. of Instron, v. Bailey (Umballa order, dated Nov. 19, confd.).

**HOGGAN**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 4, making the foll. officg. appts., in room of Major Fraser, comdt., proc. on leave, with effect from that date:—Capt. Hoggan, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 25th N.I., to offic. as comdt.

**HUDLESTON**, Lieut., 5th Goorkha regt., is granted leave of abs. from Dec. 1 to May 31, to visit Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

**JAMESON**.—The foll. order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—Nov. 7, placing the services of Capt. Jameson, 2nd in comd., 4th inf. Hyderabad contingent, at disposal of civil dept. (tempy.), for employt. in Berar police.

**JENNINGS**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 15, making the foll. officg. appt., with effect from that date:—Capt. Jennings, 3rd squad. officer, 6th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in room of Baker, 2nd squad. officer, proc. on leave.

**KAUNTZE**, Capt., 1st squad. subalt., 6th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, retaining charge of the qrmr.'s office.

**LOBB**, T., asst. engr., 2nd grade, offic. as exec. engr. of 1st div., Lahore and Peshawur road, from Aug. 25 to Nov. 8, dur. abs. on leave of Mr. Wilson.

**LOCH**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 26, making the foll. officg. appt., consequent on the return from special duty of Major Melvill, and the dep. on m.c. of Lieut. Welchman, with effect from 24th idem:—Lieut. Loch, 1st squad. subalt., 19th Bengal cav., to continue to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

**M'ARTHUR**, Lieut., R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer, in room of Hildebrand (Umballa order, dated Nov. 19, confd.).

**MACCULLAGH**, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to Peshawur div. (Order confirmed; dated Nov. 25.)

**MACMULLEN**, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt. and officg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, 11th Bengal cav. Nov.

**MACPHERSON**.—The regtl. order, dated Nov. 23, app. Lieut. Macpherson, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer, 3rd Punjab cav., v. Anderson, on furl., and Lieut. Davidson, 2nd squad. subalt. and offic. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Macpherson, is confirmed.

**MARTIN**, Ensign, 88th foot, is perm. to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1869.

**PROUDFOOT**, Lieut., 2-21st fus., actg. wing subalt., 5th inf., Hyderabad cont., servs. placed at disp. of the C. in C., Madras, for employment as qrmr., 5th Madras N.I. Dated Nov. 21.

**SAMUELS**.—Buxa Garrison order confd., dated May 6 last, directing Lieut. Samuels, 2nd wing subalt. 32nd N.I., to offic. as station staff, v. Lieut. Stevens.

**SKERRETT**.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 17 last, directing Lieut. Skerrett to offic. as instructor of musketry, during leave of Maxwell.

**SMITH**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, making the foll. officg. appt., with effect from that date:—Lieut. Smith, 1st squad. subalt., 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

**TYRWHITT**, Lieut. col., dep. insp. gen. of police, N.W.P., reported his arrival at Bombay on Oct. 31 last, from leave to Europe.

**WILKINSON**, Capt., 105th foot, name is to be expunged from the list of officers detailed for duty with regtl. depots, published Aug. 10 last.

**WOODRUFFE**, Lieut., qrmr., to offic. as wing officer 45th N.I., consequent upon recent arrangements. Nov. [duties. Dec.]

**WORSLEY**, Adjt., 25th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other

## APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 3.—No. 1,141.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:—

Punjab Frontier Force.—5th Punjab Cavalry.—Asst. surg. J. Bennett, M.D., of the 2nd Sikh inf., to the medical charge, v. Asst. surg. C. P. Costello, proceeding on furlough.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Surg. J. Fairweather, M.D., of the 2nd Punjab inf., to the medical charge, v. Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, proceeded on furl.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Asst. surg. A. Skeen, M.B., of the medical dept., to the medical charge, v. Surg. J. Fairweather.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Asst. surg. F. Metcalfe, civil surg., Sheikh Budin, to the medical charge, v. Asst. surg. J. Bennett.

## HYDERABAD COMMISSION.

No. 2,062.—In consequence of the departure on furlough to Europe of Major J. Allardye, deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, in the Hyderabad districts, the following promotions in the Hyderabad Commission are sanctioned by the Viceroy and Governor general in Council, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from Aug. 29 last:—

Capt. J. T. Bushby, deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.

Lieut. R. Bullock, who was appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Akolah, v. Lieut. Hurdlestone, promoted, is to be held to have officiated as deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

Capt. C. T. O. Mayne, asst. commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as asst. commissioner of the 1st class, v. Lieut. Bullock, promoted.

## MEDICAL.

**ADAMS**.—Peshawur div. order confd., dated Oct. 24, appg. Staff Asst. surg. Adams to be garrison asst. surg. at Fort Attock, in room of Minty, transferred to 90th foot.

**BAILLIE**.—The services of Surg. Baillie, of the med. dept., in med. charge, 18th (the Alipore) regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. Nov. 25.

**CAMERON**, Asst. surg., to proceed to Agra, and join the 41st N.I. Dec. 3.

**COGAN**.—Huzara field force order confd., dated Aug. 28 last, making the following med. appt.:—Asst. surg. M. Cogan, R.A., to the med. charge of the field hospital (British troops) at Abbottabad, from Aug. 17 to 21 last, inclusive.

**COULTER**, Staff Asst. surg., M.B., doing duty with 4th hussars, to proc. with a detach. of time-expired men as far as Allahabad, and thence return to Meerut, to resume his duties with the 4th hussars.

**DINWIDDIE**, Dr. J., med. officer and sub asst. comr., Shillong, is vested with powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. Nov. 28. [of Budaon, N.W.P.]

**EADES**, Asst. surg. L. E., officg. civil surg. of Azemgurb, to be civil surg.

**GODDARD**.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Oct. 22, directing Vet. surg. Goddard, att. to G batty., 19th brig., to accompany his batty. to Mooltan; after which to march with D batty., 19th brig., to Meean Meer, and then to return to Jullundur with F batty., 19th brig.

**GRIFFIN**, Staff Surg., in med. charge of Chinsurah depot, whose period of Indian service is about to expire, is available for med. charge of invalids proceeding dur. the cold season fr. Calcutta to England by long sea route.

**HENSMAN**.—Peshawur order confd., dated Sept. 24 last, directing Asst. surg. Hensman, 77th foot, att. to the Murree convalescent depot, to proceed to Nowshera and assume med. charge of the 77th foot, in room of Holton on leave.

**HOMAN**, Surg. major, in med. charge of 27th N.I., is directed to proc. and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of the Agra circle for duty.

**HOWARD**, Asst. surg., E battery, 8th brig. R.A., who was granted leave to England on Oct. 30, is to proceed from Fyzabad to Nynsee Tal, and assume med. charge of invalids, from that station to Bombay, for embarkation in the steam troop ship of Jan. 12, doing duty with troops on the voyage to England.

**ILLINGWORTH**, Asst. surg., R.H.A., to proceed to port of embarkation in med. charge of invalids, &c., proceeding to England. Umballa G.O. of Nov. 19 confd.

**KNOX**.—Rawul Pindee brigade order confd., dated Sept. 24 last, directing Asst. surg. Knox, in med. charge of the native depots, to take over med. charge of brigade staff, in add. to his other duties.

**LEACH**.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Nov. 13, directing Honorary Asst. surg. Leach to do duty in the garrison hospital at Allahabad.

**LETHBRIDGE**.—Perozepore station order confd., dated Oct. 30, directing Asst. surg. Lethbridge, lately in med. charge of 15th N.I., to do duty with that regt.

**LEVER**, Asst. surg., 7th hussars, to proceed to Jubbulpore, and assume med. charge of party of invalids expected to arrive at that station on or about Dec. 10, and to embark with it for England.

**MCDONALD**.—In supersession of the orders of Aug. 26 last, Surg. J. McDonald is to offic. as civil surg. of Cuttack, from date on which he took charge of that office.

**MACLEOD**, Dr. R., to be med. officer of Jessore, but to continue to offic. as med. officer of Nuddea, until return of Earle. Dec. 1.

**MCLEOD**.—Pres. div. order confd., dated Oct. 19, appg. Asst. surg. K. McLeod, M.D., to the med. charge of 6th N.I., v. Barnard, transferred.

**MILLAR**, Asst. surg., R.A., to med. charge of the field hospital (British troops) at Abbottabad, with effect from Aug. 22 last.

**POOLE**, Surg., M.D., 25th N.I., to assume med. charge of 3rd N.I. and detachment of sappers and miners, with effect from Dec. 1 last, in addition to his other duties, v. Clarke, 3rd Bengal cav.

**RICE**, Asst. surg., having completed 12 years' serv., is prom. to the rank of surg., from Nov. 20.

**RICHMOND**, Asst. surg., assumed charge of the civil med. duties at Nagode from Asst. surg. Parsons on Aug. 27 last. This cancels the notification of Bengal gen. dept., dated Oct. 1 last.

**RIORDAN**.—Meerut div. order, dated Oct. 19, making the foll. med. arrangement, confd.:—Staff Asst. surg. Riordan, doing duty with left wing 79th foot at Delhi, to proc. to Agra for temp. duty with the 41st foot, v. Barker, who marches with detach. of his regt. to Futtehghurh.

**SKARDON**, Asst. surg., recently returned from England, app. to med. charge of 27th N.I., at Bareilly, v. Surg. major Homan.

**SMITH**, Asst. surg., in med. charge of 33rd N.I., to assume med. charge of the detach. 1st Bengal cav. at Morar, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 24.

**STEWART**, Staff Asst. surg., whose period of duty at the Landour convalescent depot has expired, is to report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, British forces, Meerut circle, for duty. Nov.

**TANNER**.—Peshawur brig. order confd., dated Aug. 17 last, directing Asst. surg. Tanner, R.H.A., to assume med. charge of 19th brig., v. Macnamara, to 60th foot.

**WAYLEN**, Staff Asst. surg., doing duty with 103rd foot, to proc. in med. charge of detach. as far as Agra, whence he will return to Morar, where his services are urgently required. Nov.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS ON PASSAGE.

No. 1,151.—Doubts having arisen as to the nature of the allowances which should be taken into calculation in determining the title of an officer to passage at the public expense when transferred to a more lucrative appointment [G.G.O. No. 773, of Sept. 22, 1864], the Right Hon. the

Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify the circumstances under which an appointment shall be held to be of the more lucrative nature referred to, not entitling the transferred officer to travel at the public expense.

Passage at the public expense will not be allowed—

1. When the staff salary or consolidated pay of the new appointment shall exceed the staff salary or consolidated pay of the appointment or office from which an officer may be transferred.

2. When the pay and allowances of a regimental officer may be increased by transfer to any of the mounted branches of the service.

The following items, drawn for special purposes, will in no case be taken into calculation in determining the title of an officer to travel at the public expense:—

1. Horse allowance when drawn separately from staff salary.

2. Office or contingent allowance.

3. Contract allowance.

An officer who, on the expiration of his tour of service in an appointment, may obtain another appointment, the emoluments of which are less than those of the appointment vacated, is not entitled to passage at the public expense.

Nor, similarly, will free passage be granted to an officer who, holding an acting appointment with superior allowances attached to it, may be nominated to a permanent position the allowances of which are inferior.

#### FURLOUGH PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, Dec. 1.—No. 1,131.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

Military—No. 367.

India-office, London, Oct. 28, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—I have to express my approval of the decision reported in your letter No. 345, of Aug. 18 last, that, under the Furlough Rules of 1868, an unemployed major-general of the staff corps will be entitled to half of the Indian pay (Rs. 1,295-5) and allowances he would have drawn had he remained in India, that is, if, during the three years a major-general is entitled to Indian pay unemployed, he takes leave (not exceeding a period of two years), he can draw 50 per cent. of his Indian pay during such leave.

2. If an officer in this position takes leave to Europe during the first two years of the unemployed term of three years, and returns to India by the expiration of the two years' leave, he will continue to draw his Indian pay and allowances for a third year.

3. If he remain in Europe, he will revert to the English rate of pay, viz., 25s. a-day.—I have, &c.,

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

#### ADVANCES ON RETURN TO DO DUTY FROM FURLOUGH.

No. 1,132.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

Military—No. 368.

India-office, London, Oct. 28, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—I have to inform you that considering the increased furlough allowances which will be drawn under the Furlough Rules of 1868, it has been determined that the practice now existing of granting advances of pay to officers on their return to duty shall be discontinued in the cases of those officers who may choose the 1868 Rules, who will consequently, on return to duty, be paid up to the date of embarkation only.

2. I request that you will publish this decision to the army.—I have, &c.,

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

No. 1,152.—With a view to remove the inconvenience at present experienced by officers of the royal artillery and of the line regiments by the temporary interruption of the issue of their pay when transferred from a battery or corps on the Indian to a battery or corps on the British establishment, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, is pleased to direct that in future the British pay of rank shall be issued in India to such officers up to the date of embarkation for Europe, together with an advance of one-and-a-half month's (or 45 days') pay when they may proceed by the overland route, or with an advance of three months' (or 90 days') pay when they may proceed round the Cape. Those who may proceed to the colonies will receive pay and advance of pay as if proceeding to Europe round the Cape.

These advances will be adjusted in the usual manner through the India-office with the War-office.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Patna:—Major W. E. Marshall and Mr. J. Lambert.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—A supplementary Commission of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa was issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 19th inst., directed to Mr. E. Maxwell Reilly.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State members of her Majesty's civil service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival in India on the 14th November:—Messrs. Fiddian, Benson, and Roberts.

COMMISSIONERS OF BERAR.—In supersession of the notification, dated October 21 last, appointing Major J. Allardyce and Capt. J. G. Bell to officiate respectively as Deputy-Commissioners of the first and second class in Berar, Capt. Bell is appointed to officiate as Deputy-Commissioner of the first class, and Lieut. R. Hurdlestone as Deputy-Commissioner of the second class, with effect from July 1 last.

CONSULAR.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. M. Leisham as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassin, vice Mr. J. Halliday, transferred to Rangoon, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, CAWNPORE.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed members of the Municipal Committee for the Civil Station and City of Cawnpore, in the Allahabad division:—For the Civil Station—Messrs. R. Foley and R. Maxwell, for two years; Messrs. Warwick and Sheikh Vilayut Allie, for one year.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to promote the following settlement officers to the new 3rd grade, on a salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem each:—Messrs. John Grant Robertson, Matthew Allen McConaghey, Alan Cadell, and Alexander Macaulay Markham.

MEALS.—The following (para. 2 of Horse Guards' letter No. 5,754, dated Oct. 16 last) is published for the guidance of commanding officers of British regiments:—"2. I am further to desire that you will be good enough to issue instructions for commanding officers to make applications for the replacement of lost medals direct to the Horse Guards, as much unnecessary delay occurs from the contrary practice."

EXAMINATIONS.—In the list of officers passed by the first or lower standard of examination published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Nov. 18, among those who are stated to have partially passed before, and have now passed in the remaining branch, for Mr. D. White in law, read "Mr. D. White in Bengali." On the report of the central examination committee, Mr. Harrison, an assistant in the opium department, is declared to have passed at the examination held in October, 1868, in the laws. He is still subject to a further examination in the vernacular.

PRECEDENTS OF POLITICAL AGENTS.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to notify for general information that, in conformity to the spirit of the resolution of the Foreign Department, No. 1,140, dated November 14, 1866, political agents and superintendents accredited to the several native States under the Bombay Government are entitled to take precedence, within their respective charges, of all military officers, except the Commander-in-Chief of India, and the Commanders-in-Chief of the subordinate presidencies.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES ON LEAVE.—ARTILLERY.—The C. in C. is pleased to notify that it has been decided by the Government of India that officers proceeding on short furlough on private affairs shall be allowed to draw horse allowance for a period not exceeding six months, provided they *bona fide* keep up their chargers during their absence; also, that officers of horse artillery returning from furlough, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, shall receive horse artillery rate of pay from date of arrival, when they come on Indian allowances, and if their chargers have been maintained by them and are available, horse allowance also.

ARRIVALS OF OFFICERS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Major Forlong, of Madras staff corps, superintending engineer, Rajpootana Circle, department of public works, N.W.P.; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 3. Major Nembhard, of Bengal staff corps; Lieut. C. Young, of general list, infantry, adjutant Meywar Bheel corps; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 7. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. Verner, of Bengal staff corps; Major Taylor, of Bengal staff corps; Major Barlow, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 5th regt. N.L.I.; Capt. Lewes, of Bengal staff corps; Capt. Inglefield, of Bengal staff corps; and Lieut. Hughes, of Madras staff corps, assistant commissioner, British Burmah; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 25. Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar, of late 2nd regiment European L.C., doing duty officer, stud department; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 31.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND.—An examination for this scholarship, open to public competition, was to be held in the Theatre of the Presidency College, Calcutta, in January, 1869. The subjects of examination are—English literature, prose, and poetry (two papers); mathematics and natural philosophy (two papers); history, England and India, including geography (one paper); mental and moral science (one paper). In addition to the certificate of age and good character mentioned in the former notification, every candidate must send to the director of public instruction a medical certificate, declaring that he is "physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in Europe." Each candidate is required to pay a fee of Rs. 20, which must be sent to the director of public instruction before the first day of examination.

MILITARY FURLOUNDS.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) Watson, infantry; Capt. Sadler, of Bengal staff corps; Lieut. Shepherd, R.E.; and Surgeon C. Lowden; per *Mooltan*, Nov. 25. Capt. Millett, late 43rd regt. N.I., district superintendent of police, Punjab, and Lieut. Slater, of Bengal staff corps, adjutant 2nd Sikh infantry, for two years. Lieut. Welchman, of the general list, infantry, 3rd squadron officer, 19th Bengal cav. (lancers), for two years, embarking at Bombay. Assist. Surg. Costello, for two years. Surgeon major Tresidder, of the medical department, to Europe, m.c., for two years. Major Fraser, Bengal staff corps, comdt., 25th Punjab regt. of N.I., to Europe, m.c., for two years, with effect from Nov. 20 last, the date of his departure from Bombay on the steamer *Magdala*. Major Tytler, v.c., comdt. 4th Goorkha regt., to Europe, m.c., for two years, with effect from Nov. 28 last, the date of his departure from Bombay on the steamer *Golconda*. Capt. Boileau, brigade major, Allahabad, to Europe, m.c., for two years; this cancels G.O. No. 1,013, dated Oct. 30 last. Capt. Stafford, wing officer 22nd N.I., to Bombay, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 6, prep. to furlough to Europe. Capt. Simpson, attached to 17th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, prep. to furlough to Europe. Staff Surg. Ball, M.D., to Bombay, from Nov. 22 to Dec. 18, m.c. Surg. major Tresidder, in med. charge 8th N.I., to Calcutta, from Nov. 16 to Dec. 16, prep. to furlough to Europe.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Leaves of absence, on m.c., under the furlough rules of 1868:—Lieut. Methuen, 79th foot, to Bombay or Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, if required (this cancels the leave granted on 30th Nov.); Ensign Abbott (2nd wing subaltern 42nd N.I., on probation), to Calcutta, from the 14th September, for six months, for the purpose of studying the native languages; Captain Sadler (deputy assistant quartermaster general, Rohilcund District), to Calcutta, from the 10th November to the 10th December, on m.c.; Lieut. Pennington (adjutant 13th Bengal cavalry), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Lieut. Macturk, late 64th N.I., to Bombay from the 9th September to the 8th November, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Guise, Meerut Circle, from date of availing himself of it to the 31st March, 1869, under the rules of 1868, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service; Lieut. Welchman (3rd squadron officer 19th Bengal cavalry), to Bombay, from the 3rd December, 1868, to the 1st January, 1869, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers have elected to take the sick leave respectively granted to them in G.O. of the 8th and 30th October last, under the furlough rules of 1868:—Major Wheler, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 35th N.I.; Lieut. Anderson, general list, infantry, quartermaster 12th N.I.; the leave granted to Captain Whigham, 16th lancers, in G.O. of the 17th October last is cancelled at that officer's request; that portion of the G.O. 7th ult. directing Staff Surgeon Ball, M.D., to proceed with invalids and time-expired men to England, via Bombay, is cancelled; the leave granted to Assistant-surgeon Allen, 41st N.I., in G.O. of the 17th Nov., is to be held to have commenced from the 29th November, instead of the date therein mentioned. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Coronet Malam, 5th lancers, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Andrew, 21st hussars, to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation; Assistant-surgeon White, 1st foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Crosbie, 7th foot, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage should his services be required; Lieut. Stringer, 23rd foot, to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation; Captain Montgomery, 41st foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Faber, 102nd foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Turnbull, 15th Bengal cavalry, to Calcutta, from the 8th Nov., 1868, to 8th May, 1869, to study the native languages; Lieut. Colquhoun, commissary of ordnance, to Mooltan and Calcutta, till 1st Feb., 1869.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following civil furloughs and leaves of absence were granted in November and December:—Mr. G. Palmer, magistrate and collector of Bijnoar, was a passenger on the steamship *Rangoon*, which was left by the pilot at sea on Nov. 24. Two years' leave of absence to Europe, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules, together with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr. G. E. Watson, officiating collector and magistrate of Futtelgurh, with effect from Jan. 2 next. Nine months' furlough in Europe, with reference to the resolution of the Government of India dated Dec. 29, 1866, is granted to Mr. R. H. Smith, subordinate judge of Benares, in extension. Two months' privilege leave of absence, under the new Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. S. N. Martin, officiating civil and sessions judge of Furruckabad. The Hon. R. Spankie, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, availed himself, on Nov. 11, of the leave of absence granted to him by the notification in this department, No. 76A, dated Sept. 8. In supercession of orders of Oct. 3, Mr. R. King, sub deputy opium agent of Shahabad, is allowed leave of absence for twenty-one days from Nov. 31, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. C. W. Hawes, extra assistant commissioner, Lohardugga, for six weeks, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. The following officers reported their departure from India per steamer *Mongolia*, which was left at sea by the pilot on Nov. 11:—Mr. H. Calfour, C.S.; Mr. N. T. Davey, revenue surveyor. The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Capt. C. J. Richards, cantonment magistrate of Wellington, privilege leave for one month and eighteen days. Lieut. J. B. Taylor, officiating district superintendent of police, Central Provinces, preparatory leave from Nov. 10 till the date of departure of the first P. and O. steamer in Dec., in extension of that granted to him by the chief commissioner, under date Sept. 30. Mr. J. M. Hawksworth, assistant engineer of the second grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave. Mr. J. E. Tower, collector of customs, Chanda, six months' leave. Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, assistant engineer, second grade, Damoodah irrigation commission, for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Europe. Col. H. Hopkinson, commissioner of Assam, for one month, from Jan. 1 next, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Capt. Bowie, officiating deputy inspector general of police, second circle, for three months, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. E. B. Baker. Mr. A. Abercrombie, judge of Dacca, is allowed furlough for a period of one year. Mr. T. Theobald, clerk of the Crown, two months. Capt. Clarke, deputy superintendent of the Bangalore district, having returned to duty on Oct. 28 last, the unexpired portion of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in notification No. 1,670, dated Sept. 30 last, is cancelled. Mr. F. Read, conservator of forests, Berar, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for four months from Nov. 3. Mr. T. H. H. Shortt, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore, for three months, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. H. Doveton, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Tir-

hoot, has leave for two months, in extension of the leave granted to him on May 15 last. Dr. B. Simpson, civil surgeon of Darjeeling, for three months.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BAYLEY, Lieut., staff corps, to be prob. asst. supt. police, 2nd class, but to continue to act as asst. supt. police, 1st class, in Tinnevely, during employment of Harris on other duty. Dec. 1.  
COMYN, W. H., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna dist., during the employ. of Mr. Elliot, on other duty.  
DALRYMPLE, H. D. E., to be sheriff of Madras for the year 1869.  
GORDON, H. P., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, during the employ. of the Hon. J. C. St. Clair on other duty—to join when relieved by Mr. Walker.  
LYONS, R. H., dep. coll., 3rd class, to be dep. coll., 2nd class, v. Runga-sawmy Iyengar. Dec. 1.  
MCIVER, L., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Madras dist. Dec. 1.  
MURRAY, Capt., Madras staff corps, to act as cantonment mag. of Wellington, during the absence of Capt. Richards on priv. leave.  
PRITCHARD, T., dep. coll. of Tinnevely, to be dep. coll. and mag. for general duties in Cuddapah.  
PURCHAS, Lieut., R.E., to be an asst. engr. (supt.) of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Madras dist. as a temp. measure. Dec. 1.  
RITCHIE, A. M., registrar of the high court, original side, to be a fellow of the University of Madras. [temp. Nov. 27.  
WARNER, J. L., to be an asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Madras dist.,  
WHITLOCK, Lieut., staff corps, to act as supt. police, in Godavery dist., during employ. of Capt. Robertson on other duty.  
WELD, M. R., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara. Dec. 1.

### MILITARY.

BULLER.—The servs. of Lieut. F. W. Buller, of the Madras gen. list, cav., adj. 3rd regt. Madras L.C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. Dec. 3.  
ELLIOT, Lieut. col., of the staff corps, acting dep. sec., to be dep. sec. to Govt., mil. dept., with effect from Dec. 1, 1868.  
HALLETT.—The servs. of Lieut. H. H. Hallett, of the staff corps, adj. 1st regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of the chief comr., Central Provs.

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 8.—No. 439.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. T. Dyer, J. P. Pedler, and E. A. Mottet, to be majors from Dec. 8, 1868, having completed 20 years' service.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE FURLOUGHS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 27.—The following letter from the Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, home dept. (public), to the Chief Secretary to Govt., Fort St. George, dated Simla, Oct. 31 last, No. 4321, is published for general information:—

In reply to your letter, No. 456, dated 1st inst., I am directed to intimate that the Gov. gen. in Council approves of the Draft Rules therewith forwarded, which regulate the mode of disposing of applications for furloughs from officers of the Madras civil service.

Rules providing for the manner in which applications for furlough from officers of the Madras civil service serving under the Madras Govt. are to be dealt with by that Government, requiring the sanction of the Gov. gen. in Council, under Section XII. of the Rules regarding leave of absence to covenanted civil servants, promulgated by the Govt. of India June 16, 1868, No. 533. Financial dept. :—

I. The Madras Govt. is empowered to grant furlough.

II. A registry shall be kept at the office of the Chief Secretary to Govt. of all grants or extensions of furlough and of all returns to duty from furlough.

III. Every application for furlough must be made publicly through the proper channel in the department to which the applicant may belong, and will be finally submitted to Govt., through the Accountant general, who will certify upon it, by endorsement, whether the applicant is eligible to the leave applied for or not.

IV. The term of a furlough can only be altered with the permission of the Government.

V. Every officer who obtains a furlough shall supply himself with a last pay certificate and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the Accountant general to furnish these documents, and no furlough allowances will be payable without their production.

VI. A statement of the officers absent on furlough, with the dates of the expiry of their respective furloughs, will be published quarterly in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, brought up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year.

VII. Every officer applying for furlough must at the same time state the probable date on which he intends to avail himself of it; and, should he not so avail himself of it within thirty days of such date, the grant of such furlough will be held to have lapsed.

**MEDICAL.**—The undermentioned officers after having completed twelve years' service are promoted to the rank of surgeon, from the date specified against their names, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Assistant-surgeon Howell, 12th November, 1868; Assistant-surgeon Ross, M.D., 29th November, 1868.

**ADMITTED TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.**—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras civil service from the 4th Nov., the date of their arrival at the presidency per P. and O. steamer *Simla*:—Mr. H. T. Knox and Mr. H. R. Farmer.

**RETURNED TO DUTY.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Surg. major Johnston, M.D., garrison surg., Bangalore; Surg. major Duff, M.D., surg. 3rd district; and Surg. Cockerill, medical dept.—arrived at Madras Nov. 21 last. Lieut. col. Paxton, inf., and Capt. Cox, 45th regt. N.I., attached 34th regt. L.I.—arrived at Madras Dec. 4 last.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers, civil and military, obtained leave of absence early in December last, on m.c.:—Lieut. col. C. E. D. Hill, commandant sappers and miners, from Dec. 4 or date of departure, for one month, to Madras. Vet. surg. J. A. Rostrom, D brigade R.A., from Dec. 5, for four months, to Bangalore and Madras. Surgeon Morphey, 1st batt. 1st foot, from Dec. 5, to Bombay. Major (brev. lieut. col.) H. Dixon, 22nd N.I., from Dec. 17, for six months, within limits of Madras presidency. Conductor Cahill, public works dept., for 10 months, from Sept. 24, to Bangalore and Neilgherries. Capt. S. W. Lennox, 23rd L.I., for four months, to Madras. Mr. J. L. Lushington, accountant general, Bombay, for two years, from April next, to Europe on furlough. Mr. G. Cadell, assistant conservator in charge of South Canara forests, for three months. Major (brev. lieut. col.) Lynch, Madras inf., to Europe on m.c. for two years, under regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras. Major Cooke, staff corps, to Europe on furlough, m.c., for two years, under regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Woods, staff corps, to Europe on furlough, m.c., for two years, under regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Major Lawford, cadre 4th regt. L.C., to Europe on furlough for two years, under regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

**WILLS, &c., OF OFFICERS, &c., IN INDIA.**—Probate of the will of Augustus William Sullivan, late a member of the Madras Civil Service, and lately holding the appointment of civil and session judge of Tellicherry, in the presidency of Madras, but now deceased, has been granted by the High Court at Madras to Henry Edward Sullivan, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, at present holding the appointment of collector and magistrate, and residing at Bellary, in the presidency of Madras; and Thomas Gillilan, a lieut. col. in the Madras Staff Corps, holding the appointment of military accountant of the Government of Fort St. George, and residing at the Adyar, within the local limits of Madras, as the executors thereby appointed. Letters of administration to the estate and effects of William Booth, late of No. 52, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and of the United Service Club, Pall-mall, in the county of Middlesex, in England, a major gen. in H.M.'s army, and col. of the 15th regiment of foot, but now deceased, with his will annexed (as set forth in an exemplification of probate issued out of and under the seal of H.M.'s Court of Probate in England), have been granted by the High Court at Madras to Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, merchants, agents, and bankers, as one of the duly constituted attorneys of George Edward Cook and Alfred Malin, the executors, with probate of the said will of the said deceased. Notice is given that certain effects belonging to the late Mr. George Lumsden, manager of the Burmapooter Tea Company, who died at Negri Ting, in Upper Assam, on the 15th September last, are under the custody of the Court at Seebaugur, and will be delivered to any person legally entitled to receive the same.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

**BAIRD.**—The services of Lieut., R.E., are placed at the disposal of Govt. of India for employt. in Great Trigonometrical Survey.

**CORDEAUX, E.**, to act as 1st asst. coll. of Rutnagherry. Dec. 7.

**DOVETON, Lieut. H., R.E.**, to be asst. consulting engr., railway dept., but to continue to act as dep. consulting engr. dur. Lieut. Dowden's (R.E.) abs. on furl.

**MACPHERSON.**—The Hon. Chief Justice has accepted the resignation by T. B. Ferguson, acting clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, from Dec. 12, and has app. J. Macpherson to act as clerk of the said court dur. unexp. portion of leave of abs. granted to Barton.

**REID, G. B.**, appd. supernum. 3rd asst. coll. of Tanna, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in Tanna dist.

**SKINNER, Lieut., R.E.**, is appd. to the dept. as an asst. engr., 1st grade, with effect from Nov. 16 last.

**STEAR, Rev. S., M.A.**, chaplain of Sholapoor, is appd. to act as chaplain of Belgaum camp, v. Rev. T. Watson. Dec. 9. [Surat dist.]

**STOCK, Lieut., gen. list**, is appd. to act as asst. dist. supt. of police in WELLS, W., sub registrar of Kurrachee, is appd. dep. branch registrar gen. in Scinde, dur. Mr. Moore's abs. Nov. 30.

**WHITING, J. E.**, is appd. to a special duty on Neera river, under orders of the chief engr. for irrigation.

### MILITARY.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS OF RANK.

**Bombay Castle, Dec. 16.**—No. 803.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Majors W. R. Lambert, J. F. Lester, H. N. Miller, E. Waddington. Dec. 9.

No. 809.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six

years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. B. Little. Dec. 10, No. 810.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Capts. A. A. Des Vaux and J. C. Hobson, Dec. 8.

No. 811.—Lieut. W. de Winton Van, H.M.'s 49th foot, is admitted to the staff corps on probation.

No. 812.—In supersession of G.O. No. 802, dated Dec. 9 last, which is hereby canc., the following adjustments of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. F. S. Kempt, major 103rd foot; J. S. Kemball, C. R. Baugh, E. A. Green, C. W. Walker, St. J. O'N. Muter, F. MacGowan, G. U. Price, R. P. Warden, E. Thompson, H. Shewell, and E. Campbell, staff corps, to have the position of lieut. col.; and Lieut. col. W. C. Stileman to rank as lieut. col., from March 6 last, in succ. to Birdwood, promoted to major gen.; Lieut. cols. J. D. Williams and J. J. Combe, staff corps, to have the position of lieut. col.; and Lieut. col. H. Y. Beale to rank as lieut. col., from March 14 last, in succ. to Leckie, ret.

Cadre 1st Eur. Regt. (Fusiliers).—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. Daly, c.b., to have the position of major, and Capt. (major in staff corps) G. Nicholletts to have the position of captain, from March 6, in succession to Kempt, promoted and removed.

Cadre 26th Regt. N.I.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. B. Gray to have the position of major, and Capt. (major in staff corps) L. M. Davies to have the position of captain, from March 6, in succession to Kemball, promoted and removed.

Cadre 9th Regt. N.I.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. B. Church to have the position of major, and Capt. H. R. M. Van-Heythuysen (staff corps), to have the position of captain, from March 6, in succession to Baugh, promoted and removed.

Cadre 30th Regt. N.I.—Major (lieut. col. in S.C.) C. A. Moyle to have the position of major, and Capt. G. R. C. Westropp, S.C., to have the position of capt., from March 6, in succession to Green, prom. and removed.

Cadre 5th Regt. N.L.I.—Major (lieut. col. in S.C.) J. T. Francis to have the position of major, and Capt. A. F. Danvers, S.C., to have the position of capt., from March 6, in succession to Walker, prom. and removed.

Cadre 2nd Genadier Regt. N.I.—Major J. Black, S.C., to have the position of major, from March 6, v. Muter, prom. and removed.

Cadre 10th Regt. N.I.—Major J. F. Lester, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Capt. A. T. Reid, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from March 6 last, in succ. to MacGowan, prom. and removed.

Cadre 3rd Eur. Regt.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. B. Hodgson to have the position of major, and Capt. E. C. Ross, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from March 6 last, in succ. to Price, prom. and removed.

Cadre 16th Regt. N.I.—Major W. T. Bowen, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Capt. C. W. Yonge, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from March 6 last, in succ. to Warden, prom. and removed.

Cadre 8th Regt. N.I.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. W. Young-husband to have the position of major, and Capt. C. D. J. Dodd (staff corps) to have the position of capt., from March 6 last, in succ. to Thompson, prom. and removed.

Cadre 2nd Eur. Regt. L.I.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. T. Aitchison to have the position of major, and Capt. E. L. Robertson (106th foot) to have the position of capt., from March 6 last, in succ. to Shewell, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Fur. Regt.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., c.b., to have the position of major, and Capt. W. H. Newport (staff corps) to have the position of captain, from March 6 last, in succ. to Campbell, promoted and removed.

Cadre 15th Regt. N.I.—Major J. Currie, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Capt. J. H. Lloyd, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from March 6 last, in succ. to Stileman, prom.

Cadre 28th Regt. N.I.—Major F. S. Hewett, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Capt. T. E. Britten, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from March 14 last, in succ. to Williams, prom. and removed.

Cadre 18th Regt. N.I.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. S. A. Anderson to have the position of major, and Capt. (major in staff corps) E. N. Marsh to have the position of capt., from March 14 last, in succ. to Combe, prom. and removed.

Cadre 12th Regt. N.I.—Major A. Y. Shortt, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Capt. A. W. Godson to rank as capt., from March 14 last, in succ. to Beale, prom.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. A. W. Lucas, 109th foot, to have the position of capt., from March 6 last, v. Black, cadre 2nd grenadier regt. N.I., prom.

**THE PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT.**—The following appointment has been made, dated Dec. 1 last:—Mr. Archibald E. Gough to be Anglo-Sanskrit Professor in Benares College, with effect from Nov. 2.

**FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Captain Grant, 17th regiment N.I., from 2nd Jan., 1869, to 31st Jan., 1869, on private affairs, preparatory to embarkation on furlough; Surgeon Fox, 20th regiment N.I., from 7th December, 1868, to 5th Jan., 1869, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to sea and Australia; Lieut. Carr, 2nd battalion 10th foot, to England, by the overland route, for m.c.; Staff Surg. Ball, M.D., British medical service, to England, by the overland route, for m.c.; Ensign Ridgway, 26th foot, for thirty days, from date of departure, to proceed to Poorundhur, on m.c.; Lieut. Hartigan, 5th regiment N.L.I., for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.



## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

- ANDERSON—At Ahmednuggur, Dec. 8, wife of Lt. col. Anderson, R.A., son.  
 ARDEN—At Ellore, Dec. 3, wife of Rev. A. H. Arden, C.M.S., daughter.  
 BILLON—At 14-1, Goriston-lane, Dec. 8, wife of B. H. Billon, daughter.  
 BRANSON—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 12, wife of R. M. A. Branson, barrister-at-law, daughter.  
 CARTER—At Bombay, Dec. 13, wife of J. M. Carter, daughter.  
 CHAMBERS—At Belgam, Dec. 9, wife of Lieut. R. M. Chambers, 5th regt. N.I., daughter. [son.]  
 CHESNAYE—At Simla, Nov. 29, wife of Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, F.R.C.S.I., [chaplain, son.]  
 COLCLOUGH—At Lucknow, Dec. 5, wife of Lieut. col. G. Colclough, R.A., daughter.  
 DRAWBRIDGE—At Darjeeling, Dec. 7, wife of Rev. W. B. Drawbridge,  
 GIBBONS—At Secunderabad, Dec. 8, wife of J. Gibbons, surg. R.A., son.  
 GLEN—At Broach, Dec. 12, wife of J. Glen, civil surg., daughter.  
 GREEN—At Neemuch Camp, Dec. 13, wife of H. Green, staff asst. surg., son.  
 HAMILTON—At Simla, Dec. 4, Lady Hamilton, son and heir.  
 HENSLOWE—At Fyzabad, Oude, Nov. 29, wife of F. B. Henslowe, district engineer, son.  
 MANISTY—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 14, wife of H. Manisty, son.  
 PENNYCUICK—At Bareilly, Dec. 3, wife of Lt. col. PennyCUICK, R.A., son.  
 POWER—At Dinapore, Nov. 27, wife of Lt. C. Power, 105th regt. L.I., son.  
 RAYNER—At Egutpura, Dec. 15, wife of R. Rayner, G.I.P.R., son.  
 SAVI—At Moesgunge, Kishnagurh, Dec. 1, wife of H. N. Savi, daughter.  
 SCOTT—At Delhi, Dec. 11, wife of W. Scott, educational dept., son.  
 SEVERIN—At Nareerah, Upper Assam, Nov. 28, wife of P. H. B. Severin, son. [dep. comr., Luckimpore, son.]  
 STEWART—At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Nov. 3, wife of Major Stewart,  
 TAYLOR—At Berhampore, Ganjam, Nov. 23, wife of Rev. G. Taylor, Baptist Missionary, daughter.  
 TOTTENHAM—At Allahabad, Dec. 6, wife of Capt. H. L. A. Tottenham, staff corps, son.

### MARRIAGES.

- BARRIE—ROBERTSON.—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, Peter Barrie, of Lucknow, to Isabella, daughter of William Robertson, of Leith.  
 DAVIES—PYM.—At Bombay, Dec. 15, J. H. Davies, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to Susan, daughter of W. Pym.  
 DRURY—ABEL.—At Trevandrum, Dec. 5, Capt. A. Drury, M.S.C., to Marion Abel, of Trevandrum.  
 FINK—TWALLING.—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, Augustus Rogers Fink, son of R. A. Fink, dep. account. gen. of the Punjab, to Alice Eliza, daughter of James W. Twalling.  
 FULTON—HADFIELD.—At Ootacamund, Dec. 10, Lieut. col. Fulton, M.I., to Lucy, daughter of Col. Hadfield, M.A.  
 GILES—HUNTLEY.—At Bangalore, Dec. 3, Frederick Alfred Giles, to Ellen Frederica, daughter of Frederick Huntley.  
 HIBBERT—COLCLOUGH.—At Byculia, Dec. 15, Harry Hibbert, of Bombay, to Ellen, daughter of the late William Colclough.  
 M'GECHIE—BARRIE.—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, Archibald M'Gechie, to Jane, daughter of Alexander Barrie, Dalkeith, Scotland.  
 ROSE—LEATHES.—At Bangalore, Dec. 10, Thomas Capel Rose, Lieut. 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, to Augusta Decima, daughter of Rev. F. Leathes, rector of Reedham, Norfolk.  
 WHITLOCK—NICHOLLS.—At Rajahmundry, Dec. 8, Lieut. C. J. T. Whitlock, M.S.C., son of the late Lieut. gen. Sir George Whitlock, K.C.B., to Adelaide Elizabeth, only child of Lieut. col. Cecil Nicholls, M.S.C.

### DEATHS.

- BAILEY—At Rohtuck, Dec. 11, Fanny, wife of T. W. Bailey, extra asst. commissioner, aged 28.  
 BARTHOLOMEW—At Agra, Dec. 11, Mrs. B. Bartholomew, relict of the late Mr. S. Bartholomew.  
 BELL—At Allahabad, Dec. 4, Henry C. Bell, of Monghyr, aged 40.  
 DAVIS—Nov. 10, Kate Agnes, child of Henry M. Davis, civil surgeon, of Pubna, Bengal. [pootella, aged 41.]  
 DON—At Galle Face House (Hotel, Colombo), Nov. 17, H. Don, of Heap-Dracup—At Bombay, Dec. 13, Isabella A., daughter of W. Dracup, aged 15.  
 HUGHES—At Black Town, Madras, Dec. 5, Mrs. J. Hughes, aged 60.  
 LEGG—At Bhosawul, Dec. 9, Hester M. F., daughter of James Legg.  
 LINCOLN—At Anarkullee, Lahore, Dec. 7, James Lincoln, aged 44.  
 NEILL—At Nagpore, Central Provinces, Dec. 11, May, wife of J. W. Neill, Bengal C.S.  
 RIDSDALE—At Calcutta, Nov. 30, wife of J. S. Ridsdale, son.  
 STEWART—At Segowlee, Dec. 7, James Stewart, Bengal C.S., aged 29.  
 VAN WULLEN—At Bombay, Dec. 13, Mrs. E. W. Van Wullen, aged 57.  
 WEAVER—At Allahabad, Dec. 3, Mary Edith, child of George Weaver, aged 11 months.

## DESPATCHES OF THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

[Continued from page 1288.]

No. 4.

From Major-Gen. A. Wilde, Commanding Hazara Field Force, to the Adj.-Gen., Head Quarters, Simla.

Head Quarters, Hazara Field Force, Camp Oogie, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIR,—In my last despatch I had the honour to report, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., the close of operations against the Patan tribes of the Black Mountain, and the signal punishment of the Puryaree Syuds. On the 14th Oct. the Hazara field force was encamped at Chermung, in the Tikaree valley. Four native regiments,\* under Lieut.-Col. C. H.

Brownlow, C.B., had been detached from the camp at Munna-ka-Dunna to occupy the village of Koongullee and the Jalgully Pass. His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmeer's Dogra regiments being sent back from the pass to the camp at Oogie. On the evening of the 14th I opened communication with Lieut.-Col. C. H. Brownlow, who, under my orders, had commenced improving the rugged path through the pass. In two days Lieut. W. Broadfoot, R.E., assistant field engineer, had, with the working parties of the native regiments, made a fairly good road.

2. On the 15th I marched to the village of Tikaree, the most open part of the valley of that name, and during the day two squadrons of the 16th Bengal cav., under the command of Capt. R. Topham, joined me from Jalgully. I would here beg to advert to the excellent conduct of the soldiers, both British and native, of the force, and to which I know the commissioner will bear ample testimony. On my entering the valleys of the independent Swatees, I announced that the people of these districts were to be treated as friends by the troops; that they had submitted as suppliants to the British Govt.; that a fine of Rs.12,000 had been imposed on them for their unprovoked attack upon our detachment in the Agrore valley; that all supplies of food and forage were to be paid for; and that no plundering could be allowed. As H.E. is aware, the transition from war to peace in the feelings of native soldiers is no easy process; but I can state, in proof of the discipline of this force, that not a complaint was made, nor a single man punished, from the time the force left the camp at Oogie on the 3rd and returned on the 22nd Oct.

3. The 16th was spent in making a road from Tikaree to a village, Maidan, in the Nundehar valley, and during the day the 1st Goorkha regt., from the Jalgully Pass, and a squadron of the 16th Bengal cav. from Tikaree, were posted at the village of Chermung to keep open my line of communication when I advanced into the Nundehar valley.

4. On the 17th the force marched to Maidan, the road a very difficult one, running over the Shubora spur, which had been made passable under the directions of Lieut. W. B. Holmes, R.E., field engineer.

5. The 17th and 18th were passed in making reconnaissances towards the Takotee country, which Major C. C. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster General, conducted as far as the top of the Dubrai Pass, seven miles from camp. The troops were employed in improving the road up the mountain, in case I should decide to move troops in that direction—a contingency which engaged the attention of the Commissioner and myself for some time. On the occupation of the Dubrai Pass by the troops, Habeeb Gool Sahibzada, of Paimal, the Akhoond of this part of the border, tendered his allegiance to the Deputy Commissioner, and several of the Takotee villages surrendered. No enemy appeared in sight, and all the distant villages seemed to be deserted. It was also reported on reliable authority, that Shaul Khan, of Takotee, had fled across the Indus on the approach of the force towards the Nundehar Valley. The country beyond the Dubrai Pass was the most difficult that could be imagined; the lands of the Takotees were poor, their crops scanty, and unlike the districts of Tikaree and Nundehar. No valleys were visible; their principal lands are said to be on the right bank of the Indus. I contemplated at one time a military raid, with the object of burning Takotee, a village of two hundred houses on the left bank of the Indus, but a nearer view of the country from the Dubrai Pass determined me not to attempt it. Considering the Takotees had fled, taking refuge on the Suksesar Mountain, beyond the Indus, and to reach them would have involved the extension of my military operations at least ten days, the Commissioner and myself concurred in the opinion that it was neither expedient, necessary, nor advisable to prolong the march of the force to the banks of the Indus. In this decision there were other political considerations at stake, which Major Pollock will no doubt explain in his communications to the Government.

6. The force subsequently made the following marches, and reached camp Oogie, in Agrore, on the 22nd October, having been absent from their tents and baggage since the 3rd:—19th October, Phugera, in Nundehar, foreign territory; 20th October, Chutta, in Konsh; 21st October, Aal, in Konsh, British territory.

7. In connection with this military demonstration through the countries (Tikaree, Nundehar, and Darshoo) of the independent Swatee tribes, I would record that the conduct of the inhabitants was uniformly good, and that the Swatee deputations remained faithful to their agreements. Supplies were not brought into camp readily, owing to most of the people having left their homes through fear; confidence was, however, partially restored ere we left the country. One incident, however, occurred—the act of an individual, which it was necessary to notice to prevent the prestige of our proceedings being injured. As the rear guard, late in the evening, passed along, a shot was fired at or over it. The Commissioner summoned the head men of the village near the spot where the insult was offered, and making prisoners of them, exacted a fine of Rs. 500, or the production of the culprit. The fine has been paid.

8. Having detailed the daily operations performed by the Hazara field force, I would venture to point out the political results of the campaign. Three Patan and three Swatee tribes have been brought into submission. The Puryaree Syuds have been signally punished, and Guffoor Khan, of Tikaree, one of the foremost, has been forced to sue for peace. The independent Swatees have been made to pay Rs. 12,000 to the British Government for their misconduct; and Hubeeb Gool, the Sahibzada of Paimal, a man held in great veneration, has paid his respects to the Commissioner—a very significant fact, showing that the people felt that they could no longer resist our arms.

9. The force traversed eighty miles of hill country, through which it had to make its own roads, and carry its own supplies; and on each occasion that a shot was fired, or an insult offered, immediate punishment was inflicted on the offenders. By the occupation of the strongholds of the Patan tribes of the Black Mountain, and the passage of our troops through the valleys of the independent Swatee tribes, the British Government has shown its ability and power to vindicate its honour; and I

\* 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 24th Punjab Native Infantry, 6th Goorkha Regiment.



believe that late events will leave a lasting impression, not only on the Patans Cis-Indus, but also on their clansmen residing on the Eusufzai border.

10. One other circumstance I would note, namely, the mobility displayed on this occasion by our British regiments, and their capability to partake most efficiently in hill campaigning. Nothing could exceed the high spirit and energy displayed by both the Royal Artillery and British Infantry. With the exception of one blanket carried for each man, they fared as the native troops did; and their food did not actually require more carriage than that of the native troops. The men, too, of the Royal Artillery evinced their aptitude to adapt themselves to duties quite novel to them. The horse artillerymen of D battery, F brigade, packed and unpacked their guns on elephants, and the gunners of No. battery, 24th brigade, led and tended the mules carrying the mortars. From the day I started not a soldier, either British or native, made a complaint, but cheerfully underwent all the hardships, labour, and exposure incidental to our bivouac.

11. It is impossible to estimate the loss of the enemy, but I feel confidence in stating, and in this opinion the political officer agrees with me, that since the commencement of hostilities in August last up to the end of the campaign, their loss has been considerable.

12. In closing these reports of the expedition of '68 against the Patan tribes of the Black Mountain and the independent Swatze tribes of the valleys of Tikarce, Nundehar, and Darshce, I beg to bring the names of the following officers to the notice of H.E. the C. in C. :—

I. I have first to acknowledge the co-operation and unvaried assistance I have received throughout this hill campaign from Brigadiers-general R. O. Bright and J. L. Vaughan, c.b. As the colonel of that fine regiment, the 19th foot, Brigadier-general Bright set an example of disinterestedness and indifference to hardship and discomfort that proved most useful to me in the organisation of the force. Brig.-gen. Vaughan's knowledge and intimate acquaintance with hill warfare made me confident at all times that his brigade would be ably conducted, and his advice was, on several occasions, most useful to me.

II. The work performed since the formation of the Hazara field force by Majors J. Morland and C. C. Johnson, respectively, Asst. adjt. gen. and Asst. quartermaster gen., has been very severe, and I can state for H.E.'s information that there has not been a single misdirection of orders, or any confusion in the many intricate details these officers have had to control. They have both evinced great zeal, much knowledge, and a peculiar aptitude for the responsible appointments they held.

III. As H.E. is aware, the health of the men and consequent safety of a force in a hill campaign must mainly depend upon the excellence of its carriage and commissariat arrangements. No force ever took the field so well and skilfully provided as this one, and this result was entirely due to the exertions and ability of Lieut.-col. A. D. Dickens, Asst. Commissary-general, whose exertions I beg thus publicly to acknowledge.

IV. Much of the success of the late expedition is due to the talents and labours of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Johnstone, of the survey department, whose services were fortunately placed at my disposal. I would refer to the remarkable correctness of the sketch map this officer prepared from native information before we entered the hills. Lieut.-Col. Johnstone served in the Cabul Kheyl and Mahsood Wuzerece expeditions, and also at Umbeyla. I trust this occasion may be availed of to reward this most devoted and excellent public servant.

V. Lieut.-Col. E. Atlay commanded the artillery of the Hazara field force, and the manner in which the elephant and mortar batteries were equipped reflects the highest credit on this officer.

VI. In connection with this campaign I have to mention the name of Lieut.-Col. O. E. Rothney, commanding the 5th Goorkha regiment. This officer commanded in this valley during the first disturbances in August up to the end of September. He evinced in this difficult position great judgment and discretion, particularly in his attack on the enemy on the 12th Aug. On the force moving into the hills I considered it my duty, in the interests of the public service, to leave him in command of the camp at Oogie, and I trust this will not in any way be allowed to affect his professional prospects.

VII. I have every reason to be satisfied with the rapidity with which the field telegraph line was constructed and worked by Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, R.E., assistant field engineer.

VIII. The arrangements of the medical department were efficiently completed by Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals G. E. Morton, and I have to acknowledge the zeal and activity displayed on all occasions by Capt. Holmes, R.E.

IX. In conclusion of my recommendations in favour of the staff of this force, I beg to bring to H.E.'s notice Major W. Paget, my Aide-de-Camp, who has, from the very commencement of hostilities, rendered me great assistance. This officer bears a high character in the Punjab frontier force (in which he has served twenty years) for intelligence and devotion to his duties.

13. I append a list of officers commanding batteries and regiments, with remarks attached significant of their merits, and the opportunity their men have had of doing service during this command.

14. I transmit, for the perusal and consideration of H.E., the reports and commendations of Brigadier gens. Bright and Vaughan, and Lieut. col. Atlay.

15. From the commencement to the termination of hostilities, I have been in perfect accord with Major Pollock, the chief political officer, and his deputy, Capt. Ommauney, and again I beg to record my thanks to him for his co-operation.

16. I have to acknowledge the support and encouragement I have invariably received at H.E.'s hands during the time I have had the honour to hold my present responsible post.—I have, &c.,

A. WILDE, Major gen., comdg. Hazara Field Force.

[To be continued]

## Home.

COLONEL A. G. HYSLOP.—The death of Colonel Archibald Geddes Hyslop, of Lotus, Kirkcudbrightshire, and late of the Madras Artillery, took place very suddenly at Edinburgh, on December 20 last. He was educated at Addiscombe College, whence he was appointed to the Madras Artillery in 1817, and served in the Horse and Foot Artillery and Ordnance Commissariat Department of that Presidency till May, 1849, when he retired. He succeeded to the Lochend estate on the death of his elder brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William Hyslop, also of the Madras army, in 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES RAMSAY, on the Retired List of the Bengal army, whose death at Bryanston-square on December 26 we announced in our last, was the third son of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. John Ramsay, Colonel of the 79th Foot (the latter was the fourth son of George, eighth Earl of Dalhousie), by Mary, daughter of Philip de Lisle, Esq., of Calcutta; he was therefore cousin to the late Marquis of Dalhousie, sometime Governor-General of India, and of the present Earl of Dalhousie, and a younger brother of Major-General William Maule Ramsay, also a retired officer of the Bengal army, who is now heir-presumptive to the earldom. Major-General Ramsay was appointed captain in the 35th Bengal Light Infantry in 1845, and received his brevet majority in 1849. He was Deputy Commissary-general of the Bengal army from 1848 to 1852, and Commissary-general from 1852 to 1858, when he retired, being promoted to the rank of major-general in 1859.

COURT MARTIAL.—A district court-martial assembled at Chatham Barracks on Saturday week for the trial of Colour-Sergeant Guild, of the 109th Foot. The court sat again on Monday and concluded the investigation. The president of the court was Colonel Adair, Royal Marine Light Infantry. The prisoner was charged with misappropriating certain moneys, part of the funds of the sergeants' mess of the 1st and 2nd Depot Battalions, quartered in Chatham Barracks, while he was president of the mess; and also with forging the names of tradesmen to bills, to make it appear that the bills were receipted when they had not really been paid. On Saturday the evidence for the prosecution was given; and on Monday the prisoner made his defence, after which the court was closed. The finding of the court will not be made public till it has been approved by Major-General Freeman Murray, the Commandant of the Garrison.

THE LATE SIR HERBERT EDWARDES.—The following resolution was passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on Thursday, the 7th of January :—"Resolved by the Secretary of State in Council (*nemine contradicente*), that the death of Major-general Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., has closed a career of great usefulness and of great distinction. His earliest achievements, twenty years ago, secured the special recognition of the Court of Directors of the East India Company and of her Majesty's Government. His last services deserve no less signal an acknowledgment. The Secretary of State for India in Council, in deploring the loss of so devoted and so valued a public servant, feels it a duty to signify his sense of the ability, daring, and resource which Sir Herbert Edwardes displayed in times of great difficulty and of great peril. He desires further, by the erection of a monument to the memory of this most distinguished officer, to attest his high appreciation of the example which Sir Herbert Edwardes has left to all the servants of the Crown in India."

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.—We are informed that the meetings of creditors and shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, directed by the Master of the Rolls to be called to consider the proposed arrangement, will be held on the 18th and 19th inst. Notices convening the meetings have been posted; and Mr. Holyland, the official liquidator, has sent to each creditor and shareholder a copy of a report which he has prepared, setting forth the grounds upon which it is desirable that the proposed arrangement should be confirmed. This report enters very fully into the past history of the liquidation, and of all the matters which were the subject of various suits in Chancery, including the suit instituted by the official liquidator of the old bank against the Corporation. The terms of the arrangement alluded to—namely, that all litigation is to be at once stopped, the creditors accepting 17s. in the pound in full satisfaction of their claims without interest—are also given; and Mr. Holyland recommends the compromise as expedient in the interests both of creditors and shareholders. Should it be rejected a call of £15 per share must be made; and as the Master of the Rolls has decided not to allow any further distribution of the assets in hand, now amounting to about £500,000, until the suit instituted by the old bank is settled, two years, or possibly more, would elapse before any dividend could be paid. On the other hand, should the arrangement be confirmed, the assets may be sufficient to pay the 17s. without any further call, or, should one prove requisite, it would be for a sum falling far short of £15 per share.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVANTS.—A deputation consisting of the following retired members of the East India Civil Service—Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., Sir H. Harengton, K.C.S.I., Sir Henry Ricketts, K.C.S.I., Sir George Harvey, K.C.S.I., Robert Lowther, Esq., H. S. Boulderson, Esq.,

and J. J. Harvey, Esq.—had an interview recently with the Duke of Argyll, for the purpose of supporting their claims on the Indian Government, set forth in a memorial forwarded to the India Office. The claims were founded on arrangements made when the annuity fund was established in 1824, the main purpose of that fund being to entitle retiring officers, after twenty-five years' service, to an annuity of £1,000 a-year, on payment by deduction from salary of 4 per cent., or one-half of the settled price of the annuity, the then East India Company giving the other half by way of "boon." The payments in course of time were found greatly to exceed the stipulated half of the price of the annuity in the case of the majority of old servants, the "excess" fund now in the India Treasury being somewhere between £200,000 and £300,000. Some alterations were made in the rules from time to time; in particular, in 1853 a resolution was passed, doing away with any return of excess of payment to the fund, and substituting in lieu thereof some other kind of benefit. The old servants protested against this alteration, as irregular and unjust, and for some time have made efforts to get their claims recognised and paid. Several members of the deputation addressed his Grace, who promised to consider the matter. The result of the visit of the deputation was conveyed to the memorialists in the following letter:—"India Office. Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st ultimo, and to acquaint you that the Duke of Argyll sees no reason to depart from the decision communicated to you in the letter from this office, dated in August last, in which you were informed that the Secretary of State for India (Sir S. Northcote) was unable to sanction a compliance with the request contained in the memorial signed by yourself and certain other retired members of the Bengal Civil Service, praying for the refund of the excess of the accumulated subscriptions above one half of the value of the several annuities.—Signed, HERMAN MERIVALE. To Robert Lowther."

## India Office.

Jan. 9, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. Hill, Engrs.; Capt. E. T. Sadler, Staff Corps; Capt. G. L. Keir, Staff Corps; Surg. C. Lowdell, Med. Estab.; Col. E. D. Watson, Inf.; Lieut. H. C. Creak, 4th Cav.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. A. Wood, Staff Corps; Major G. R. Bardin, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major R. Burd, Staff Corps; Capt. H. W. Godson, Inf.; Lieut. col. C. T. Aitchison, Staff Corps; Lieut. K. Jopp, Engrs.; Lieut. F. S. Leacock, Inf.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major C. N. McMullin, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. H. A. Oldfield, Med. Estab., 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. E. Swinton, Inf., 4 mo.; Capt. F. Horsley, Staff Corps, 3 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. Hibbert, Inf., 2 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. N. Lewis, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. F. Lewis, Art.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Q. S. A. Jamieson, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. H. S. Pierce, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. M. Heath, Staff Corps; Capt. E. P. Gambier, Engrs.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**HAIG**—The wife of Major Malcolm R. Haig, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 3, The Terrace, Kensington-gardens-square, Dec. 29.  
**WARNER**—The wife of the Rev. Septimus H. Lee Warner, of a daughter, Dec. 28.

### MARRIAGES.

**ARMSTRONG**—**BOWEN**.—Robert G. Armstrong, Capt. Bengal Staff Corps, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. St. Vincent Bowen, M.A., at the Parish Church, Ilfracombe, Jan. 7.  
**HUDSON**—**TROUTBECK**.—Henry W. Hudson, Esq., of Tirhoot, to Jane B., daughter of the late John E. Troutbeck, Esq., of Blencowe, Cumberland, at Little Stanmore, Middlesex, Jan. 6.  
**PERCIVAL**—**WEDDERBURN**.—Edward H. Percival, H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, to Louisa J., daughter of the late Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., at Tibberton, Gloucester, Jan. 7.  
**SCHIBERRAS**—**WATSON**.—Capt. Atillio Schiberras, 95th Regt., to Matilda, widow of the late O. P. L. Watson, Esq., of Calcutta, at Sandgate, Jan. 7.

### DEATHS.

**BAKER**—Louisa, the wife of Capt. R. Aufrero Baker, R.A., and daughter of General Sir Richard Birch, K.C.B., at 1, Hyde-park-terrace, Jan. 2.

**BATTYE**—Marian, the wife of George W. Battye, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, at 14, Queensborough-terrace, Jan. 1.  
**ELLIOT**—Amyand Elliot, Esq., late Capt. 5th Bengal L.C., fourth son of the late Hon. John E. Elliot, Bengal Civil Service, in London, aged 45, Jan. 5.  
**RATTRAY**—Thomas J., son of Col. T. Rattray, of Assam, at Bath, aged 15, Dec. 30.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3. Mount Vernon, Madras.—4. Benvenuto, Penang; Northumbrian, Bombay; Lake Leman, Calcutta.—7. Iron Queen, Singapore; Pepita, Manilla.—8. Robert Fletcher, Penang; Hindostan, Bombay; Belsize, Mauritius; Florence Nightingale, Calcutta; Dallam Tower, Calcutta; Rothley, Bombay; S. A. Blandon, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3. Trent, Rangoon.—4. Northumbrian, Bombay (put back in the Downs); Delhi, Kurrachee (put back in the Downs).—5. Dumbardern Castle, Calcutta.—7. West Riding, Bombay; Staffordshire, Calcutta (put back); Tantallon Castle, Calcutta; Durham, Calcutta (put back, having been in collision in the Downs); Star of Denmark, Calcutta; Victory, Bombay.—8. Henderson, Bombay; British Empire, Bombay; Amio, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, Jan. 9.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Stewart, Mr. J. Dearden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reilly and infant, Mrs. King and infant, Mr. G. J. Hilliard. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Cholmeley, Major and Mrs. R. Marshall. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Avery, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Thomson, Mrs. Pottinger and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. Wake, Rev. Mr. Eerchelbach, Mrs. Sylvester, Mr. R. Hollis, Mrs. May, Mr. P. Garwood, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. F. L. Stephenson, Mr. Houston. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Kydd and infant, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Allen, Ensign Bowles.

From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Lewis, Mrs. R. C. Lawrence and daughter, Mr. R. F. Lewis, Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence and infant, Mr. and Mrs. V. Taylor, Mr. W. Duncan, Mrs. Strachey and infant, Mr. H. G. Batten, Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. J. Waterhouse. For MADRAS.—Capt. R. D. Thorpe. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. G. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Miss McMurdo, Mr. W. Laing, Mr. A. Wake, Mr. O. Nolke, Mrs. A. Gordon, Dr. Dallas, Major J. D. Hall. For CEYLON.—Miss Black, Mrs. W. K. Nicholson, Mr. W. Maxwell, Mr. W. O. Stoton, Mr. A. Morrison.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—The Persia, from the Clyde, for Bombay, has been burnt off the Cape of Good Hope.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JANUARY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Murphy, Mr. Munro, Mrs. C. Smith and infant, and Lieut. H. French.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Gambier, Lieut. W. Joyce, Mr. W. Pomeroy, jun., Lieut. and Mrs. Sewell, Col. Hough, and Rev. R. P. Little.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Sir T. Dick Lawder.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lord M'Duff, Mr. Moreton, Col. Fraser, Mr. C. Bell, and Mrs. Russell.

#### JANUARY 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lewis, and Mrs. Nicolay and infant.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Addis, and Rev. C. and Mrs. Tollemache.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. T. W. Sandes, and Col. Graves.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. Carnegie, Rev. W. Miller, and Mr. M. Cross.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Newport and Major Pierce.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. S. T. and Mrs. Trevor, Dr. and Mrs. Pringle, Lieut. Vallings, and Mr. H. W. Vidal.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Cazalet, Mr. R. Pottinger, Mr. J. J. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. C. Browne and child, Mr. Angus, and Mr. Middleton.  
MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Hon. R. Town and Son.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Burn and infant, Miss Stevens, and Miss Maxwell.  
SUZ to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Stahlknecht, and Dr. Fitzgerald.  
MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. Doornik, Mrs. and Miss Van Delden, two Messrs. Van Delden and Mr. and Mrs. Decker.  
MARSEILLES to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Sir. B. C. Pine.

#### JANUARY 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Hart.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Probyn, Mrs. H. D. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Ormsby, and Mrs. Carnegie.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Gubbay and two children, and Mrs. Gubbay, jun.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE STAR OF INDIA.

The *Broad Arrow* is puzzled to think what meritorious public services performed in India could be enumerated against the name of Mr. John Clark Marshman, who has lately been gazetted Companion of the Star of India. At present we are only aware that he is the ex-editor of the *Friend of India*, and, we believe, the inspirer of the policy enunciated by the *Times* on all subjects connected with that country. Now, both of these journals have consistently upheld the views of the Viceroy of India. We allude particularly to those entertained by Sir John Lawrence on the subject of our present foreign policy with reference to the countries beyond our North-West frontier, and on his well-known antipathy to the consolidation of native States under their own chiefs. On both of these subjects, but more especially on the latter, the opinions of the ex-editor of the *Friend of India* entirely coincide with those of the late Viceroy, and persistently have they been maintained in the journals to which we have referred. Sir John Lawrence's administration generally, and his eagerness to tilt at and topple over into the dust every native chief have been at all times held up for universal admiration. Is this the service that has been considered worthy of reward? And has the honour of recommending it for special distinction been reserved for Sir John Lawrence? How many names of Government officials, European and native, who have done good service to the State, had to be passed over before Mr. Marshman's was arrived at? These are questions which suggest themselves to us. We say advisedly "special distinction," because we believe that Mr. Marsh-

man is the first instance of an Englishman not connected with the services receiving the Star of India. If this order is to be bestowed on eminent writers on subjects connected with India, how is it, we would ask, that Mr. Kaye, an able and graphic historian, and one well known in the walks of Indian literature, remains undecorated? Of the *Friend of India*, a paper now known by the rising generation of Baboos under a less pleasing sobriquet, that great and good man, Sir Henry Lawrence, wrote during the early days of the rebellion to the Governor-general in the following terms:—"Whatever may be the danger from the native press, I look on it that the papers published in our language are much the most dangerous. Disaffected native editors need only translate as they do, with or without notes or words of admiration or exclamations, editorials from the *Friend of India* (on the duty of annexing every native State, on the imbecility, if not wickedness, of allowing a single jagheer, and of preaching the Gospel even by commanding officers), to raise alarm and hatred in the minds of all religionists, and all connected with native principalities or Jagheers." The writer of these pernicious doctrines, so unequivocally denounced by Sir H. Lawrence, is the gentleman whom it hath now delighted the Government to honour, to the utter amazement of all who know what infinite mischief these sentiments wrought in the native mind—mischief that culminated in rebellion. *O tempora! O mores!* Appropriately may we say in Eastern phrase, that never in our dreams, or in our imagination, had we pictured Mr. John Clark Marshman a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

#### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, January 9th and 23rd, February 6th and 20th, and March 6th and 20th.  
Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, January 15th and 29th, February 13th and 27th, and March 13th and 27th.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.  
Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.  
Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS.  
Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursdays, January 21st, February 18th, and March 18th.

**THE BONUS.**—We have many inquiries about our information regarding the bonus to field officers. The facts are, we believe on excellent authority, as follows. The Supreme Government are very much in favour of it, and have pressed it more than once on the Secretary of State. Colonel Broom's scale and that of another officer (of this army) were both forwarded to the India-office. General Sir Robert Vivian and General Pears are the two great opponents to the measure, but they will have to give way. If they do not, the state will continue to be saddled with an unnecessary expenditure. It is curious that Sir R. Vivian and General Pears belong to this army, and cannot take a liberal view of a subject which is of such immense interest to so many of their brother officers. The authorities at home have, practically, the power of allowing a number of gentlemen, who are perfectly useless out here, to spend the remainder of their days in their native land, and at the same time by liberal measures to save the State from considerable loss; and yet they sit in their offices at Westminster, and take a short-sighted illiberal view of what is in reality a simple question of arithmetic. Perhaps the best way to put the matter before these gentlemen is to point out that for all practicable and useful purposes a number of officers in this Presidency are "retired" and drawing full effective pay—that is to say, they are "retired from business," they have nothing to do. So long as they can claim their full pay by right with the off reckonings in the future, so long will they hold on to this "retired" condition. Many of these officers, had the old Indian army been left alone, would never have dreamt of leaving the service, but the army has been destroyed, its role is over, there is no military duty, no prospect of distinction. Well, here are these gentlemen, many of them willing to go, if provided with the means to enable them to do so—and yet the means are withheld! It appears to us nothing short of "midsummer mad-

ness" to keep up an expensive army of cocked hats under such circumstances. We are informed that at Bangalore the number of field officers who attended the general commanding on field days was so great as to necessitate an order that only two officers were required to attend at each parade. It is clear that so many field officers are not required by the State for parade or any other purposes. Our conviction is that a bonus will be given, and the difficulty thus to a certain extent got over. We trust to hear more on this subject shortly.—*Madras Athenaeum and Daily News.*

### Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	94
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	94	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1824-29 ...	94	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	95	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	94½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	94½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	1,000 as Co.'s Rs. ...	94½
3½ per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	equivalent to ...	102 103
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	£100.	104½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...		104½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		104½

### India Exchanges.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	5s. 9½d. to 5s. 10½d.				
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	4s. 11½d.				
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	4s. 11½d.				

### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	Shut.
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	112½
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	102½ 3
India 4 per cent., 1898 ...	...	...	104½
India Enforced Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	91½
India 5 per cent. Enforced Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	104½
India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	104½
India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1859 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	105½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	101
India 4 per cent., 1898 ...	...	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	101½
India Bonds, 6 per cent. 1864 ...	...	...	par to 1s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	17s. to 22s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102½ to 103	
20 Ditto F Shares ...	18		
Stock Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100		
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105 to 106	
Stock East Indian ...	100	105 to 106	
20 Ditto L Extension ...	15	105½ to 1½ pm.	
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105½ to 1½ pm.	
20 Ditto (new) ...	10	105½ to 1½ pm.	
20 Ditto ...	4	105½ to 1½ pm.	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	103½ to 104½	
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	94 to 96	
Stock Ditto 6 per cent. ...	100	104 to 105	
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	98 to 100	
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	103½ to 104½	
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	par to 1½ pm.	
Stock Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102 to 103	
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	87 to 89	
Stock Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	101½ to 102½	
20 Ditto ...	2	par to 1½ pm.	
Stock Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	101 to 102	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) B ...	10	4½ to 5½	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	20½ to 21½	
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	29½ to 30½	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	78 to 82	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	42½ to 43½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4	
5 New ...	10	1½ to 1 d's	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 3 dis.	
20 East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	6 to 22	
50 East India Land (Limited) ...	8	6 to 4 dis.	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	102 to 104	
20 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	1½ to 1½ dis.	
10 North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5	7 to 5 dis.	
10 Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8½ dis.	
50 Oriental Financial ...	11	— to — dis.	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	49 to 51	
50 Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	1½ to 1½ dis.	

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The undersigned, as representing in this country the Agents for the above Society, beg to intimate that it has been resolved to WIND IT UP as on 31st December, 1868, and that those Members who desire to continue their Policies can have an opportunity till 31st January, 1869, of doing so in THE ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, in accordance with arrangements recently made, particulars of which the undersigned are ready to supply.

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Sir ALEXANDER BURNES.	Brig.-Gen. JOHN NICHOLSON.
Lord CORNWALLIS.	Captain ARTHUR CONOLLY.
Sir JOHN MALCOLM.	Major ELDRED POTTINGER.
The Hon. MOUNTSTUART	Major D'ARCY TODD.
ELPHINSTONE.	Appendix, &c.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 849.] LONDON, JANUARY 20, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 26; Agra, December 22; Calcutta, December 22; Madras, December 21.

The landing and reception of Lord Mayo at Bombay form the leading topic of the journals of Western India. After all their hopes and preparations, the Bombay folk were doomed to no small disappointment. His lordship deferred landing on the evening of the 19th December, only to forestal his expectant lieges by the earliness of his movements the next morning. Barring a few ladies and gentlemen who had risen betimes to greet the new Viceroy and the hero of Magdala, there was no one ready to receive them but the troops under arms and a few officials. On the 21st Lord Napier encamped on the Esplanade. The same evening Sir S. Fitzgerald gave a reception in honour of his guests, which was followed by a State dinner the next day. On the 22nd Lord Napier held his *levée*. Next morning both noblemen went off quietly to Poonah, where everybody turned out to welcome them on their arrival about noon. After two days spent at Poonah in sight-seeing and official courtesies, their lordships returned to Bombay, whence Lord Mayo on the 30th would probably sail for Beypore, on the way to Madras.

THE new Viceroy seems to have made a pleasing impression on all who came across him. One writer describes him as a handsome man, "rather tall, and somewhat portly in figure; with a face strongly reminding one of Prince Napoleon" in his less corpulent days. To judge from his face he is "a man of convictions, of entire self-possession, and of a kindly heart."

If the writer saw all this in Lord Mayo's countenance, India may deem herself not unlucky in her new master.

THE Broach Exhibition was opened on the 23rd December by Sir S. Fitzgerald himself. A *levée* the next morning was succeeded in the afternoon by a *darbar*, at which the Gaikwar of Baroda was present. The day's ceremonies were to be wound up by a ball. The Exhibition was crowded; conspicuous among the visitors being a number of chiefs and thakoors from Guzerat. Three thousand season tickets had been sold before the opening. The grand hall of the building is a hundred and sixteen feet square, and the fine-arts' gallery is a hundred and sixty feet by twenty-five.

WE have nothing but the old story to tell of the famine districts. The circle of distress seems gradually widening, until it threatens to include the Deccan also. In the North-West Provinces the Lieutenant-governor has at length been driven to issue an earnest appeal for charitable succour on behalf of the "helpless poor" in his own province. Measures of relief have already been set on foot in Ajmere, Jhansie, and Lullutpore. Charity is now urgently needed, says Sir W. Muir, for Bijnore, "where the poor and infirm are becoming clamorous for help." The Government is providing labour for all who can work, but the support of "the sick and aged, the young and tender, and the infirm" demands the interference of private charity. To all subscriptions raised by private efforts "the Government will contribute an equal sum." A Central Committee is to receive subscriptions at Allahabad.

THE Maharajah of Kerowlie has been active in the taking of measures to mitigate distress. Besides suspending the transit dues through his dominions for a twelvemonth, he has made advances to traders for the conveyance of grain from Agra, and established relief works and refuges in all directions. In aid of these good efforts the Indian Government has granted him a loan of a lakh and a-half for four years. Another native prince, Golam Mohammed, only surviving son of Tippoo Sultan, has also done a princely deed. He has set apart a lakh and sixty-five thousand rupees from his own income in aid of deserving objects in his own province of Mysore.

SIR S. FITZGERALD seems to have done a sensible thing in appointing Dr. Bhau Daji sheriff of Bombay for the current year. Among the many public-spirited natives of Bombay Dr. Bhau Daji has long been conspicuous for his services to science and the Bombay community. Not the least of these services were the experiments he brought to so promising an issue in the discovery of a cure for leprosy. His appointment is said to have given very great satisfaction.

THE twelve native regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force are to be increased, we hear, by forty men a regiment. On the Kohat frontier affairs are still unsettled, the Bazoties having been supported in their contumacy by their neighbours the Afreedies. The blockade of the former has accordingly been extended to the latter; with what effect remains yet to learn. On the Bombay side the Bheels have been getting so troublesome that a sepoy regiment has been placed at the disposal of

the Resident Engineer of the Baroda Railway, for guard duty along the line. On our eastern hill frontiers a more peaceful policy is about to be inaugurated in the shape of schools for the benefit of the wild hill tribes. Grants of land have also been assigned to 1,270 families on the Chittagong Frontier, and the Commissioner, Lord Ulick Browne, has suggested to Government the propriety of advancing a small loan to each family for the purpose of house building.

FROM the Indian papers it seems that before the last defeat of Abdurrahman Khan things had been going on very badly with him. Sirdar Ibrahim Khan had cut off his retreat by occupying Balkh and the adjacent districts. The insurgent chief accordingly fled from Bamian with a few thousand horse towards Ghuznee. Since then some of his followers must have rallied to his flag, or else Azim Khan's troops had come to his aid, if the battle reported towards the end of December was really as important as it was said to be.

WE observe that the new Adjutant-general of the Queen's forces in India, Colonel Thesiger, C.B., left London on Monday with Mrs. Thesiger, in order to take up his new appointment.

IN an appendix to the Viceroy's despatch—published elsewhere—to the Punjab Government on the late campaign in Hazara, reference is made by Major Pollock to the colony of Wahabie fanatics whom we failed to catch on the left bank of the Indus. Most of them are now in temporary hiding among the Trans-Indus Hussunzais; but their hosts are said to look on them with no favour, and the chances are that ere long the refugees will have either to make terms with our Government or scatter themselves in the countries north of Swat and the Black Mountain. Once broken up, their power for evil would of course be greatly diminished, and it is certain that they have already lost very much of their old prestige.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILDE has really accepted the post of Military Secretary to the Madras Government, thus reverting to the Presidency whence he was transferred to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

MADRAS has been busy holding examinations and giving away prizes. The results of the former, so far as they concern the University matriculations, are not yet reported, but if a fair proportion of the 1,300 students who paid their examination fees have passed the preliminary ordeal, the educational prospects of the province must be steadily improving. As compared with Calcutta, Madras takes the lead in respect of yearly progress, the number of successful candidates being ten times as many as in 1859; while the total of competitors doubles itself about every three years.

LATEST telegrams from India announce Lord Mayo's arrival at Calcutta on the evening of January 12. He met with an "excellent reception," and at once proceeded to Government House to be sworn in as President of the Council.

ANOTHER telegram of January 15 reports a sharp shock of earthquake in Calcutta and throughout Assam. We are not told what damage was done to the buildings of the capital, but the alarm must have been great in Chowringhee as well as the bazaars.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE was to sail from Calcutta on the 19th, not unaccompanied by tokens of public esteem. A Central Committee of leading Englishmen and natives has been formed at Calcutta for the erection of a statue to the departing Viceroy, and sub-committees in up-country stations will no doubt draw handsome subscriptions for the same purpose. The members of his own service will hardly lag behind the native gentlemen of the Punjab and the North-West.

THE compliments paid by the Viceroy to the Maharajah of Cashmere seem to have borne good fruit. The Rajah's Dewan, Kirpa Ram, has visited Umritsur, and after conferring with the chief merchants of that city, has forwarded to the Government a memorial, in which they declare their readiness to embark freely in the trade by Kangra and Ladakh to Yarkand. The Dewan himself has promised to build Serais along the Cashmere

section of the road and to give traders every help. If his promises mean anything, trade with Central Asia is fairly opened.

STATE affairs in Jodhpore are not apparently as the friends of native Governments would like them to be. Some two years ago the Maharajah of Jodhpore was invested with the Star of India for services of some kind rendered to the Paramount Power. Since then however he has done little, it seems, to prove his worthiness of such an honour. His frequent disputes with his nobles have elicited frequent remonstrances from Col. Keatinge, to so little effect that the Indian Government finds itself compelled to interfere by force, if need be, between the disputants. For the present however the famine stands in the way of a prompt settlement. Any despatch of troops into Marwar at this moment would only involve the few people left there in further suffering, and the troops themselves in serious straits for want of food. So the Maharajah has been counselled to make the best use of his reprieve, and come to terms with his subjects while there is yet time for amendment. Should he still fail to mend his ways, our troops will have to teach him better in due season.

MAJOR TENNANT's photographs of the great solar eclipse have turned out better than even he had at first expected. What with the light clouds passing over the sun at the time and the effects of Indian heat on the chemicals, the negatives taken by him were spotty and dim. They have since however been magnified with good results. The prominences have come out well, and their true character has been clearly ascertained, as well as the changes they undergo. One of them is reckoned to have been at least ninety thousand miles in height, with a swaying motion of twenty thousand miles from side to side.

MR. GEORGE MACINTOSH COLVIN, superintendent of the Burtola Tea Garden in Cachar, has been taught by the High Court of Bengal the impolicy of flogging native coolies to death on no very great provocation. Some of the coolies on his employer's estate seem to have so disliked their work after only a month's trial, that they ran away into the jungle and there stayed until rain and hunger brought them back penitent and craving mercy. Colvin ordered each of the truants to get twelve strokes of the cane. One man, named Bundo, who came back after the rest, was further beaten about the face and chest by Colvin's closed fist, after which he was finally flogged into insensibility. On the sixth day after the beating he was dead, and Mr. Colvin no doubt wondered what on earth a nigger was made of, that he could not stand a severe caning varied by heavy blows with the fist. A special jury tried the case, and, either for want of due evidence or from a touch of fellow-feeling for a white man in difficulties, acquitted Colvin of aught worse than the intent to do grievous bodily harm. The judge however took a somewhat sterner view of the business, for he condemned the prisoner to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment—the utmost stretch of punishment allowed by law for the offence of which Colvin had been found guilty. Let us hope that the penalty, such as it is, will teach Mr. Colvin and others of like kidney not to stand too much on the European's right to wallop his own nigger.

It is a pity that the changes caused in the movement of troops by the spread of the famine could not have been foreseen a little earlier. Not a few regiments of cavalry and infantry, besides several batteries and troops of artillery, have been ordered to stand fast or retrace their steps, to the great annoyance of many officers who had already sold off most of their furniture and household goods at no gain to themselves, and would have to buy them back at a fraction of their former cost.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Asst. surg. G. McJ. Campbell, 88th Regt., at Meeran Meer, Dec. 6, aged 25.  
BENGAL.—Major H. C. Talbot, Bengal Invalid Establishment, at Mussoorie, Nov. 22, aged 63.  
MADRAS.—Major A. Child, M.S.C., at Clapham, Jan. 14.  
BOMBAY.—Capt. J. Ronald Macleay, R.A., at Kurrachee, Dec. 13, aged 30.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Mr. Thomson, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thacker, Capt. Ducat, Mr. Forman, Capt. Millett.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Messina, Jan. 23.—From Bombay.—Mr. T. Lane, Mr. P. Gruchy, Dr. Alexander, Dr. P. Turnbull, Mr. Mahony, Mr. H. L. P. Wynne.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869.

## THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT GIBRALTAR.

ARE we to keep Gibraltar, or ought we to give it up in exchange for some other piece of ground less fraught with provocations to Spanish pride? These are the questions which have lately been discussed to satiety by the daily press. One admiral assures us that the mighty rock which England has held so long, and at immense cost to herself has made so impregnable, is worth nothing in comparison with Ceuta on the opposite coast. Another admiral declares that Ceuta is quite a mistake, and earnestly adjures us not to think of surrendering so valuable a stronghold as Gibraltar, come what may. Engineer officers, artillery officers, captains of the navy, lawyers, scribes, professional and amateur, have all taken active part in the wordy war. Appeals to British pride have been answered by appeals to British courtesy and fairplay. The interests of our trade have been set against the demands of Spanish patriotism. Gibraltar, on the one hand, has been described as the Portland of Spain, on the other, as the keystone of the British Empire. Some people would have us surrender it to Spain just as we have surrendered Corfu to Greece, while others implore us to retain it at any cost as an essential element of our imperial prestige. Much again has been said of the injury which Gibraltar does to Spain as a vast smuggling depot, whose existence breeds continual quarrels between the Spaniards and ourselves.

It is by no means easy in such a controversy to get at anything like a fair statement of the facts. Who shall decide, when good judges disagree, between the relative merits of Gibraltar and Ceuta, as places of shelter for our shipping and of defence against foreign assailants? Since when has the former failed to answer the purposes for which we have held it so long against all comers, and bestowed so much pains at an outlay of so many millions on its safe retention? Would the cession of it to the Spaniards remove all or nearly all the causes of existing grievance on their side, or secure us in Ceuta a stronghold equally useful and perfectly inoffensive to Moors and Frenchmen? With regard to the arguments founded on our cession of Corfu, we can see no real resemblance between the two cases. Corfu was held by us in trust for another nation, and the question of surrendering it was merely one of time. Gibraltar has been ours by conquest and by treaty for more than a century and a-half. We have made it what it is, a free port and a safe asylum for people of all nations who are welcome to trade and thrive under the British flag, so long as they obey our laws and regulations. Our presence there may have indirectly encouraged

smuggling, to the annoyance of our Spanish neighbours; but such things will happen always under like conditions, and the Spaniards have more reason to blame their own Government than ours for the natural results of prohibitive customs duties. The plea that Gibraltar is a standing offence to Spain must of course be accepted for what it is worth, and if we had no Indian Empire to maintain and no Mediterranean trade to look after, we might do well to secure a useful ally by giving up the key of the Mediterranean to her safe keeping, if only we could be sure of her power to keep it safe. But how long would it remain in her hands with France waiting the moment to try and wrest it from her, either openly or by secret encouragement given to intestine strife?

The time may possibly come when the cession of Gibraltar would really benefit Spain without hurting ourselves, especially if we could gain as good a harbour and as safe a coaling-station on the Moorish shore. But to our thinking that time is far off still. In the interests of British India alone we must have free command of a passage into the Mediterranean, even were there no other reasons for such a requirement in the shape of Turkish weakness and Russian or French intrigue. Without such a security the continuance of our rule in India would depend on the chances of continued peace in Europe, and on the forbearance of neighbours by no means certain to show themselves our friends in need.

## WHITE TRASH IN INDIA.

BOMBAY city is just now troubled among other things by a swarm of white loafers, of whom she is naturally anxious to be rid at the earliest opportunity. The chief cause of the visitation seems to be this. During the year before last some hundred and fifty of these masterless vagrants were shipped off to England from the capital of Western India. It was a measure of relief for all concerned. Bombay got rid of unprofitable visitors, and the men themselves got another chance of earning a livelihood at home. But the result was vexing for the good people of Bombay. For every spadeful of refuse carted out of sight, ten times the amount of noxious matter has since accumulated in its place. From all parts of India needy Europeans, attracted by hopes of employment or relief, or sent on from other stations where their company was in no request, have been flocking to the Western capital, until the Home at Colaba is gorged with inmates, and the streets of the city swarm with beggars dangerous to its peace and discreditable to the British name. Among other agreeable ways, they are wont to call at the houses alike of Englishmen and natives in order to extort alms by fair means or by foul. Scenes of this sort may now indeed be witnessed in many an Indian station; loafers and vagrants enow haunt the bazaars and weary the police of Calcutta; but Bombay seems to eclipse all rival cities in the number of needy and dissolute ragamuffins whom vice or misfortune has left stranded on the outskirts of her social being.

What to do with a nuisance of this kind is not among the least important questions of the future. Ever since the Mutiny the proportion of white vagrants in India has increased at such a rate as to have finally frightened the Supreme Government into making serious efforts for its reduction. There has already been laid before the Supreme Council a Bill which would certainly go far to check the nuisance, however harshly it seems to deal with some of those who accidentally help to develop it. One of the penalties we must pay for the extension of our Indian trade and industry is the constant influx into India of poor adventurers, lured thither by offers of work, by some hope of gain, or a mere craving for change of scene. Time-expired convicts, discharged or truant sailors, unemployed artisans and field-workers, beggars by profession and beggars by circumstance, congregate more and more in the ports and stations of British India, to the scandal and frequent annoyance of their more thriving countrymen. It is a nuisance that cannot be wholly avoided without closing the country to British enterprise—a condition which no sane person would dream of



enforcing in the present day. All we can do is to keep the nuisance under, so far as justice and sound policy may allow. With certain needful amendments the new Bill will probably satisfy both requirements. Meanwhile however Bombay is crying out for immediate succour in one shape or another. The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society see no way out of the growing perplexity, save in the timely interference of the ruling Powers. Unable to cope with the increasing numbers thrown upon their hands, they have begged the Bombay Government to aid them by sending home a dozen or so of the Home's inmates in each of those splendid troopships which were built at the cost of the Indian Government for the apparent benefit of the War Office. Twelve men would take up small room in a ship that will easily carry a thousand, and would add no great item to the public outlay, if they were made to earn their passage by doing some kind of work. A little help of this sort might save betimes from bodily and mental ruin many a poor vagrant whose misfortunes rather than his faults had brought him to so hard a pass. We are sorry to see that so far the Government has failed to answer the prayer of the Committee, albeit backed by the strong remonstrances of the Commissioner of Police to the same effect. It may be said that the Supreme Council is at this moment considering the clauses of a Bill purporting to deal comprehensively with the whole question. But that process takes time, whereas a measure of the kind suggested by the Bombay Committee might be enforced at any moment, by way of makeshift, by a few strokes of the official pen.

#### A QUESTIONABLE FRIEND IN NEED.

THE name of one Moulvee Musseehooden—self-styled "Plenipotentiary and Ambassador at the Court of St. James' on the part of the deposed King of Oudh"—will, no doubt, be fresh in the memory of our readers. His constant appearance in the law courts and in the metropolitan police courts rendered him a conspicuous, not to say notorious, character in his day; and his sudden disappearance from the stage upon which he had played so many unenviable parts created a sensation worthy of the antecedent portion of his career. So adroitly was this final vanishing act managed, that Mr. R. B. Oakeley, who held a judgment against him for a sum of £7,777. 13s. 10d., could obtain no clue to his whereabouts, and consequently no means of prosecuting his rights. But, like a bad shilling, he was, we felt certain, sure to turn up at last, and such now turns out to be the case. His reappearance is in the light of principal ally and bottle-holder to the deposed Nawab of Tonk, whom he has persuaded (*mirabile dictu*) to entrust to him the advocacy of his claims, speciously insinuating, of course, that he—Moulvee Musseehooden—possessed influence in England, whereby the stony-hearted India Office officials might be induced to listen to the Nawab's petition. The affair, no doubt, offers considerable advantages to our worthy friend, and would offer more were it not for those plaguy newspapers, who insist on publishing all the particulars of the negotiation! What is the consequence? Why, his poor deserted English wife, whom the Moulvee left behind him in this country, with his full permission to starve, unless she could get supported by public charity, sees his name and whereabouts in the pages of some journal, and forthwith applies to the police-courts for assistance to enable her to reclaim her truant spouse. Nay, more; fired with indomitable resolution, she actually follows him to India, and on landing at Calcutta applies to the ex-King of Oude to assist her in seeking an interview with his noble ambassador. Finding however that this disreputable monarch is little better than an idiot, she next beseeches the aid of Moonshee Ameer Ally Khan Bahadoor, an opulent Mahomedan gentleman, who has been knighted by the English Government for valuable and faithful service performed by him. In reply to her application, the Moonshee aids her so far as to enable her to reach Ka Keri, the town near Lucknow in which her husband is residing. The result of this poor woman's long journey and energetic action we have yet to learn, but we cannot augur much success from a consideration of the

character of Musseehooden, or from a review of his past conduct to her. Whilst living in London he actually endeavoured in a criminal court of justice to disown her in the most unblushing manner, and there seems small reason to hope that his conduct will be different now that the poor lady is so far from all her own friends and supporters.

In the interests of justice and humanity therefore we now beg to call the attention of the British authorities at Lucknow to the following notice, which appeared in the *Times* of Aug. 30, 1860:—

On the 2nd inst., the Moulvie Musseehooden, R.B., the ex-Minister of Oude, to C. J. Bilk, the second daughter of the late Wm. Bilk, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Wm. Bilk, Esq., of Martinstown, at the residence, Oxford-terrace.

Still, in the sacred interests of justice and humanity, we give the following extract from the *Friend of India* of Thursday, Oct. 31, 1844:—

The *Friend of India*, Thursday, October 31st, 1844, No. 51, Vol. X., page 695, column 2, line 5:—"It is generally believed (and as confirmation allusion is made to the suspension of Musseehooden the Meer Moonshee in the Foreign Department) that before the Governor-general's letter could reach Lucknow a copy of it was presented to the King, who, not being a good Persian scholar, allowed his Minister to explain its contents to him. It is said that this wily functionary, taking advantage of the circumstance, gave the construction best suited to his own views, and avoided such parts as he thought likely to interfere with his projected measures, or create suspicion in his Majesty's mind, giving him to understand, at the same time, that the person who had supplied him with the copy of the Governor-general's letter previous to its coming to hand through the regular channel has desired him to assure his Majesty that he (the person alluded to) would manage to get the complaint of the British representative rejected and his Majesty's statements attended to, and his requests granted, so that there was no occasion for his Majesty to make a timid reply, but that on the contrary he should set forth a bold denial of all that had been advanced against him, and maintain his right to adopt such measures in the management of his government as he might think proper."

In conclusion, we commend to the notice of our countrymen in India, and especially to those in authority in Lucknow, this sad case of one of their own countrywomen, who, we have reason to know, actually for two long years supported the man whom she had been fool enough to marry, when he must otherwise have died of want.

## Correspondence.

### BRIGADE COMMANDS IN BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—In the interests of the senior officers of her Majesty's Bengal Army I beg of you, through the medium of your journal, to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the subject of brigade commands in the Bengal Presidency. I particularise this presidency because it is that I belong to, and I am not aware if the evil I complain of exists in the sister presidencies. The subject is one of such importance to the senior officers who are looking out for a turn of brigade command, that I think it should be brought to notice publicly. A reference to the "Army List" will show that no promotions to the rank of major-general have been made since the middle of 1868, though there are many existing vacancies, the consequence of this being that men who should long since have been promoted to these vacancies are still retaining brigadier-generals' (colonels) commands, contrary to the rules of the service, and to the great loss of their brother officers, who should have succeeded to these commands. In plain terms, somebody or other, by these promotions not having been gazetted, has been deprived of perhaps seven or eight months' brigade command allowance. The injustice extends further than the case of those looking out for the brigade command, for in the case of a brigadier-general commanding a first-class brigade being promoted, an officer holding a second-class brigade naturally looks for his advancement to the first-class.

I think I have put the subject fairly; I hope the plaint will be attended to.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A BENGAL COLONEL.

## Notices of Books.

*Indian Criminal Law and Procedure.* By M. H. Starling, Esq., LL.B., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place. Madras: Higginbotham and Co. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co. Bombay: Thacker, Vining, and Co.

The author of this work has supplied a want which has long been felt by every student and practitioner of Indian law. A knowledge perhaps of one of the most important branches of Indian jurisprudence—"Indian Criminal Law and Procedure"—has had hitherto to be collated from the various statutes enacted by Parliament in England, and by the Legislative Council in India, or at the very best from two or three treatises on its various branches; but Mr. Starling has combined the Penal Code with the course of procedure of the Indian Criminal Courts, so that we have in a compact form a text-book, which will doubtless ere long become as indispensable to all interested in the administration of Indian criminal law as "Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases" is in England.

The work itself has been most carefully prepared, and an arrangement, which will be of material assistance to the student, has been adopted of grouping the sections of the Penal Code so as to bring together all those which relate to the same class of offences; whilst appended to these are short paragraphs condensed from the schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, containing information respecting the modes of procedure applicable to each offence. Nearly every group is followed by one or more "Forms of Charges," which may serve as models for others of a similar nature. The wording of these forms has been framed in accordance with the various decisions of the High Courts; and while they are as free as possible from technicality, they have been drawn up with due regard to the particularity of an indictment, and the care which is always taken in this country that the accused should be made aware of the precise nature of the charge against him; and not be prejudiced in his defence by any uncertainty as to the specific accusation made against him. Each charge is followed by a note of the evidence necessary to support it, and of the cases decided in England and India, explanatory of the meaning of the Act.

In the portion of the work relating to punishment the utility of the plan adopted by the editor becomes more apparent. The Penal Code has allotted death as one of the punishments which may be inflicted under its provisions, but the student must turn to the Procedure Code to find out how the sentence is to be executed, and back again to the former to learn under what conditions it may be commuted. Then, with regard to offences punishable with fine only, or fine and imprisonment, certain provisions are made respecting the mode of levying the fine, and the amount and description of imprisonment which may be awarded in default of its payment or levy; but these have to be sought for in both codes. Again it is the Penal Code which provides for the limit of punishment for offences which are made up of several other offences, while the Procedure Code provides for the punishment of an offender who has been convicted of more than one offence at the same time. In all these cases Mr. Starling has arranged these sections from the two Codes consecutively in their proper order, so that at one glance the student may see what procedure should be adopted in each case. The two Acts regulating the procedure of the High Courts in criminal matters have also been carefully taken to pieces and interwoven with each other, and with the Code of Criminal Procedure, so that all the law on each portion of the subject will be found at the right place, and by the use of such a book as this many of the wrong rulings of native magistrates in the Mofussil, which have now to be corrected by the High Courts, would be avoided. The definitions contained in all the Acts treated of in this work will be found collected in one book, where the Act or Acts from which each has been taken are noted.

Notwithstanding the apparent complicity caused by this wholesale demolition and reconstruction which the editor has not hesitated to take in hand, each section, thanks to an elaborate table of the Acts which is placed at the commencement of the work, is accessible at a moment's notice, and a copious index of some thirty pages places the matter within easy reach of those who wish to find out the latest law on any subject.

We also see that the editor did not cease his labours when he first sent his copy to press, for in the Addenda are three or four criminal decisions from the first number of the Bengal Law Reports, which have lately been started in emulation of the English Law Reports, in respect to which we may say in passing that we hope they will copy the style of the official reports of the High Courts of Madras and Bombay, and thus avoid falling into the faults of the present numerous reports at Calcutta, of which everyone in England who has anything to do with them so loudly complains. The book itself has been dedicated to the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C.B., who was the Secretary of State for India while it was being prepared and passed through the press—and there can be little doubt that a work so much needed throughout our Indian possessions, and which has been prepared with the assistance of the India-office in England, will confer a boon upon Indian practitioners and the Civil Service students, who will ever owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the editor for the assiduity and care with which he has prepared a volume of such vast public utility.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### MORTALITY IN INDIAN JAILS.

The *Friend of India* does not believe that any arrangements, however sanitary and however expensive, will largely reduce prison mortality in India. Freedom alone will do that, and there was a great natural truth which blindly guided our Asiatic predecessors, who punished offenders on the spot and had done with them. On the whole the mortality is much less in proportion to that of the ordinary population than is generally supposed, and if anything can diminish it, the improvement of jail buildings, at the cost of a million sterling in five years, will do so. For ourselves, eager as we are for prison reform, though at the same time desirous not to be unjust to Government for what it has already done, when we are told that £470,869 was spent on Indian jails in 1867, exclusive of buildings, we can only express regret that people are not prevented from becoming prisoners by devoting at least the half of that sum to the education of the masses in their mother tongue. We may not care too much for criminals, but we care a vast deal too little for the mass of honest men. Our objection to Miss Carpenter, and even Dr. Mouat and Major Hutchinson, whose one-sided remarks she quotes, is that they would spend money disproportionately on the thieves out of the pockets of the honest men, and not always spend it wisely. If the public do not take care they will find themselves taxed to house our seventy-four thousand convicts as gentlemen.

### SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks it is to be feared that if the reputation of Sir John Lawrence depended entirely upon popular estimation there would be little to hope for. Sir John Lawrence is not a popular man, partly because he is not a popularity hunter; he may not be indifferent to public opinion—no wise man is—but there may be influences that affect a ruler far more than any fleeting praise, or the prospect of hollow popularity. The real state of the case was well and briefly put at the St. Andrews' dinner, 1867, by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Grey said that "next to the approbation of his own conscience the good opinion of his fellow citizens was the greatest reward of a public man." It very frequently happens, however, that the course which would render a man what is termed "popular" is not always that which a wise and conscientious ruler would feel it his duty to pursue; and in these cases that primary influence, the "approbation of his own conscience," must or should be the guiding one. It is the one which we believe Sir John Lawrence has consistently followed, and we say this with the fullest reservation to express differences of opinion as to his policy on many subjects. But that should never blind us to the general merits of his government; and there is reason to believe that if Sir John has missed popularity, he has gained what is much more to his credit, a more enduring fame. It may be that Sir John Lawrence has not "specially fostered" the trading interests of Calcutta; yet, surely Englishmen do not regard questions of public policy exclusively through the medium of their individual interests; if that be the rule of life, there is an end to honour and policy, that happy junction of qualities which should be inseparable in peace or war.

The *Times of India* thinks that an admirable successor as he would have been to Lord Dalhousie (if there had been no rebellion), Sir John Lawrence was the last man who should have been sent out as the successor to Lord Canning. Looking at the matter from our own point of view, we can clearly see that there are those who may very reasonably have thought that the pendulum had oscillated a little too far in one direction (under Lord Canning), and that it was necessary to restore its more moderate action. Left to itself, the rectification would have followed as a matter of course, without any violent efforts to restrain it. But it was hardly wise to send out a

man of Sir John Lawrence's known proclivities. He was placed thereby in a false position, and, all things considered, the wonder is that so little evil has followed the mistake. To those who have watched his progress it must have been apparent that every year he has toned down more and more, and that his views, as regards the native States and the native aristocracy, have become more and more liberal. We believe that if he had remained with us another year he would have been a politician of the *Times of India* school. But we have to write of what he has been, not of what he might have become if he had remained longer amongst us. With respect to what is more properly the "Foreign policy" of the Indian Government (it was only the pedantry or the wilfulness of Lord Ellenborough which introduced an inapplicable term into our Indian official nomenclature), we are happy to be able to pronounce a verdict of unqualified commendation. The "Central Asian question" has loomed largely during the last five years, increasing in magnitude as time has advanced; and many lesser men than Sir John Lawrence might have been alarmed by such manifestations of approaching danger. But our Viceroy stood, cold and firm, as a block of ice. He was not disturbed by what had excited many and alarmed some, but looked calmly on, as the great Northern Power achieved new victories and came onward and onward, with gigantic strides, towards the frontier of our Indian Empire. There was, in truth, no reason to regard these advances as a menace. We have ourselves been continually advancing northward, continually approaching Russia; but we do not suppose that the Government of the Czar, in its wildest moments, has ever charged us with menacing Russia. Russia has certainly as good a right as England to establish an Eastern Empire, and if it be, as we so often protest, in the plenitude of our national self-complacency, good for the interests of humanity and civilisation that we should bring the tribes of India under our yoke, we can hardly, with any consistency, deny that in the same great interests it is advantageous that Russia should civilise the predatory, man-stealing, slave-trading tribes of Turkistan. Sir John Lawrence has seen clearly the necessity of having a friendly power in Afghanistan, and nothing was clearer to him than that to establish this influence we must have little or no personal dealings with the Afghans. Give them money, and give them arms, but keep our people out of the country.

#### THE PILGRIMAGE NUISANCE.

The *Times of India* holds that something should most certainly be attempted to reduce the number of persons congregating at religious festivals. This would be sufficiently easy of accomplishment if only the right plan were adopted. The class of people assembling at religious festivals are very different from those frequenting a common commercial fair. At the latter gatherings we comparatively seldom hear of the outbreak of cholera—and the reason is obvious. As a rule, "well-to-do" people, as buyers, sellers, merchants, &c., attend fairs, while the majority of those present at a religious festival are poor pilgrims, or the poor attendants of richer travellers. A large proportion are indeed beggars, fukeers, and mendicants, of various denominations. Such persons leave their homes without the means of providing common necessities *en route*. Many indeed start with the express intention of begging their way throughout. They have no shelter by day or night, they are indifferently clad, they are poorly fed, and they are excited or depressed by a pseudo religious enthusiasm. They are reduced to the exact condition most susceptible to epidemic morbid influences. It is scarcely matter of surprise that such classes succumb to miasms, powerless to injure the strong, healthy, and robust. Why should not persons be prohibited commencing a pilgrimage, unless in the possession of the necessary means? Passes should be issued by the civil officials of every district only on the applicant bringing forward satisfactory evidence that he possesses sufficient to defray the expenses of his journey. Such procedure would, in fact, be nothing more or less than the application of measures for the repression of mendicancy. But the concourse of people at festivals would by such means be very materially reduced, and the chances of an outbreak of cholera much lessened. Unless it can be proved that the conclusions arrived at by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India are false, something must be attempted to prevent pilgrims spreading disease wholesale throughout the land. And short of the prohibition of fairs and festivals altogether, the plan above mentioned appears most likely to diminish the evil.

**MILITARY.**—The 2nd Goorkha Regiment passed through Jhelum *en route* to Dehra on the 8th December; the 1st Goorkha Regiment passed through Jhelum *en route* to Dalhousie on the 12th; and the 4th Goorkhas passed through the same station *en route* to Bukloh on the 14th of the same month.—It is stated by the *Delhi Gazette* that the Government of India have determined upon garrisoning the station of Jhelum again with troops. Already the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 30th N.I. have arrived, and are occupying the old cantonment, which is in a very dismantled state. Most of the bungalows are very dilapidated and almost untenable, and for the few which are in a fair state of repair enormous rents are being demanded. It is said the 29th N.I. is also to form a portion of the garrison.

## Bengal.

### THE FAMINE.

**PUNJAB.**—It appears that the price of grain in the Punjab had not risen during the last week of November. In three districts only was the price of wheat less than 10 seers the rupee. These were Sirsa, Umballa, and Loodhiana. There was no marked difference in the average price from that of the previous week.

**N. W. PROVINCES.**—The Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces has issued an appeal for monthly subscriptions towards a Famine Relief Fund. The Bijnour and Jhansie districts are those most suffering at present. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th December says:—"Grain continues pouring into these provinces, we are told, in quantities we do not like to mention without verification. Heavy trains laden to overflowing arrive daily, without any perceptible effect upon the market. A passing cloud, however innocent of any intention to afford a supply of water, has more effect on dealers than all the trains in the kingdom. A hazy day last week caused prices to fall." Another correspondent writes on the 19th:—"Of the agricultural prospects I can give no favourable account, for things are looking as gloomy as they can. The wheat and gram crops are withering all round for the want of moisture; water supply is rapidly decreasing, and the prices of grains are rising. Wheat is selling at ten seers and below in eight districts; and not above fifteen seers in any district; whereas last year and in all ordinary times the average rate used to be twenty seers per rupee, and as high as a maund in some places. The same may be said of gram. The second sort of rice is selling on an average at nine seers per rupee, i.e., the rice which the poorer classes feed upon, and one can easily imagine to what straits these people must be reduced. There is now an alarm raised that pasture will also fail this year; cattle are already beginning to be sold at half their value by the agriculturists in some districts. No one now attempts to disguise the calamity which will overtake us, should the winter showers not prove abundant and fall soon."

**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—Bad accounts of the agricultural prospects continue to reach us from the Central Provinces. The rubber crop, consisting mainly of wheat and gram, has withered in some places, and is drying up in others, from the lack of moisture in the soil and the absence of the usual heavy dews. There is no sign of rain as yet. Greater fears are entertained for the wheat than for the grain, which does not require so much care and moisture as the former. When it is added that Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad and Narsingpore are almost entirely sown with wheat, and may be called the granaries of the Central Provinces, the nature of the impending calamity may easily be imagined. And there are other districts which are infinitely worse off than those we have named. The poorer hilly districts, of which Seonic and Baitool may be said to be the best specimens, can hardly escape distress unless rain should fall at once; while the alluvial plains of Narsingpore and Hoshungabad may hold out against the bad season till Christmas, when, if the winter rains should fall in the Nerbudda valley, the harvests there may afford food enough for a few other districts until the khurreef time. The Chief Commissioner has acknowledged the gravity of the occasion, and set about doing whatever is in his power to help the people. Mr. Morris has recently addressed the civil officers on the subject of deepening existing wells, as the apprehensions of failure of the water supply during the ensuing hot season, which he has noticed in the special reports received by him, he considers to be well founded from his own personal observations. He believes the danger to be a real one. Municipalities are to be encouraged to devote part of their funds to the purpose; advances of Government money without interest are to be made liberally; and the question of procuring a supply of Norton's tube-well apparatus for distribution is under consideration. It has also been declared that no remission of revenue will be granted, though suspension of the Government demand will be conceded in every case of necessity.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 15.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—In the State of Kerowlee, in Rajpootana, the last harvest has been completely destroyed for want of rain, and the rubber harvest is likely to share the same fate. To meet the impending famine, the Maharajah of Kerowlee has remitted the transit duties for one year, and has ordered advances to be made to traders to bring grain from Agra. He has also established houses of relief in various places within his territory, and has set on foot works of public utility to afford employment to the poor. In addition to these measures, his Highness has directed that no revenue shall be taken from those who have lost their crops entirely, and that it shall be collected by instalments from those whose crops are injured. In connection with the scarcity in Rajpootana, the Government of India, on Colonel Keatinge's recommendation, has sanctioned the appointment of an agent in Jessulmere to facilitate the importation of grain into those States from the direction of Sind. The agent will be employed for eight months, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, and an allowance of Rs. 50 for his office; but it is understood that he will be withdrawn before the expiration of this period, if it should be found possible to dispense with his services.

## STATION TALK.

**RAWUL PINDEE, Dec. 10.**—Rain began to fall gently last night and still continues at intervals, while heavy clouds appear to promise a downpour which will, I trust, be in time to avert threatened famine. We had a smart shock of earthquake this morning, at twenty-five minutes past midnight. It was severe enough to awaken most people, but the vibration did not last so long as during our last two earthquakes. The dearth of forage here is becoming a very serious matter.

**ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.**—All hopes of rain have again vanished with the clouds. A little drizzling two nights ago had led us to expect a wet night, but the next morning the sun appeared as bright as ever, and the sky is at this moment entirely cloudless. We are not very badly off this side for grain, yet the poor are pinched. The failure of the rubbee crop will, I apprehend, involve us in the famine. Good wheat is 10 seers for the rupee, gram, 16 ditto; bajra, 16 ditto; rice, 13 ditto.

**DEYRAH DOON, Dec. 16.**—The 2nd Ghoorkas are expected here before Christmas, and right glad must they be to get back, after their long campaigning, to their old haunts. The place is full of European residents who have come down from the hills to make themselves comfortable for the winter. The public offices are all here, but it is curious that the Telegraph Department do not make a move down. Government is certainly a loser by this. If a message is required to be sent, it has to be sent all the way to Mussoorie by a coolie, thus entailing a delay of half a day. There should be an office in Deyrah for at least five months in the year. There has been lately an almost thorough change of officials here. The Superintendent of the Doon, Mr. J. Sladen, has left on furlough for Europe; his *locum tenens* is Mr. Cornwall. It is rumoured that Mr. Hercules Ross gets the Doon. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Banister, goes shortly also; who his successor will be nobody knows. Captain Bramley, the Superintendent of the Doon Police, goes to Saharunpore, and he in his turn will be succeeded by Mr. Foster, from Etah, who, I believe, has arrived to take charge of the district—a young officer and a passed hand; one whose name goes before him as possessing far more superior detective ability than is generally to be seen in N.W. police. Mr. Maine will not, I think, have occasion to regret the selection he has made from among the subordinate officers of the department for the charge of the Doon Police. If this officer takes the same interest in this district as he has in others, there will in a short time be a remarkable change in the untidy and slow police of Deyrah. No rain yet; heavy clouds keep hovering about, and the sun has not been seen for days. Scarcity is now being felt by the poor. The prevailing prices are—atta, 8 seers per rupee, and that indifferent; dall, 5 seers; ghoe, 1½ seers; rice, 7 seers. The station is healthy, but the Municipal committee ought to look more to the cleanliness of the bazaars, for labour is very cheap in these days.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

**NEEMUCH, Dec. 16.**—It may seem a rather selfish way of viewing matters, but I heard to-day that there is likely to be at least one good result of the scarcity of food—or at least of money to buy food—up here. It is said that the road from this station to Nusseerabad is to be completed at once, as a “famine work.” Though Government has within the last few years taken a more correct view of the importance of having good roads throughout India, and has indeed very considerably increased the annual vote for expenditure on this very one, and that from here to Mhow, the amount granted has been far below the sum necessary to proceed with the work as quickly as it is required. We have had a very energetic officer, Major Francis, in charge, but he has had his hands fettered by the want of funds; and although great progress has been made during the past year, very much more remains to be done, and it will indeed be a God-send, both to the inhabitants of Rajpootana and the sojourners in cantonments, if the necessities of famine time accelerate the work. The natives of this country are, however, a strange race. At home, when high prices throw the labouring population into distress, they are only too glad to take any work, public or private, that will save them from starvation, however badly paid. In this country, at least in Rajpootana, it is different. I was told the other day (I do not speak from my own knowledge, so I may be wrong) that the Political Agent had offered work to the people in constructing a tank in or near Oodeypore, but instead of them flocking to him as one would suppose, he could not get enough men to continue the work. I have had no opportunity of verifying this story, so it may not be correct, but I fancy that it has a pretty fair foundation in fact. If such be the apathy of the people, it will remove a considerable amount of responsibility from the shoulders of Government.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

**LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.**—Our Christmas rains are promising. The last few days clouds have been gathering around, making the mornings warmer and the days cooler. No improvement has taken place in the price of grain, owing to the immense amount of exportation going on from this to the North-Western Provinces. Every day hundreds of carts may be seen wending their way along the Cawnpore road. This traffic keeps to the old route and eschews railway communication. Native merchants fail to see the advantage of our small railway. Carts once laden at Seetapore or Fyzabad, are laden for Cawnpore and not merely for Lucknow, to be reloaded on the banks of the Ganges. So, until the Oudh and Rohilcund line is much extended,

and the bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore is a *fait accompli*, but little railway traffic can be expected. Indian zemindars, like their brethren the English farmers, are never satisfied. A year ago, when, owing to a fine harvest, wheat sold at forty-six seers for the rupee, they complained of getting nothing from their land. This year, with wheat selling at twelve seers, they are again full of grumblings and growlings. Of course this continual complaining is intentional, with a view of getting a reduction made in the revenue paid to Government. But they managed to live last year when, as they allege, they could not find purchasers, and they will probably survive this when, owing to a scarcity of rain, they have but little to sell. It appears that in consequence of the abolition of octroi dues, we have jumped out of the fryingpan into the fire. The octroi was a nuisance, and a very great one as originally collected, but I am afraid its substitute will not only be considered equally a nuisance, but its collection will be much more sensibly felt. We are to have a horse and wheel tax. A conveyance-tax would perhaps be a more correct name, for palanquins are also to be included; an annual impost of four rupees being laid upon them. Four-wheelers of all descriptions are to pay twelve rupees a-year. This may not be much for gentlemen who indulge in carriages, but for those who keep palkee gharries, for economy's sake, the figure is too high. Buggies and single horses will pay six rupees. Should this tax prove insufficiently remunerative, we are to have a house tax, and ten per cent. will be added to our rents. By the time this has been in force six months our local Government will probably be deluged with petitions praying for the restoration of the octroi, notwithstanding its irregularities, annoyances, and iniquitousness. Rumour has it that we are shortly to have important changes in our local administration of some kind or other. Instead of being swallowed up by the North-West, we are said to be about to extend our borders, and that before long we shall have a hill-station in Oudh, and be as well off in this respect as the Punjab, North-West and Bengal. Everybody seems to think that something is brewing. Mr. Davies, in his tour through the province, reached Oonao some ten days ago. His camp remains there, but he has gone off to Calcutta, leaving Colonel Barrow to act as Chief Commissioner. Probably his visit to the presidency has more to do with personal matters between himself and the departing Viceroy than with anything else. Still there are many who think that almost at once either Sir George Couper or Colonel Barrow will take up the reins of our local administration.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.**—The 15th January, according to the *Pioneer*, has been fixed as the day on which Sir John Lawrence will bid farewell to India.

**THE NEPALESE EMBASSY,** which left Katmandoo on the 27th November, bearing letters and presents for both the departing and the coming Viceroy, was, we learn from the *Pioneer*, expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 17th Dec.

**VISITORS TO ENGLAND.**—The Nawab of Moorshedabad, with two of his sons and his suite, intended leaving India on a visit to England about the end of December, travelling by Bombay. Colonel Layard has been appointed to take charge of his Highness.

**PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.**—Two native Christians employed at St. Paul's Cathedral were sentenced to death for the murder of a native woman who had been for some time in their keeping. One of the prisoners was about to get married, and the opposition which the murdered woman offered to the union led to the crime.

**THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.**—The blockade of the Bezoti clan has, in consequence of the support they have received from the Afreedis, been extended to the whole of that tribe. This measure will necessitate the establishment of additional posts along the Southern Peshawur and Kohat borders.—*Englishman.*

**THE CUNNINGHAM CASE.**—The *Englishman* states, on very good authority, that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal of the Viceroy by which the Government of India will undertake the defence of the actions brought by Mr. Cunningham against the Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Cunningham Court Martial.

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.**—The Secretary of State has ruled that all men enlisted for the service of the East India Company who did not claim their discharge on the transference of the army to the Crown are entitled to a boon of two years' service. This decision ought to have been arrived at sooner. The number of men who were transferred from the Company's army is now greatly reduced by death and the departure of time-expired men, who also ought to have enjoyed this boon.

**FISCAL CHANGES IN THE PUNJAB.**—The Punjab Government has ordered a revision of the settlement of the districts of Umritsur, Gurdaspore, and Sealkote, with reference to the record of rights of tenants, in consequence of the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act. The Financial Commissioner has accordingly been invested with the powers of a court of final appeal in cases relating to the status of tenants in these districts.



**DEATH OF MAJOR CURRIE, R.A.**—The *Mofussilite* regrets to announce the death at Hurreepore, on the 14th of December, of Major Mark E. Currie, Royal Artillery. Major Currie had been very ill at Simla, and was recommended by his medical advisers to take change of air. He was on his way down to the plains, when it was found that he could not proceed. His remains were buried at Kussowlie with military honours on the 15th December. By Major Currie's death a much coveted appointment in the department becomes vacant—that of agent for the manufacture of gun carriages.

**THE SIRSA DISTRICT.**—In consequence of complaints made by the mafeedars and proprietors of certain villages in the Sirsa district, which were granted to the Maharajah of Bikaner for his services during the Mutiny, the Government of India called upon his Highness to maintain the rights and privileges conferred on the villagers by the British Government, and to substitute a person of upright character for the present corrupt manager. The Maharajah has readily acceded to the wishes of Government, and has promised to regard scrupulously the terms of the settlement which were in force at the time the villages were made over to him.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**—It appears from the *Englishman* that considerable speculation has been excited regarding the successor to Mr. E. H. Lushington, Financial Secretary to the Government of India. The names of various officers have been mentioned in connection with this post. Should the appointment be given in the department, there can be no doubt that Mr. E. F. Harrison will be selected as an officer possessed of special fitness for the post. Outside of the department the choice appears to rest between Messrs. W. C. Plowden, A. M. Monteath, and Ashley Eden. Our contemporary puts in a good word on behalf of the last-named.

**GENEROUS TREATMENT OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.**—On the 13th November the French ship *Amiral Goubeyre* received the crew of the British barque *Denislam*, wrecked on its voyage from Calcutta to the Mauritius, and conveyed them to Pondicherry, where their wants were supplied. The shipwrecked men were sent back to Calcutta on board the French steamer *Meinam*, and the Company of the Messageries Imperiales generously declined to accept any payment for their passage. The thanks of the Governor-General in Council have been conveyed to the Governor-General of the French Establishments, and also to the agent of the Messageries.

**MORE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.**—We learn from the Lahore paper that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt there on Wednesday night, the 9th December, about half-past twelve. The shock lasted more than half a minute. The unfortunate crows, disturbed by such a state of things, awoke and cawed loudly. The shock was felt at Umritsur about the same time. A correspondent there, writing on the 10th, says:—"There was an earthquake felt here at one A.M. last night; rather severe, and lasting over a minute. The shock was preceded by a rustling sound as of wind, something like what one hears on the Hooghly when the 'bore' or high tidal wave comes up the river. I have not heard of any damage in the town."

**THE AKHOOND OF SWAT.**—The *Englishman's* correspondent reports that the Akhoond of Swat has taken a census of the *elaka* of Swat. There are 24,000 houses, in each of which there are two men fit for service. "The people have agreed to keep up a force in this way, and at this computation." It is said the Akhoond has given pay to 40,000 men, who are to be always ready to do his bidding. Of this force 1,000 men have been posted at a place called Malgund, another 1,000 at Punjar; there is another 1,000 men with the Moulvies, 1,000 are at Roostun bazaar, and after this fashion nearly the whole force is disposed at different places to watch all the borders and roads of the country. The remainder wait the Akhoond's orders.

**TESTIMONIAL TO SIR J. LAWRENCE.**—The Punjab Chiefs are determined not to allow Sir John Lawrence to leave the country without expressing their sense of the benefits they have experienced under his rule. The Nawab Sekunder Ali Khan, of Malair Kotlah, is taking the leading part in getting up the address; and *Indian Opinion* tells us that a Vakeel was specially deputed to Cashmere to obtain the Maharajah's signature. His Highness signed the address with some reluctance, not arising from any imperfect sense of the Viceroy's services to India, but from jealousy of a measure originating with a petty chief like him of Malair Kotlah. The memorial is still circulating throughout the Punjab, and no doubt will be numerously signed.

**MR. G. DICKSON, OF THE BENGAL BANK.**—There is no one who understands the importance of sound finance and cautious banking to the good government of India who will not regret the necessity which forces from his post Mr. George Dickson, the secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bengal. He has worked too hard in a tropical climate, but we hope to welcome him back a year hence in renewed health. It is the simple truth that, since Mr. Wilson's death, Mr. Dickson has been more to the Government of India than any Financial Secretary or member of Council, though his modesty would be the first to disclaim the praise; and the obligations of Government have been gracefully acknowledged in an official letter. Government will find it difficult to act without him at a time when the introduction of a gold currency, and the disarming of its opponents in the Indian Council, is so pressing. Mr. Dickson left Calcutta on Tuesday last by the Cape ship *Durham*.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 22.

**THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL.**—The Hon. Colonel Thesiger, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, is to succeed Colonel Longden as Adjutant-general. The appointment seems a very good one. The Adjutant-general designate has seen a great deal of service in the Crimea, Central India, and the crowning glories of Abyssinia; and possesses, in addition to professional qualifications, a considerable share of social attractions which have made him a popular man with all classes in the Bombay Presidency.

**A GOOD MOVE.**—We are glad to learn from the *Pioneer* that the Government of India is taking steps for providing the press more freely with intelligence of what is being done in the different departments. The same paper, in a subsequent issue, says it has been determined to designate, in each Secretariat of the Government of India, a clerk with the special function of supplying the press with all such official information of interest as can be communicated without inconvenience to the public service.

**DEATH OF MR. D. I. MUNRO.**—We regret to notice the death, at Jullundur, on the 10th Dec., of Mr. Donald Innes Munro, who has for some years been engaged in the construction of part of the line of railway from Umritsur to Umballa. Though but a young man, Mr. Munro had been much employed in engineering works on some of the principal railways of Southern Europe. In Spain and Italy, as well as in India, he was engaged in important and difficult works on behalf of Mr. Brassey, the railway contractor, a capitalist most careful in the selection of his agents. Mr. Munro was not only known for his practical ability in his profession, but he was respected by all who were brought into contact with him.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

**A WELL-MEANT WARNING.**—The little *Arakan News* celebrates the loss of the *Clashmerden* in a doleful ballad of twenty-three verses, and sums up with the following appropriate "moral," which we hope will have due weight with the powers to whom it is addressed:—

O! Government, beware, and give this port a steamer soon,  
Every soul in the place would deem it an inestimable boon,  
And many a poor mariner might be saved a watery grave,  
By a little foresight, toil, and skill, and less thought given to save.  
Had there not happened to have been a steamer in port at the time,  
The death of no less than fifteen men would some souls have had to pine.

A steamer stationed here could almost be made to pay her way,  
By towing vessels in and out, for which folks would be only too glad to pay.

**THE INDIAN RECORD COMMISSION.**—At the Indian Record Commission's last meeting Mr. Long laid on the table a portion of his work upon the social condition of Bengal during the last century, embracing the period from 1748 to 1755. Messrs. Cave-Browne and Wheeler reported considerable progress in the collection of Warren Hastings' minutes, and Mr. Cave-Browne announced his intention of searching the Moorsheadabad archives for further papers. Mr. Wheeler presented a printed memorandum on the Records of the Home-office, and a portion of the political annals of Bengal during the period over which Mr. Long's collection of social records extends. The latter contains original narratives of the political state of the Bengal factories previous to the acquisition of the Dewanny, with a full narrative of the capture of Calcutta and its recovery by Clive and Admiral Watson. The volume will be ready early next year.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—We hear from Indore that on Colonel Meade, C.S.I., proceeding on leave to England, Colonel Daly, from Gwalior, will officiate as agent to the Governor-general for Central India, Colonel Showers, who has been acting at Gwalior during Colonel Day's absence, being again, at India's wish, re-appointed to the Gwalior agency. In all likelihood these appointments will be permanent, as Colonel Meade is not expected to return to this country.—It is expected that Colonel Balmain, Commissioner of Chuteesghur, will shortly retire, and that he will be succeeded by Major Cumberland, Deputy Commissioner of Sumbulpore.—*Central India Times*.—We hear it rumoured that Lieutenant-colonel Henry D. Manning, District Superintendent of the Benares police, has sent in his resignation in the Police Department, and that his services are to be placed at the disposal of the Military Department.—We learn from the *Friend of India* that the Secretary of State has appointed Colonel Haines—an old Indian of sixty—guardian of the young Maharajah of Mysore.—It is not yet known who will succeed Colonel F. P. Layard, S.C., Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle, who is to accompany his Highness the Nawab of Moorsheadabad and his two sons to England. Major Aeneas Perkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, Darjeeling, who officiated lately for Colonel Layard, may take his place. Colonel Layard held the appointment for many years, and his retirement will be regarded by many with regret.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE INDIAN DIVORCE BILL.**—At the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General, held in Calcutta on the 4th December, the Hon. Mr. Maine moved that the Hon. Sir George Couper and the Hon. Messrs. Gordon Forbes and Shaw Stewart be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England. He explained that the committee had made a preliminary report at Simla recommending the subject for further consideration at Calcutta. The



amended Bill had, in fact, been sent to the learned judges of the High Courts, from whom valuable suggestions might possibly be received. There was, however, one imperative reason why the committee should sit again. The operation of the amended Bill was confined to cases where the husband was a Christian, whose marriage had been solemnised in India, and who, at the date of the marriage, had his domicile in India and retained that domicile down to the institution of the suit. This limitation was occasioned by what, when the committee reported, was believed to be the state of the English law. The balance of legal opinion certainly inclined to the view that the English Courts would not recognise divorces pronounced by foreign Courts where the parties had contracted marriage in England. But this doctrine had recently been disturbed by a decision of the House of Lords, which, as was often the case in English law, had come as a surprise on the legal profession. The select committee would have carefully to consider the judgment of Lord Westbury in *Shaw v. Gould* (3 Law Reports, English and Irish Appeals, p. 80), and would probably be of opinion that the measure might be made applicable to classes which, as the measure was at present framed, were excluded from its operation. The motion was put and agreed to. The following select committee was named:—On the Bill to define and amend the Law of Evidence—The Hon. Mr. Cockerell, the Hon. Sir George Couper, and the Hon. Messrs. Gordon Forbes, Shaw Stewart, and the mover.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bombay; Dorothea, Harbor, Saint Croix; Walmer Castle, Berridge, London.—16. Str. Sattara, Beyts, Madras; Ancilla, Smith, Glasgow.—18. Neyport, Macmillan, Liverpool; Salisbury, True, Melbourne; Northern Empire, Irvin, Liverpool.—19. Str. Coringa, Ewart, Akyab; Kenilworth Castle, Christie, London.—20. Str. Cheduba, McCorkindale, Singapore.—21. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Galle.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Abyssinia.—Lieut. Arnolt, Lieut. Otley, Mr. McGregor.  
Per Dorothea.—Mr. A. Duggan.  
Per str. Sattara.—Capt. S. M. Robinson, Surg. E. F. Brockman.  
Per Ancilla.—Mr. W. Holman, Surg. E. Kearney.  
Per Salisbury.—Dr. Hughes, Mr. Conser, Mr. J. V. Lane.  
Per str. Coringa.—Mrs. Price, Mrs. Ewart and child, Capt. Robertson, Mr. R. Windram.  
Per str. Cheduba.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Messrs. Hills, Gordon, Brooke, Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Mann.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 15. Howden, City of Seringapatam.—16. Hotspur.—17. Str. India.—18. Str. Ethiopian; Calliope, Benares, Avonmore, Glenhaven, Durham, Coromandel, Edinburgh; St. Vincent de Paul.—19. Str. Kurrachee; Patrician.—20. Str. Himalaya; City of Paris, Burrumanny.—21. Str. Sattara; Gilbert Thomson.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Kurrachee.—Mr. W. S. Hallett, Mr. R. M. Henderson, Mr. W. M. Mathews, two Misses Durnford, Mr. M. Massey.  
Per str. Sattara.—For Madras.—Mr. Farmer. For Galle.—Col. Robinson. For Marseilles.—Major gen. Pitt; Mr. H. Lathbury, Major Colquhoun, Mr. W. Hoff and son. For Southampton.—Col. Bagot, Mr. W. D. Kisson, Capt. Macartney, Dr. R. A. Barker, Mr. King, Mr. Hervey, Surg. major Williams, Mrs. Hurford.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 21, 1868.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 90 12 to 91 0
Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	...
4 per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	91 12 to 92 0
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	102 8 to 103 4
5½ per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	111 2 to 111 6
5 per Cent., 60-57 ...	... Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	106 4 to 107 0

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 to 2 0½
Bills with Docs. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 5-16

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	100 to 102
Assam Tea Company ...	200	140 to 150
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	4 to 8½ pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	560 to 570 ex div.
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	540 to 550
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	190 to 195 ex div.
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	20 to 22
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	230 to 240
East India Tea Company ...	100	22½ to 25
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 35 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	38 to 40
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	192½ to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	123½ to 125 ex div.
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	310 to 350 ex div.
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	450 to 460
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	600	139 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	10	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	100	11½ to 11½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	275 to 290

Punjab Bank ...	100	75 to 80
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200	180 to —
Sinla Bank ...	500	57½ to 595
Sirand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	110 to 107
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	35 to 40

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 3 9 to £1 5 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 5 0 to 2 7 6	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 5 0 to 2 7 6	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**A RACE.**—The ship *Gosforth*, from Gravesend September 10, arrived in the roads yesterday morning, and the *Renown*, from Deal, September 15, put in an appearance in the evening. Both are crack passenger ships, and have made the passage in ninety-five and ninety-one days respectively.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 15.

**AN ARREST.**—On Friday, the 11th December, as soon as the P. and O. steamer arrived from Calcutta, Police-sergeant Middleton and Inspector Taylor proceeded on board and arrested a Mr. C. A. Foster, late Comptroller-general of the Calcutta Money Order Office, on a charge of embezzling Rs. 3,000. The prisoner had engaged a passage for Suez, to which place he was on his way, when a communication was received from Calcutta for his detention.

**A NEW MADRAS DAILY.**—The *Times of India* has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the *Madras Mail*, a journal which will, it feels sure, maintain from the first the high reputation its conductors won for the *Madras Times*. It is to be published morning and evening, the morning issue being a second edition of that of the evening. The issue before us—says the *Times*—is full of interesting matter, and is admirably got up, and we doubt not the *Mail* has a useful and prosperous career before it.

**DEATH OF COLONEL TAYLOR.**—The *Madras Times* gives the following particulars regarding the death of Colonel Taylor, Paymaster at Madras:—"Colonel Taylor rose yesterday morning in his usual health and went out for his morning ride. On his return about seven o'clock, and when near the gate of his own compound at the Adyar, he fell from his horse, and when assistance arrived he was found to be quite dead. Disease of the heart is pronounced to be the cause of death. Colonel Taylor entered the service in March, 1840, and he has held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with the appointment of paymaster, since April, 1855."

**OFFICIAL ITEMS.**—It is stated that Major Michael has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Madras Government in the Military Department, and has intimated his acceptance of the post.—The *Madras Mail* announces that Colonel Greenlaw, now Paymaster in Burmah, has been appointed to succeed the late Colonel Taylor as Military Paymaster at Madras, and that Colonel Clarke succeeds to the vacancy in the Department, and goes to Burmah.—General Wilde is said to have accepted the Military Secretaryship to the Madras Government.—According to the *Madras Athenaeum*, Lieut.-colonel George William Russell, of the Staff Corps, Paymaster of the Mysore Circle, is to be made Presidency Paymaster at Madras.

**DISTRESS IN HYDERABAD.**—Our Hyderabad correspondent writes that the signs of the famine are multiplying in that city. The Treasury of the Nizam will have to disburse large sums of money to avert a catastrophe like that which in 1866 overtook Orissa. The large lake between the city and the cantonments at Secunderabad is drying up fast. The lake is a magnificent sheet of water, about five miles in circumference, and its waters served to irrigate a large area of the neighbouring lands; grain rises in price every market day. Rice, which is the staple food of the population of Hyderabad, has gone up 50 per cent.—the effect of this rise on the poor is deplorable; it will tax all the administrative abilities of the Minister to save the poorer classes in the city from absolute starvation.—*Englishman*, Dec. 19.

**THE BIDEN HOME FOR SAILORS** was formally opened on Saturday afternoon by the Right Hon. the Governor. After luncheon Lord Napier made a short address expressing his hearty congratulations on the successful completion of the building, which would remain a monument of the interest felt by Government in the comfort and well-being of the mariner. His Lordship referred in graceful terms to the memory of the good man, and staunch friend of the sailor, whose name the home bears. The labours of Captain Dalrymple and Mr. Crowther in connection with the home for a long series of years were then suitably acknowledged, and in wishing success and prosperity to the institution in its greatly improved position the name of Captain Dalrymple was associated with the toast. The present inmates of the old home were also entertained at a good dinner served out in the dining-room downstairs of the new building, which will now in due course be regularly occupied.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 21.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14. Gosforth, Wright, London; Renown, Taylor, London.—15. Silome, Davidson, Sunderland; Alumbagh, Dair, London.—16. Medusa, Plant, London.—17. Linda, Von Bethen, Liverpool; str. Labourdonnaix, Rapatel, Galle; H.M.'s str. Octavia, Hill, Calcutta.—19. Str. Candia, Ward, Suez; str. Cashmere, Dickenson, Southern Ports.—20. Eastern Empire, Scott, London; Cambala, Ward, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alumbagh.—Major Richardson, Major Lloyd, Capt. Kent, Capt. Hallows, Capt. Ainslie, Capt. Mitchell, Capt. Standford, Capt. Kerr, Ensign LeQuessne, Ensign Giles, Capt. Hunter, Lieut. Logan, Asst. surg. Wikely, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mrs. Hallows, Mrs. Ainslie and two children, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Wikely and two children.

Per Medusa.—Mrs. Plant.  
Per str. Labourdonnaix.—Col. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Col. King, Mr. Mottet, Mr. De Noircourt, Mr. Baudy, Mr. G. Houton, Miss Marrie, Mon. Rev. Bon Gassour, Mr. Macine, Mr. Vmay, Mr. Vontresost, Mr. Le Faucheur.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For Calcutta.—Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Vanrenen, Mr. Sanders, Miss Angrave, Mrs. G. Thompson, Mr. J. A. P. Sneyd, Major and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Peachey, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Capt. and Mrs. Currie and child, Mr. Russell, Mr. Cury, Mr. Pollard, Lieut. Hammond, Mr. Northam, Mr. and Mrs. McMaster, Mr. Leckie, Mr. Crichton, Mr. McGavin, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wilders, Mr. Block, Mr. and two Misses Hickmott, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mr. Williams, Mr. Steel, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bland, Mr. Serrington, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Norris and family, Mr. and Mrs. George and two children, Mr. T. H. Dudden, Mrs. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Hewett, Mr. R. P. Phillips, Mrs. G. Hamilton and two children, Mr. Vivian, Major Butt, Miss Buchanan, Miss Gordon Cumming, Mr. W. Steel, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Wood and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bullen Smith, Mr. G. Porose, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mr. F. Whitney, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. E. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Paymaster and Mrs. Macfarlan, Mr. A. Laurie, Mr. H. Verch, Mr. Weir, Mr. A. T. Peterson, Mr. Moody, Mr. W. Webster, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Main, Mr. Benton, Mr. Font, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pepper, Lieut. Molan, Mr. and Mrs. Dorceton. For Madras.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, Major and Mrs. Henderson and child, Lieut. Col. Haines, Miss Haines, Capt. Wynch, Miss Saxton, Miss Perring, Mr. Sullivan, Lieut. E. J. Wynch, Capt. Nepean, Mr. R. Sewell, Lieut. Col. Haultain, Dr. and Mrs. Fry, Lieut. gen. Straton, Miss Moller, Col. Stoddard, Capt. Montgomerie, Capt. Johnston, Mr. A. Stoddard, Mrs. Barton, Mr. E. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. George Case and son.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14. Uranie, Granger, Bordeaux.—18. H.M.'s str. Spiteful, Mandeville, Calcutta; str. Candia, —, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Labourdonnaix.—Lieut. Cowie, Mr. Weston.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—Mr. Molony, Mr. T. Short, Mr. R. H. Short, Mr. J. Murdoch.

## Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 20, 1868.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 04
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1 11 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 04
" " " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 11 1/2

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	55 to 56
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1459
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1856-57
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £1. 10s. to £1. 15s.; Indigo, £1. 10s. to £1. 15s.

## Bombay.

### LANDING OF EARL MAYO AND LORD NAPIER AT BOMBAY.

At about 5.30 P.M. of the 19th December the signal was given that the *Feroze* was actually in sight. This relieved suspense so far; but another question was, whether their lordships would land that night. Many thought it was just possible; so people waited on, till they learned that a deputation was going on board to request that the landing might be put off till next morning. Taking for granted that the request of the deputation would be complied with, most went home without waiting to hear the result. The Earl and Countess of Mayo and Lord Napier, having been informed of the object of the deputation, at once agreed to land on the following (Sunday) morning at eight o'clock. As soon as the *Feroze* came to anchor, several vessels made demonstrations of welcome. Rockets were fired and blue lights burned, and the *Coromandel* was richly illuminated with blue lights and Roman candles, which had an exceedingly pretty effect.

Unfortunately it was impossible to make their Lordships' plans generally known throughout the island, and it was feared that the gathering in the dockyard on Sunday morning would be limited in consequence. And so it was. By seven o'clock the guard of honour was in attendance, and the troops in garrison had taken up the various positions assigned them; but visitors came slowly. Officers,

both naval and military, mustered strong, and there was a sprinkling of native gentlemen; but very few Europeans from Malabar-hill, Breach Candy, or Byculla. Where the Justices of the Peace ought to have been, there sat two solitary Parsee members of the Bench. Not that these were the only Justices of the Peace present; but how was Earl Mayo to know that? The benches reserved for members of the High Court, members of Government, &c., were adorned for a short time by two fair ladies, and latterly left altogether unoccupied. There was room enough and to spare round the gangway for all present. Ladies could not have been expected at such an early hour, so that the elaborate and tasteful preparations and gaily decked benches made for their accommodation were made in vain, so far at least as their expected occupants were concerned. There were perhaps half-a-dozen ladies present, just sufficient to give an idea what the canopy would have been like, and how gay and glad-some it would have looked, had circumstances been more favourable.

Shortly before eight, Colonel Marriott, Captain Robinson and Mr Fitzgerald proceeded on board the *Feroze*, to conduct the distinguished party ashore. When the barge pushed off from the ship, all the vessels of war in harbour manned their yards, and the sailors cheered as their lordships passed. Many of the ships also were all a-blaze with flags; the street of boats was a grand idea, and would no doubt have produced a grand effect, had it been well carried out; but there was a sad lack both of numbers and arrangement, which considerably affected the result; as it was, however, it showed that at least something had been done to make the demonstration general. On arriving at the dockyard stairs their lordships were greeted with cheers both from the dockyard and the Apollo Bunder, on which large crowds of natives had assembled. The guard of honour of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers presented arms, and the band played "God Save the Queen." A salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honour of Earl Mayo, and one of seventeen guns in honour of Lord Napier. The Earl and Countess of Mayo were at once conducted by his Excellency to a carriage, drawn by four magnificent horses, and proceeded to Government-house, Parell. Lord Napier of Magdala followed, also in a carriage and four, three cheers of welcome being given for him before he started. Along either side of the scarlet cloth laid from the stairs to where the carriages were waiting stood dismounted troopers of the Poona Horse, magnificent fellows every one of them; these will form Lord Mayo's body-guard during his stay in Bombay.

In compliance with Government notification of the 14th December the whole of the troops in garrison (Poona Horse, H.M.'s 1-23rd Foot, detachment 2nd N.I. Grenadiers, H.M.'s 21st N.I., and H.M.'s 22nd N.I.) paraded in full dress for the reception of the Viceroy elect. H.M.'s 23rd R.W. Fusiliers gave a guard of honour as laid down in Queen's regulations, which was drawn up opposite the landing place; the remainder of the regiment occupied the avenue leading from the reception place to the outer gate of the dockyard, forming a street by ranks, faced inwards on each side of the road. The Poona Horse furnished forty dismounted troopers, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, who were stationed in front of the seats allotted to visitors, as has already been noticed. The Native Infantry prolonged the street from the dockyard gate in the direction of the Money School, the detachment of the Grenadier Regiment on the right, each regiment extending by successive companies from the right, at four paces distance. The Poona Horse were formed on the left, and occupied the space which was vacant from the left of the 22nd Regiment to the Money School. The line was formed on the left of the road, with an interval of thirty paces between the ranks. On the procession reaching the right flank of each regiment the order for presenting arms was given by commanding officers, and the band played "God Save the Queen."

The party who arrived in the *Feroze* were the Earl and Countess of Mayo and child, Lord Napier of Magdala, Colonel Dillon, C.B., Major and the Hon. Mrs. Burne, Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, Captain Scott, Dr. Cruickshank, and the Rev. Mr. Wilbraham.—Abridged from the *Times of India*.

### RECEPTION OF THE EARL OF MAYO AND LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA AT POONA.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., accompanied by Lord Napier of Magdala, and Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.B., arrived at Poona on the afternoon of December 23 by special train from Bombay, and were received by the whole of the civil and military authorities of the station on the platform of the G. I. P. Railway, which was decorated with flags, and the motto, in illuminated letters, of "Welcome Mayo and Napier to Poona." On the stopping of the train, after receiving the salutations of the officers and gentlemen who had assembled to greet them on their arrival, their lordships proceeded to their carriages, and left the station for General Gordon's residence, the assembled crowd cheering heartily. The platform and the surrounding grounds were densely crowded by both Europeans and natives of all ranks.

A battery of Royal Artillery from Kirkee fired a royal salute on the arrival of Lord Mayo, who is accompanied by Major Burne. Lord Napier is accompanied by Colonel Kirby, Adjutant General of the Army, Colonel Gell, Quartermaster General of the Army, Colonel

Dillon, C.B., His Lordship's Military Secretary, and Captain Scott, A.D.C.

During their Lordships' stay in Poona they were to be the guests of Major General the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.B.

A levee was held on the 24th Dec. by his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala.

Lord Mayo and Lord Napier were to return to Bombay on the 24th by the 11 P.M. train.

The Earl of Mayo was to visit the Deccan College and inspect the new powder works and splendid upper story barracks in course of construction at Kirkee. From thence he would proceed to the new Government-house buildings at Gunness Khind; finally visiting the Engineering College at the Sungum, and probably Mr. David Sassoon's castle on the banks of the river.

There was to be a grand review of the whole of the troops at Poona and Kirkee at 4.30 P.M. of the 24th Dec. on the general parade ground, in honour of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo.

#### STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, Dec. 12.—The approaching departure of the A Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery to Ahmedabad, in course of relief, is looked upon with sincere regret by the community of Kurrachee generally. Ever since the arrival of the Battery in 1864 from Hyderabad its officers have been conspicuous for their continuous efforts to promote all kinds of sport among us; and in this they have been cordially assisted by their men, whose orderly and excellent conduct—notwithstanding the contiguity of the barracks to the bazaar, which affords in Kurrachee no little temptation to the soldier to do wrong—has been the theme of general admiration, a fact which reflects great credit upon Colonel Woolcombe, C.B., and Capt. Roberts, both officers of great firmness and intelligence. I only echo local public opinion when I say that the A Battery will long be missed when it leaves by all classes, both civil and military. The members of the committee in connection with the "Penny Readings," too, will lose in its gunners and drivers valuable co-operators, for they have contributed greatly to enhance the attractions.

Dec. 16.—Sir William Merewether returned from the districts yesterday, and proceeds to Bombay by this mail. Lady Merewether does not accompany him. She is at Sehwan, staying with Mr. and Mrs. John Moore. Official intimation has just been received by the local military authorities of the steamer *Lawrence*, with flats *Bukkur* and *Shikarpoor* in tow, having left Mooltan for Kotree on the 8th instant, with a detachment of invalids on board, consisting of 5 staff sergeants, 4 warrant officers, 22 sergeants, 303 rank and file, 54 women, 116 children, and 94 public and 12 private followers—the whole in charge of the following officers:—Captain M. Barton, 85th (Bucks Volunteers); Captain P. Cahill, 88th (Connaught Rangers); Captain A. M. Handley, 19th (1st Yorkshire, North Riding); Lieut. Hugh Latham, 25th Brigade Royal Artillery; Assistant Surgeon F. P. Staples, 19th (1st Yorkshire, North Riding); and Quartermaster T. Lawrence, 88th Regiment. On the 10th instant the steamer *John Jacob* left Mooltan for Kotree, having on board 12 officers, 1 lady and 4 children, 1 warrant officer, 1 staff-sergeant with wife and 5 children, 326 non-commissioned rank and file, 11 women, and 25 children. The names of the officers are:—Captains W. Lambert, 88th (Connaught Rangers), J. R. Newbolt, 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, and H. S. Wiegall, 77th (East Middlesex); Lieutenants J. R. B. Bennett, 7th (the Queen's Own) Hussars, G. M. Onslow, 20th Hussars, T. M. Maxwell, 36th (Herefordshire), W. Skerrett, also of the 36th, H. Beal, 38th (1st Staffordshire), and T. V. Shepherd, 109th Bombay Infantry; Ensigns W. P. Stevenson, 85th (Bucks Volunteers); Surgeon F. Holton, M.B., 77th (East Middlesex), and Assistant-Surgeon F. F. Foster, 36th (Herefordshire). The detachment of drafts, which left Kotree for Mooltan, en route to the Punjab, on the 19th of last month, under the command of Captain John Gore Campbell, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, is still on the Indus, which is reported to be very low this month. A man belonging to the 106th met with a watery grave on the 7th instant. He somehow missed his footing and fell overboard. The captain and officers of the *Havelock* did their best to save him, but without success.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

#### Miscellaneous.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The foundation stone of the University of Bombay was to be laid by his Excellency the Governor on the 30th or 31st December.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—Our Kurrachee correspondent writes:—"The constant agitation by the local Chamber of Commerce and the press of Kurrachee, as to the imperative necessity of proceeding with our harbour works, has at last had the desired effect. Orders have been received for the immediate resumption of operations, and the necessary arrangements to have a dredge at work on the bar have already been completed. This news cannot but be gratifying to all those who have the interests of this province at heart."—*Times of India*.

DEATH AT KURRACHEE.—The Kurrachee papers announce the death of Captain McCleay, of the 22nd Brigade R.A., which took place on the 13th Dec. The deceased officer had just come out from England in the *Cospatrick*, which reached Kurrachee on the 26th of November. He died of disease of the heart.

A NATIVE AIDE-DE-CAMP.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council notifies that her Majesty's Government has approved of the appointment of a native aide-de-camp on the personal staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on a staff salary of Rs. 150 per month.

MAJOR BATTYE, the Postmaster-General of the North-West Provinces, only recently rejoined from furlough, has been, we are given to understand, transferred to Bombay, to succeed Mr. F. R. Hogg in a similar capacity. Mr. Dove will return to us we suppose; he should at any rate.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.—The *Sindian* says:—If we are not misinformed, Captain Atkinson, Political Agent at Muscat, will visit Bombay shortly at the request of Government, accompanied by an envoy from his Highness Azan-bin-Ghás, the new Sultan of Oman, and that the object of the mission is to form some definite understanding between the two Governments.

THE GAIKWAR'S CHUDDER.—The famous *Chudder* designed by the Hindoo Gaikwar of Baroda to ornament the tomb of the Prophet Mahomet will be displayed for the last time at the Broach Exhibition, after which it will be broken up and sold to replenish the Chief's exhausted coffers. No jeweller can be found to purchase the entire sheet, and the Gaikwar will lose heavily by being compelled to sell the gems in lots. The jewels in the *Chudder* were valued at twenty-five lacs of rupees, and the workmanship must have cost a very large sum. The unfortunate jewellers in Baroda have all fallen under the Gaikwar's displeasure, through valuing the sheet when offered them for sale at a lower rate than that at which they had previously priced it.

BOMBAY POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—We hear that at the instance of the Director-General of the Post-office, the Government of India has sanctioned a revision of the salaries of the Postmaster of Bombay, and of the chief inspectors of British Burmah and the Central Provinces. By this decision the salaries of the three appointments have been equalised at 1,000 rupees a month. The pay of the Chief Inspector of British Burmah, who is now in receipt of 800 rupees, is to be augmented to 850 rupees, rising to 1,000 rupees, by an annual increase of 50 rupees; and that of the Chief Inspector in the Central Provinces, who receives 700 rupees only, is to be at once raised to 800 rupees, progressively rising to 1,000 rupees. The Postmaster of Bombay, who is already in receipt of 1,000 rupees, and is a senior officer, will be allowed a personal allowance of 200 rupees per mensem; but when opportunity offers, he will be transferred to some other appointment which carries with it a higher emolument, the maximum pay of his present post being fixed at 1,000 rupees only, which will be allowed to his successor.—*Indian Daily News*.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The 12th Madras N.I. arrived in Bombay early on Tuesday morning from Poona, embarked on the steamship *Asia* and the transport *Tiverton*, and sailed on Wednesday afternoon for Rangoon. The European officers are Lieutenant-colonel Tripe, Major Gordon, Captain Cunningham, Captain Simpson, Lieutenant Tyrell, and Assistant-surgeon Theobald.—The 4-5 R.A. is expected to arrive in Bombay from Kurrachee per steamship *Dacca* on or about the 28th inst. On arrival they will be transhipped to the steamship *Scotia* for conveyance to Beypore. The strength is two officers, with two wives and three children, seventy-five men, six women, and fifteen children. The officers are Captain Engstrom and Lieutenant Roberts. The details of the 2-21st Foot and 45th Foot, which arrived last week from England per *Malabar*, and are at present stationed at Colaba, will also embark aboard the *Scotia* for conveyance to Beypore about the 28th. The strength of these detachments is—2-21st Foot, four officers (Major Hawker, Lieutenant Law, Ensign Yule, and Ensign Dunn), fifty-two men, thirteen women, and twenty-two children; 45th Foot—two officers (Lieutenant O. J. Garrett and Ensign Rawlinson), 120 men, eight women and nine children.

#### Shipping.

##### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19. Str. *Euphrates*, Avern, Bussorah; str. *Columbian*, Baker, Suez; T. E. Lemon, Rainay, Calcutta; Marguard Family, Quetta, Singapore; Muscat Merchant, Warr, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. *Feroze*, Arnott, Suez.—20. Str. *China*, Steward, Hong Kong; str. *General Outram*, Hewett, Nowanuggur; Lina, Opall, Singapore; Saturn, Thomas, Liverpool; Queensland, Montgomery, Moulmain; Ambrose, Carvell, Calcutta; Ostindia, Carlson, Stockholm; Amity, —, Moulmain.—21. Str. *Punjab*, Parker, Calcutta; Canton, Lebidolet, Bordeaux; Dharwar, White, Singapore; Hatfield, Sorry, —, Singapore.—22. National, Soret, Liverpool; China, Wilks, Newcastle; Lady Macdonald, Kennedy, Siam.—23. Chatham, Koe, London; May Queen, Ross, Liverpool; C. O. Whitmore, Humphrey, Liverpool; F. B. Atlantique, Grunard, Bordeaux; Magrator, —, Moulmain.

##### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Columbian*.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. C. Izon, Col. and Mrs. Whitehill and infant, Miss St. John, Mr. Minet, Mr. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Fulcher and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Mr. Crawley, Miss Stockley, Mr. Dawson, Mr. C. Buckland, Mr. Wurth, Mr. Leggett, Major and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Cama, Mr. Latier, Mr. Dunlop, Mrs. Ellis. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Pallas and infant, Miss Hawke, Miss Roche, Mrs. Wheatley.

Miss Garne, Capt. J. H. Tulloch, Mr. J. Barker, Mr. J. Charlton, Mr. R. Charlton, Mrs. Collins and two children. From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Auchinloch, Mr. Cormack.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19. Haddington, Kelly, Liverpool; New Brunswick, Suckling, Rangoon; Moses Williamson, Lake, Rangoon; str. Bengal, Hector, Aden and Suez; str. Gunga, Child, Ade 1 and Suez.—21. Str. Euphrates, Avern, Kurrachee.—22. Futlay Sooltan, Nacoda, Jooda and Hoodooda; Warren Hastings, Perry, Cochin; Garnet, Brind, New York; str. Arabia, Ballantine, Coast and Calcutta; str. General Outram, Hewett, Malabar Coast.—23. Clarendon, Haisman, London; Viscount Canning, Gardiner, Rangoon.—23. Str. Lady Nyassa, Xavier, Gogo.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Anderson and two children, Dr. C. P. Costello, Mr. J. M. Macdonald. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. Lane, Mr. Phillip, Mr. T. Gruchy, Dr. Alexander, Dr. P. S. Turnbull, Mr. Mahony. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. J. Blythe, Mr. Thomson, Mr. H. LaPoer Wynne, Mr. J. LaPoer Wynne.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 26, 1868.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 0d.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 1-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 1-2d. to 2s. 0 1-2d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	105 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	7000 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	18 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	1850 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4)	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	1100
Frere Land Company	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	80 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company	55 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	par
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1350 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	880 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Fore Press Company (Rs. 250)	10 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	Rs. 500 pm.
(£20 paid up)	
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 330 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	803 per share old

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 96
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 96
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	" 93 1/2
" " " " 1842-43	" 93 1/2
" " " " 1854-55	" 108
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	" 111 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106 1/2
Sycee Silver	
Gold Leaf 97 touch	per Tola. 16 3-16
Gold Bars, English	16 1/4
Ditto Pekin	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 7s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.

**LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.**—A meeting of the creditors of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited) was held on the 12th inst., at the offices of Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Co., solicitors. A committee of three creditors was appointed to confer with the liquidators as to the present position of the winding-up, to report to the general body of creditors, and to call a subsequent meeting, if necessary, for taking further proceedings.

**DEATH OF MAJOR WICKHAM.**—The death of Major E. T. Wickham, of the 4th battalion 60th Rifles, is announced. He entered the service in 1842, and served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the capture of the Sikh Forts of Rungur Nungul and Murarie, affair at Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat, and with the field force in pursuit of the enemy to the Khyber Pass (medal with two clasps). Served during the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1858-59, and acted as orderly officer to Brigadier-General Franks at the action of Nussrutpore, and commanded the 61st Regiment when forming part of a column sent into the Jeypore territory in pursuit of Tantia Topce (medal and brevet of major). By this death Captain Bowles, Lieutenant Trotman, and Ensign Price obtain promotion without purchase. Captain Bowles goes as major to the 4th battalion, Lieutenant Trotman as captain to the 2nd, and Ensign Price as lieutenant to the 3rd battalion.



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

## CIVIL.

BARLOW, J., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in that dist. Dec. 3.  
BARRON, J., asst. eng., 3rd grade, under covenant with H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, is posted to the 2nd circle, N.W.P., which he joined on Dec. 3.  
BERKELEY, L., received charge of the office of asst. comr. of paper currency, exchange dept., Calcutta, from Mr. J. Bridgnell on Nov. 27.  
BILDERBECK, J. F., overseer 1st grade, from the Dinapore to the 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road div. Dec. [Canal. Dec. 5].  
BOYLE, R. V., exec. eng., 1st grade, is posted to the survey div., Sirhind BRODIE, S., is apptd. civ. dist. eng. of the Jaloun dist., on prob. Dated Bareilly, Dec. 2.  
BUCK, E. C., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Cawnpore, is apptd. to be a settlement officer, on a salary of Rs. 700 a month. Dec. 5.  
BULLEN, J. N., of Calcutta, is nominated to be an addtl. member of the Council of the Gov. gen., for the purpose of making laws and regulations only. Nov. 9.  
BULLER, Lieut., of the Madras gen. list, cav. regt., whose serv. have been placed at the disp. of this Govt., is apptd. an asst. dist. superin. of police, 2nd grade, in Bengal.  
CAMPBELL, Capt., while offic. as superin. of the Ashtagram div., is apptd. to act as sessions judge of Coorg. Dec. 9.  
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. col., Bengal staff corps, to be city mag. of Lucknow, with effect from Nov. 6.  
CHAMBERS, Lieut., to be dist. superin. of police of Hazareebaugh. Dec. 14.  
CLARKE.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to confirm the appt. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice, of Mr. J. Clarke, to the charge of the office of Registrar to the High Court of Judicature N.W.P., in addition to his own duties, with effect from July 29 last.  
COBBE, Major, assumed charge of the office of the suptg. engr. 2nd circle, N.W.P., on Dec. 3.  
CONGDEN, W. H., app. by the Secy. of State for India to be an asst. supt., 4th grade, in the telegraph dept., with effect from Sept. 1 last, reported his arrival on Nov. 25. [Provs. Dec. 10].  
COWAN, Dr., is app. to be civil med. officer of Bhundara, in the Central CUMMING, M. A., asst. supt., Berar revenue survey, services placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bombay. Dec. 10.  
DARLING, W. C., an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, in the telegraph dept., has been granted priv. leave for 2 mo., with effect from Aug. 1 last.  
DAVIS, Major, is invested with the full powers of a mag. within the districts of the Rohilkund div., for trying and disposing of prisoners charged with cattle thefts. Dec.  
DODSWORTH, G. W., asst. engr. 1st grade, from the 7th div., Grand Trunk Road, to the Multan div. Dec. [div. on Nov. 21].  
DUCAS, C., exec. engr. 2nd grade, Burrakur div., resumed charge of that DUNDAS, Lieut. J., asst. to the chief engr., and asst. secy. in Bengal, resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 25.  
FENTON, Major, while offic. as dep. comr. of Nagpore, in the Central Provs., is invested with powers.  
FERGUS, J., probationary overseer, 1st grade, att. to Upper Assam div., is app. to upper subord. estab. in that grade.  
FORLONG, Maj., supg. engr., 1st class, 2nd grade, assu. charge of the office of supg. engr. of the Rajpootana circle of P.W., fr. Cobbe. Nov. 6 last.  
FOXTON, Conductor, of the ordnance commissariat dept., furl. to Europe can. Dec. 8.  
GATEHOUSE, W., supervisor, 2nd grade, transf. from 3rd Presy. to the Hooghly defences div. Dec. 10.  
GAUSTAD, Rev. C., of Shahabad, is licensed to solemnise marriages, and also to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians, being converts from any religion in India. Dec. 8.  
GODFREY, E. B., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Howrah, having resumed charge of his duties on Nov. 16, the remainder of leave is cancelled.  
GORDON, J. D., to be judicial comr. of Mysore; Dec. 7. To continue to act as private sec. to H.E. the Viceroy until further orders.  
HICKS, C., to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police of the 1st grade in Bengal. Dec. 10.  
HOFF, Dr., to offic. as civil med. officer of Bograh, dur. leave of Connolly.  
HOPKINSON, Lieut., to be sub registrar of assurances of the sub dist. of Purulia, with effect from Dec. 3. [dist. on Nov. 4].  
HUDESTONE, Lieut., relieved Lieut. Bullock of the charge of the Akolah HUNTER, W. W., C.S., having reported his return to India on Dec. 8, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.  
HUTCHINSON, L. W., to be sub judge of Tipperah. Dec. 10.  
JAMES, W. E., prob. asst. supt. of the revenue survey in Mysore, having passed the prescribed departmental test, is prom. to the grade of asst. supt., with effect from Dec. 1.



KINDERSLEY, J. R., to continue to act as judicial comr. of Mysore. Dec. 7.  
 KING, W., received charge of the duties of dep. supt. of the geological survey of India, v. Oldham. Nov. 14.  
 LASSELLE, Lieut., 1st asst. dist. supt. of police, Ajmere, to offic. as asst. comr. of Ajmere, v. Walters. Dated Dec. 9.  
 LA TOUCHE, J. J. D., asst. coll. of Allypurb, is invested with the powers of a dep. coll. for the trial of suits. Dec. 7.  
 LAWRENCE, Lieut., of the Bombay revenue survey and settlement, to be an asst. supt. of the revenue survey in Mysore, with effect fr. Jan. 15.  
 LYALL, A. C., comr. of the West Berar div., reported his return Oct. 31 from leave of April last, and resumed charge of his duties from Lieut. Huddleston Nov. 3. [Meean Meer div. Dec. 10.  
 MACFARLANE, G. T., asst. engr. 1st grade, transf. from the Multan div. to McLeod, R., to be 1st asst. settlement officer British Burmah, fr. Aug. 27.  
 MAYNARD, Lieut., dist. supt. of police, Baraitch, returned to duty Nov. 1.  
 MEDLEY, E. B., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to 7th div., Grand Trunk Road. Nov. 7.  
 MURRAY, J. A., asst. conservator, forest dept., officg. dep. conservator, Chenab and Ravi divs., is appd. to the permanent charge of these divs. as dep. conservator. Dec. 3.  
 NEMBIARD, Major, comr. of East Berar div., returned from leave to Europe, and resu. charge of his office from Col. Stubbs on Nov. 12.  
 O'KINEALY, J., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna. Dec. 10.  
 PAGE, Rev. J. A., is licensed to solemnise marriages, and also to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians being converts from any religion in India. Dec. 10.  
 PAGE, W. H., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class in that dist. Dec. 12.  
 PROBYN, L. C., received charge of the office of accountant gen., Punjab, from Mr. Fink, on Nov. 2 last. The unexpired portion of leave is therefore cancelled. [Maunbhoom. Dec. 14.  
 PUGHE, R. F. H., asst. supt. of police, Hazareebaugh, is transfd. to RANDALL, Capt., late 59th N.I., A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy, is appd. to offic. as agent to the Gov. gen. with the King of Oude, and supt. of political pensions, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Herbert. Dec. 10.  
 REAY, Lieut. col. C., to be dist. supt. of police of Bhaugulpore. Dec. 14.  
 BENNY, R. H., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Chumparun, to have charge of sub div. of Bottiah, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class in that dist.  
 BENTON, Major., town mag. of Mysore, is app. to be civil pension paymr. in that province, in add. to his other duties. Dec. 10. [Aug. 27.  
 RICHARDSON, E., to be 2nd asst. settlement officer in British Burmah, from RUSSELL, A. M., to be senior settlement officer in British Burmah, from Aug. 27.  
 SANDYS, Rev. J. S., to offic. as chaplain of Dum-Dum. Dec. 10.  
 SHORTT, T. H. H., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Dec. 14.  
 SHUTTLEWORTH, E. I., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Gya. Dec. 10.  
 SMITH.—Consequent on the abs. of Lieut. Graham, the Hon. Lieut. Gov. of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the foll. officg. appt., with effect from Aug. 24 last :—Mr. S. Smith to offic. as dist. supt. of police of the 4th grade.  
 SPRING, Mr., attached to the Sind survey as supernu. asst., is app. to be a probationary asst. supt. of revenue survey and settlement in Hyderabad assigned districts.  
 VENNING, F., an asst. comr. of 3rd class in the Central Provs., is app. to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd class, from date on which he reported his arrival at Jubbulpore. Dec. 10.  
 WALLER, R. M., asst. mag. and coll., Bancoorah, is transf. to Jessore, and vested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class, and dep. coll. in the latter dist. Dec. 12.  
 WINTER, C. D. C., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, and to exercise powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class in that dist. Dec. 12.  
 WORSLEY, C. F., to be special asst. to comr. of Patna. Dec. 12.

## STUDENTS OF THE THOMASON COLLEGE.

The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason College were appointed to the P.W. dept. Dec. 9, and posted as follows, with effect from the dates they joined their appts. :—

To Bengal, as Overseer, 1st Grade.—Lance corporal Breslain, 21st hussars; Private Scollard, 1-3rd foot; and Gunner Wilson, A-A R.H.A.

To the N.W.P. as Engineer Apprentice.—Mr. H. Palmer.

As Overseers, 1st Grade.—Private Bradley, 2-12th foot; Shoeing smith Chapman, B-A R.H.A.; Private Gregg, 90th foot; Gunner Laing, R.H.A.; Gunner McAlees, F-19th R.A.; and Mr. E. Hodges.

As Overseers, 3rd Grade.—Messrs. Clowsley, Conduit, and Henry.

To Punjab, as Engineer Apprentices.—Messrs. Bradley and Smallman.

As Overseers, 1st Grade.—Private Byrne, 2-12th foot; Private Cowley, 20th hussars; Lance corporal Connolly, 7th hussars; Private Dunbar, 2-12th foot; Private Gibney, 9th foot; Corporal Henderson, 105th foot; Private Macartney, 77th foot; Lance sergt. Moore, 1-11th foot; Sergt. Pace, A-F R.H.A.; Troop sergt. maj. Ratcliffe, 21st hussars; and Bombardier Ridsdale, A-F R.H.A.

To Oude, as Engineer Apprentice.—Mr. E. J. Keelan.

To Central Provinces, as Overseers, 1st Grade.—Private Jackson, 21st hussars; Lance sergt. Mathews, 21st hussars; Private McCarty, 36th foot; Private Rogers, 55th foot; Private Shepherd, 55th foot; Sergt. Taylor, sappers and miners; Private Thompson, 7th hussars; and Corporal Williamson, R.E.

To Central India, as Overseers, 1st Grade.—Lance corporal Forkgon, 105th foot; and Lance sergt. Stewart, 77th foot.

To the Thomason College, as Overseers, 1st Grade.—Sergt. Perry, 105th foot; and Corporal Sparke, C-8th R.A.

## MILITARY.

BENNETT.—Sealkote station order confirmed, dated Aug. 14 last, directing Lieut. Bennett, 7th hussars, to take over the commissariat duties of the station from Capt. O. M. Graham, S.C., proc. on service.  
 BURLTON, Capt., Bengal S.C., servs. replaced (temp.) at disposal of the military dept. Dec. 10.  
 CROHAN, Lieut., general list, to do duty with 9th N.I. at Barrackpore. (Presy. order of Nov. 20 confirmed.)  
 CUMMING, Lieut., S.C., to do duty with 9th N.I. at Barrackpore. (Presy. order of Nov. 20 confirmed.)  
 CUNLIFFE, Major, S.C., is posted to Rawul Pindee for gen. duty. Dec. 8.  
 GRANT, Lieut., R.A., will resume his duties in the ordnance dept. as offic. 3rd class comy. of ordnance. Dated Nov. 26.  
 GREEN.—Dugshaie order of Nov. 20 confd., app. Lieut. T. P. Green, 3rd foot, to be station staff officer, in room of Lieut. Nolan, 90th foot, rel.  
 HAMILTON.—Peshawur brigade order confirmed, dated Nov. 12, directing Major Hamilton, wing officer 28th N.I., to assume com. of Fort Shubkudder (temp.), and in add. to his other duties, in room of Barton, wing officer, 25th N.I., proc. to join his regt.  
 JERVIS, Major, S.C., lately ret. from England, to do gen. duty at Barrackpore. (Presy. order of Nov. 20 confirmed.)  
 NOLAN.—Dagshaie order confd., dated Oct. 15, app. Lieut. Nolan, 90th foot, to offic. as station staff, in room of Parker, proc. with his regt.  
 NORMAN.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 2, issued to 6th Punjab inf., confd., app. Ens. C. B. Norman, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. Mosley, promoted to qrmr.  
 SMYTH, Lieut., R.A., who was app. to offic. in the ordnance dept. during Lieut. Grant's employm. with the telegraph dept. in Hazara, servs. are replaced at disp. of the C. in C. Dec.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—BREVET.

Nov. 9.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—  
 Lieut. E. L. Stehelin, of the 49th foot, 1st wing subaltern, 33rd (the Allahabad) regiment of N.I., Aug. 9, 1867.

Lieut. col. S. Thacker, Bombay staff corps, having completed 5 years' service as substantive lieut. col., is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet, from Dec. 11, under the operation of clause 2 of the royal warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval :—  
 To be Colonel.

Lieut. col. C. P. Molony, Madras staff corps, Dec. 11.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col., from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Majors W. Davis, A. M. MacKenzie, and C. Irvine, from Dec. 9.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) J. I. Murray, Majors T. C. Merrick, H. King, and F. V. R. Jervis, from Dec. 10.

The undermen. officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of Govt. G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Cpts. G. J. Reeves (brevet major), F. B. Norman, and F. J. Craigie, from Dec. 8.

Cpts. C. S. Lane, W. G. Davies, H. M. Wemyss, A. Blunt, R. G. Rogers, B. T. Stafford, J. P. Turton, and E. O'B. Horsford, from Dec. 9.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

To be Captain.

Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, Bengal staff corps, from Sept. 4.

## PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Dec. 9.—No. 1,174.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

## Promotions.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. Agnew, to be lieut. col., from April 24, v. Lieut. col. O. E. Rothney, staff corps, removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 31st N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. E. Campbell, to be capt., from April 24, v. Lieut. col. J. Smith, staff corps, removed.

Cadre late 26th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. c. l. in staff corps) J. Emerson, to be major, from June 8, v. Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, staff corps, removed.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. R. Pughe, to be lieut. col., from June 8, v. Lieut. col. S. F. Graham, staff corps, removed.

Cadre late 68th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. R. Gordon, to be major, from June 8, v. Lieut. col. T. Wright, staff corps, removed.

Cadre late 61st N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) E. H. C. Wintle, to be maj., from June 8, v. Lieut. col. C. W. D'Oyly, staff corps, removed.

Cadre late 40th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. Burn, to be maj., from June 8, v. Lieut. col. H. T. Bartlett, staff corps, removed.

Infantry.—Major W. N. Lees, to be lieut. col., from June 8, v. Lieut. col. B. P. Lloyd, staff corps, removed.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. S. Bivar, to be lieut. col., from Oct. 19, v. Lieut. col. B. T. Reid, staff corps, removed.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. S. Davies, to be lieut. col., from Oct. 19, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) H. N. Davies, removed.

Infantry.—Major E. St. George, staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Oct. 19, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. W. Fraser, removed.

Cadre late 59th N.I.—Capt. H. P. W. Wynch, staff corps, to be major, from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. W. H. Stubbs, staff corps, removed.



Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. Emerson, to be lieut. col., from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. T. H. Chamberlain, staff corps, removed.  
 Infantry.—Major W. R. Gordon, staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer, staff corps, removed.  
 Cadre late 68th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) A. Francis, to be major, and Lieut. J. Johnstone, to be capt., from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer, staff corps, removed.  
 Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) E. H. C. Wintle, to be lieut. col., from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. W. Elwyn, staff corps, removed.  
 Cadre late 61st N.I.—Lieut. N. Lewis, staff corps, to be capt., from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. W. Elwyn, staff corps, removed.  
 Infantry.—Major J. Burn, staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. G. N. Cave, staff corps, removed.  
 Cadre late 6th E.R.—Capt. Q. D. Parsons, staff corps, to be major, from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. Burn, removed.  
 Cadre late 11th N.I.—Lieut. W. L. Samuells, staff corps, to be capt., from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) A. Paterson, removed.  
 Cadre late 24th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) E. P. Lloyd, to be major, from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. H. Binny, removed.  
 Cadre late 16th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. Lamb, to be major, from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) W. Briggs, removed.  
 Cadre late 28th N.I.—Lieut. W. E. Rutherford, staff corps, to be capt., from Nov. 1, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) E. Smalley, removed.

#### Alterations of Rank.

Cadre late 18th N.I.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. S. Bivar, from March 6, v. Lieut. col. J. N. Young, staff corps, removed.  
 Cadre late 23rd N.I.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. S. Davies, from March 6, v. Lieut. col. R. P. Anderson, staff corps, removed.  
 Cadre late 1st E.B.F.—Major E. St. George, staff corps, from March 6, v. Lieut. col. H. C. Anderson, staff corps, removed.  
 Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. Raban, staff corps, from March 6, v. Lieut. col. W. McNeile, C.S.I., staff corps, removed.  
 Infantry.—Lieut. col. C. Reay, staff corps, from April 9, v. Lieut. col. T. Ratray, staff corps, removed.  
 Cadre late 37th N.I.—Capt. W. C. S. Clarke, staff corps, from April 9, v. Lieut. col. W. Fullerton, staff corps, removed.

#### MEDICAL.

ALLEN.—The underment. officer of the med. dept. having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to rank of surg. major from date specified:—Surg. F. F. Allen, Nov. 20 last.  
 CAMERON.—H.M. has been placed to appt. the underment. gentleman to be an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the Presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—Mr. A. Cameron, M.D., date of arrival in the Bengal Presy., Nov. 1 last.  
 CARMICHAEL, Asst. surg. J. C. G., M.D., stud. dept., to the med. charge of the Buxar stud. temp., during the abs., on m.c., of Asst. surg. H. Clark.  
 CLAPP.—Dinapore brig. order confd., dated Nov. 9, appg. Asst. surg. A. J. Clapp, M.D., F. batty., 16th brig. R.A., to med. charge of the brig. staff and lock hospital, in add. to his other duties, with effect from 9th idem, in room of Bogle. [of Bengal. Dec. 8.  
 MONTEATH, Asst. surg., serv. placed permanently at disposal of the Govt.  
 NEWMAN, Dr. J. H., of the Central India horse, to offic. in med. charge of political agency at Joudhpore, v. Dr. G. King.  
 PALMER.—Peshawar brig. order confd., dated Aug. 21 last, directing Asst. surg. Palmer, 28th N.I., to afford med. aid to the 18th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, during the abs. on duty, as analyser of potable water, of Asst. surg. W. Center.  
 RICHMOND, Asst. surg. A. F., 38th regt. N.I., made over med. charge of Nagode political agency to native Dr. Thakoor Persad on Nov. 1.  
 ROGERS, Surg. C. J., acting surg., 2nd dist., to act as civil surg. and supt. of jail, Cuddalore, during the employ of Asst. surg. Bilderbeck on other duty. Dec. 1.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### STATE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Dec. 11.—No. 2,321a.—The Lieut. gov., North-Western Provinces, announces to the public, with much concern, that it has at last become necessary to make an appeal for charitable aid towards the support of the helpless poor in those parts of the N.W.P. in which the calamity of drought is found to press most heavily.

Up to the present time a copious fall of rain would have averted this necessity. But rain, even if it were to fall now, would only partially alleviate the distress which begins rapidly to show itself in the district of Bijnour; and if none should fall (a contingency for which we must be prepared) for any lengthened period, it cannot be doubted that in other quarters also distress will speedily and extensively spread.

Relief operations of a charitable character have for above two months been set on foot at Jhansie, Lullutpore, and Ajmere. They are now urgently required in Bijnour also, where the poor and infirm are becoming clamorous for help.

The Government will provide labour for all who can work; and arrangements, it is hoped, of a complete and sufficient nature, are being organised in the public works and irrigation departments for the direction of the destitute labouring population to appropriate centres of work.

But the support of the sick and aged, the young and tender, and the infirm, must be mainly the care of private charity, and the Lieut. gov. now invites contributions for this laudable work. The Government will contribute an equal sum to all subscriptions so raised.

A central committee will be appointed at Allahabad to receive contributions, and to appropriate them according to the comparative need of each locality.

Local committees will also be constituted wherever they may be required.

Contributions already made to the operations in the distressed districts will be notified as contributions to the general fund.

The official members of the central committee will consist of—Senior member of the board of revenue, or in his absence the junior member, commissioner of Allahabad, inspector-general of police, the accountant-general, collector of Allahabad, secretary to the board of revenue, Mr. A. Anthony, and Mr. T. A. Brown. And the Lieut. gov. will be glad to recognise any other members whom the committee at that station may nominate, and to approve their being associated with the committee in the general management of the funds.

The Lieut. gov. would suggest that for the present the bounty of residents in these provinces, who are disposed to contribute, might best be given in the form of monthly subscriptions. If by a merciful Providence rain should fall, the necessities of the poor will be greatly alleviated; but, if otherwise, the distress may greatly exceed what is now anticipated. The aid of the benevolent might thus be proportioned to the necessities of the day.

His Honour feels confident, in view of the former great liberality of the public, native and European, on similar emergencies, that this appeal will not be made in vain.

By order of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provs.

R. SIMSON, Secretary to Govt. N.W.P.

#### THE DROUGHT IN THE MEYWAR.

No. 1,434.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council publishes for general information a proclamation issued by H.H. the Maharana of Oodeypore, remitting customs duties in alleviation of the famine in the Meywar State. A similar order has been issued by the Nawab of Jowrah.

#### SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

The following resolution by the Gov. gen. in Council, in regard to the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanskrit literature, has been forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations:—

All procurable unprinted lists of Sanskrit MSS. in the native libraries should be printed uniformly in octavo, in the Nagari character, and under the superintendence of a competent editor, such as Babu Rajendralala Mitra in Bengal, Mr. Burnell in Madras, and Dr. Buhler in Bombay. Fifty copies of each list so printed will be sent to the Government of India in the Home Department, and the remainder of the edition (which need not exceed 150 copies) may be sold to the public, or otherwise disposed of as the Local Government or Administration thinks fit.

Competent scholars should be sent annually on tours to examine the MSS. named in the native catalogues so printed, to seek new MSS. (especially those named in the lists of desiderata hereinafter mentioned), to explain to native scholars at the different places visited the objects and importance of the mission, to purchase such MSS. as the possessors are willing to sell at a reasonable rate, and to employ copyists to transcribe codices which are unique, extremely old, or otherwise desirable, but which the possessors refuse to part with. The gentlemen sent on tours will make reports to their respective Local Governments, and such reports will be transmitted to the Government of India in the Home Department. The annual expense of the several tours should be so arranged as not to exceed, in the case of each Local Government and Administration, the amount noted.\*

Scholars, both in India and in Europe, will be invited to transmit lists of desiderata. Those in Europe will be requested to communicate with the Government of India through the Secretary of State; those in India through the local Governments. From the suggestions so received general lists of desiderata will be prepared and circulated annually, and the notice of local Governments and Administrations will be drawn to entries in the catalogues received from them which seem to refer to any work in the lists of desiderata.

Subjoined is a specimen form in which, as far as possible, notices of MSS. ascertained to exist may be prepared. Quarterly lists of the MSS. found during the previous quarter will be submitted in this form to the Government of India in the home department.

Local Governments and Administrations will use their discretion in purchasing or having copies made of the MSS. existing within their jurisdiction. His Excellency in Council would, however, suggest the desirability of bearing in mind the subjects which European scholars deem most valuable, and that MSS. of the Vedas and Vedangas, and of their commentaries, law-books, grammars, vocabularies, and philosophical treatises, should be regarded as of primary importance. When transcripts are made, these should be in the modern Devanagari character. Copies of the Sanskrit MSS. existing in Southern India, if made in the Telugu or other Dravidian character, would be of little use to European Sanskritists and to the large majority of native scholars.

The annual outlay in purchasing and transcribing MSS. should not exceed, in the case of each local Government and Administration, the following amount.† But if a valuable library be offered for sale, if any rare and rapidly-perishing MSS. be available for transcription, or if there be any other ground for incurring extra expenditure, the local authorities should state the facts of the case to the Government of India, which will be ready to sanction any reasonable proposal in this behalf.

\* Bengal (L.P.), Rs. 1,000; Bombay, 1,000; Madras and Mysore, 1,000; North-Western Provinces, 500; Punjab, 500; Oudh, 500; Central Provinces, 500; Rajputana, 1,000. The officer sent by Madras will extend his researches to Mysore. The Governor-general's agent will administer the sum appropriated for tours in Rajputana.

	Purchase.	Transcription.
† Bengal (L.P.) ... ..	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,200
Bombay ... ..	1,000	1,200
Madras and Mysore ... ..	1,000	1,200
N. W. Provinces ... ..	500	600
Punjab ... ..	500	600
Oudh ... ..	500	600
Central Provinces ... ..	500	600
Rajputana ... ..	1,000	1,200

The sum allotted to Madras and Mysore will be expended under the direction of the Madras Government. That allotted to Rajputana will be expended under the direction of the Governor-general's agent.

The original MSS. and transcripts so obtained should be carefully preserved apart in the office of the secretariat of each Government and Administration, pending the arrangements which may be made in each case for their ultimate disposal. Such arrangements will from time to time be communicated through the Government of India in the home department. Quarterly lists of the MSS. remaining undisposed of will be forwarded to the Government of India by each local Government.

#### PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Dec. 8, 1868.—No. 3,429.—The following letter, addressed to the Government of Bengal, is published:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Officiating Junior Secretary A. Mackenzie's letter, No. 4,484 of the 13th ult., and in reply to state that, under the circumstances therein represented, the Governor general in Council is pleased to rule—

"First—That when an officer who is temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher acting appointment, takes privilege leave on being relieved of the latter, and the local government to which he is subordinate declares that on being so relieved he has reverted to the lower acting appointment, it shall not be necessary for the officer to rejoin the lower acting appointment previously to proceeding on leave, but his allowances on leave shall be calculated as if he had so rejoined.

"Second—That when an officer holding an acting appointment is transferred to another appointment of not inferior emoluments, he shall continue to draw his acting allowances during the time spent in joining the new appointment."

#### RESIGNATION OF APPOINTMENTS.—CASE OF LIEUT. COLONELS STAINFORTH AND SMITH.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the military department, is published:—

Military Department, Fort William, Dec. 3, 1868.

From the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council (No. 358, dated India-office, London, Oct. 14, 1868).

I have considered in Council your letter, dated July 28 last, No. 279, bringing to notice the cases of Lieut. cols. Stainforth and Smith, who, by the operation of the rule laid down in the Secretary of State's despatch of Oct. 8, 1863, No. 352, have, on obtaining promotion, resigned their appointments in the public works and police departments respectively, in consequence of the salary of their appointments being less than the pay of their substantive military rank.

As instances of this kind will rarely occur, I sanction the adoption of the rule proposed by your Government, that, in any such exceptional case, the difference between the consolidated salary of the appointment and the substantive military pay of the officer should be paid to him, and treated as a military charge.

Should your Excellency find no difficulty in replacing Lieut. cols. Stainforth and Smith in the appointments which they have vacated, I shall not object to your assigning a retrospective date to the operation of this order for that purpose.

#### CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—PORT OF EMBARKATION.

Dec. 6.—No. 3,408.—The following letter, addressed to the Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, is published for general information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,884, of the 17th ult., and in reply to state that under Rule XI. of the rules regarding leave of absence to covenanted civil servants, published on June 16 last, an officer proceeding on or returning from furlough or special leave is at liberty to select as his port of embarkation or debarkation any port in India, provided only that the journey to it or from it shall not extend to more than thirty days."

#### MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

No. 1,161.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information and guidance, of the following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Military.—No. 382.

India Office, London, Oct. 31, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,—As it appears from recent circumstances that an impression exists in India that officers commanding divisions and brigades whose leave of absence on sick certificate with retention of appointment is limited to six months, and who may come to this country for that period, are not required to produce evidence of physical fitness for duty before being allowed to return to India, I request that you will notify to the army at large that all officers, however employed, and whatever may be the amount of leave granted them, who leave India on sick certificate, are required to produce a certificate of fitness for duty before they can be allowed to return.—I have, &c.,

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

#### STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.—DECLINING APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1,163.—Under directions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to announce that no officer of the staff corps is to be considered at liberty to decline any employment for which it may be thought proper to select him, or to throw himself out of employment by resignation of an appointment, excepting under special circumstances, to be duly considered and admitted by the Government of his Presidency.

H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council also announces, under authority from the Sec. of State, that in any exceptional case where the consolidated pay of an officer in civil or staff employ of any description is less than his substantive military pay, the difference will be paid to him and treated as a military charge.

#### ABOLITION OF BRIGADE COMMANDS.

Dec. 11.—No. 1,173.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the brigade command of the station of Benares shall be abolished from Feb. 1 next, from which date the command of the troops at Sealkote will be that of a 2nd class brigade.

2. From the same date the command of the troops at Benares will be exercised by the senior officer, who will draw the allowance (Rs. 250) sanctioned under similar circumstances in G.G.O. No. 663 of 1861.

3. It is also notified that the new station of Rance-Khet is to be included in the Rohilkund district, and that of Chuckrata in the Sirhind division.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The following gentleman to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Gowhatty:—Lieutenant. A. D. Butter.

CLOTHING.—COMPENSATION.—With reference to the G.O., it is notified that the clothing department are required to submit to Government indentations on England for the clothing of H.M.'s British regiments, for any year, twenty months before such clothing will fall due. Commanding officers will accordingly, when applying for compensation, do so fully two years before the clothing becomes due.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—A supplementary commission of the peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa was issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, on Nov. 10, directed to Capt. G. Austen. A supplementary commission of the peace for the town of Calcutta was issued by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on Oct. 27, directed to the Rev. J. Cave-Browne.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to remove the charge of the Nudda Rivers, comprising the works of navigation of the Bhaugiruttee, Jellinghee, and Matabangah Rivers, from the Berhampore division, and to form the same into a separate local division, with effect from Dec. 1 last, under the designation of the Nudda (Local) Rivers' Division.

FOREST LANDS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.—In conformity with the third section of Act VII., of 1865, the Governor-general in Council directs that the following section be added to the Forest Rules of the Central Provinces, which were promulgated on the 22nd of August, 1865:—"In the reserved forests no land is to be sold, and no lease of land or forest is to be given, without the sanction, in every instance, of the Government of India."

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.—Whenever an officer of H.M.'s British service is gazetted out of the army in the orders of the C. in C. in India, such officer is, on the receipt of the G.O. at the station where he may be serving, to be relieved of all duty and struck off the returns of his corps. H.E. desires to draw the attention of commanding officers to the pecuniary responsibility they incur, under regulations and orders, by continuing an officer in the performance of duty after he has been gazetted out of the service, or after his regiment has left India.

MEDICAL.—The undermentioned officer of the Medical Department, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of surgeon from the date specified under the provisions of Government General Order No. 1,060, of December 23, 1864, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Assistant surgeon R. T. Abbott, M.D., December 10, 1868;—Supernumerary surgeon W. Walker, M.D., of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

HAZARA MEDICAL ORDERS.—Hazara field force order confirmed, dated October 31 last, placing Asst. surg. G. Griffith, Indian Service, at the disposal of Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals, Rawul Pindee circle, with effect from November 5, the date on which the native field hospital at Abbottabad will be broken up. Ditto, of the same date, directing Asst. surgeons G. C. Chesnaye and J. A. P. Collis, M.D., Indian Service, to proceed to Umballa and report themselves to the Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals, Sirhind circle for duty.

THE ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT.—The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with effect from 28th October, 1868, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut. col. W. C. Russell, R.A., first class commissary of ordnance, or until further orders. Capt. E. Tierney, second class commissary of ordnance, to officiate as first class commissary. Capt. N. D. Garrett, third class commissary of ordnance, to officiate as second class commissary.

PUBLIC WORKS (RAILWAY) DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of Act XXII. of 1863, clause 13, the Lieut.-Gov. has (Dec. 10) appointed a commission to inquire into the general object and nature of a proposal made for constructing a floating bridge across the Hooghly at or near the Armenian Ghat. The following gentlemen are appointed commissioners for the above-mentioned inquiry:—Lieut.-Col. H. Hyde, R.E., president; Hugh Leonard, Esq., C.E., J. Rome, Esq., G. Ross, Esq., W. Clarke, Esq., C.E., members. Lieut. F. Firebrace, R.E., officiating assistant consulting engineer to the Government of Bengal, will act as secretary to the commission.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Major Bassevi, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 14. Lieut. col. Hire, Bengal staff corps, asst. adjt. gen. of division; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 21. Lieut. Bird, gen. list, infantry; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 21. Asst. surg. Daniell, M.D., medical department; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 2. Mr. R. Taylor, Bengal C.S., reported his return to India from furlough on Nov. 14. The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India members of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal establishment, have reported their arrival in India:—Mr. J. G. Laidman, on Dec. 7; and Mr. C. D. C. Winter, on Dec. 9. Lieut. McNeile, R.E., reported his return to Bengal, from furlough to Europe, on Nov. 14, and has short extension of leave to that date.

**EDUCATION.**—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to cancel, at the request of the Ceylon Government, the affiliation of the Queen's College, Colombo, to the Calcutta University, which was authorised in notification No. 902, dated June 16, 1864.

**THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.**—The attention of persons desirous of competing at the examination for the Gilchrist Scholarships for India, to be held on Jan. 18, 1869, is drawn, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Dec. 16, 1868, to the correspondence regarding the "Gilchrist Educational Trust," published in the supplement to the *Gazette* of Sept. 25, 1867, laying down the rules in accordance with which the scholarships are to be awarded. The Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal has appointed Mr. James Sutcliffe, M.A., principal of the Presidency College, to be the sub-examiner under paragraph 5 of the "conditions" of the trustees; and all candidates intending to compete are requested to forward their applications and any inquiries they may wish to make to his address at the Presidency College.

**CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—Mr. C. Oldham, dep. supt. of the Geological Survey of India, reported his departure from India, on leave on 15th Nov. last. Six mo. leave of absence on m.c., in extension of leave notified by G.O. No. 510, dated May 28, is granted to Captain Bramley, district superintendent of police at Mozuffernugger, under the new rules applicable to military officers in civil employ, with effect from Oct. 23 last. Mr. H. Vansittart, civil and sessions judge of Bareilly, 1 mo. from Jan. 15. Mr. H. W. Gilbert, overseer, 1st grade, attached to the Tirhoot division, for 6 mo., in lieu of the privilege leave already granted to him. Mr. H. Le Boer Wynne, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough for 1 year, with subsidiary leave for 1 mo. Mr. H. L. Harrison, officiating magistrate and collector of Burdwan, for 3 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave on being relieved of his duties at Burdwan. Mr. A. J. Elliot, judge of Dinagapore, 1 year's furlough, with effect from the 28th Nov.

**THE HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.**—The following gentlemen will form the Central Examination Committee for conducting the half-yearly examinations of officers under the Government of Bengal:—Mr. C. H. Campbell, president; Messrs. E. F. Harrison and A. Mackenzie, members; the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the Inspector-general of Police, Lower Provinces, and the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, *ex-officio* members; Mr. W. M. Souttar, member and secretary. The following gentlemen will be associated with the president and members of the Central Examination Committee, for the purpose of considering and awarding marks to papers of examinees at half-yearly examinations:—For the first and second half-yearly examinations.—The Registrar-general, Lower Provinces, the Deputy Inspector-general, First Circle, the Magistrate of Howrah, and the Additional Judge of Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, and Burdwan, *ex-officio*. For the first half-yearly examination only.—The Collectors of Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, and Nuddea. For the second half-yearly examination only.—The Collectors of Jessore and Burdwan, and the Additional Judge of Jessore and Nuddea.

**MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers obtained furlough or leave of absence in Dec., on m.c., and under the last new rules:—Lieut. Anderson, 3rd Punjab cavalry, preparatory leave, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 24, for the purpose of visiting Bombay, and submitting an application for furlough. Lieut. Macleod, general list, furlough for 20 months, m.c. Lieut. Hies, of the Bengal staff corps, quartermaster, 41st (the Gwalior) regiment of N.I., for 2 years. On furlough private affairs:—Major gen. Pott, of the Bengal staff corps, and Major Moseley, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 13th (Shekhawatee) regiment of N.I., for 2 years. Capt. Stafford, of the Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 22nd (Punjab) regiment of N.I., for 2 years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. Lang, cavalry, assistant commissioner, Hazara district, Punjab, and Lieut. Downing, of the late 51st regiment of N.I., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, topographical survey of India, for 2 years. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite their names:—Major (brevet lieut. col.) Forbes, of the Bengal staff corps, per *Bengal*, Nov. 7, from Bombay. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Surg. Andrews, 5th lancers, to Calcutta, from Nov. 15 to Dec. 14, in extension. Asst. surg. Collis, R.H.A., to England, for 12 months from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops *via* the Cape. Asst. surg. Hamilton, R.A., M.D., to England, on urgent private affairs, for 12 months, doing duty with troops on the voyage *via* the Cape. Asst. surg. Staples, 19th foot, to England, for 6 months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops proceeding *via* Bombay. [This cancels the leave granted in G.O. of Nov. 24.] Lieut. Erskine, 24th foot, to England, on private affairs, for 12 months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Lieut. Deverell, 45th foot, to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Qmr. Guernsey, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Maj. Colquhoun, 77th foot, to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. (brev. maj.) Stewart, 92nd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; Ensign H. Gordon, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. col. Brownlow, C.B., (comdt. 20th N.I.), to Bombay, for one month, on m.c., from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to England on the same account. Lieut. Garden, late 25th N.I. (attached to 32nd N.I.), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of the same, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe. Surg. major Morrison, M.D., attached to 34th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Leave has been granted to Lieut. Whish, H.M.'s 103rd foot, asst. engr. 3rd grade, Rajpootana, of the survey dept., from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe. Capt. Luard, of the Bengal staff corps, to Europe, per *Columbian*, Nov. 14, from Bombay. Major Tytler, v.c., and Major Mocatta, of the Bengal staff corps, to Europe, per *Gulconda*, Nov. 21, from Bombay. Lieut. Creak, of the late

4th European L.C., to Europe, per *Carnatic*, Nov. 28. Lieut. Cantley, of the gen. list cav., assistant, pay department, officiating deputy paymaster, Trans-Ravee Circle, for 1 mo., from Feb. 2, 1869, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate. Asst. surg. Clark, in medical charge of the Buxar and Kurruntadhee Studs, is allowed leave from February 15 to March 15, 1869, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs for 20 mo.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

FARMER, H. R., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore. Dec. 15.  
KNOX, H. T., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem. Dec. 15.  
Lys, Rev. F. G., to act as chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, dur. employment of Rev. C. R. Drury on other duty. Dec. 15.  
Lys, Capt., Madras staff corps, to act as jun. asst. to coll. and mag., and agent to gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, dur. abs. of Mr. Wigram on leave. Dec. 15.  
MOBERLY, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr. of 1st grade, to be suptg. engr. of 2nd class, 2nd grade, v. Winscom, deceased, and to be posted to 2nd div. This cancels Lieut. col. Moberly's appt. of Sept. 29 last, and he will be considered as having acted as suptg. engr. of 2nd class in 2nd div. from Nov. 24 last.  
PETTIGREW, Rev. S. T., M.A., to act as chaplain of Vizagapatam, dur. abs. of Rev. W. Leeming on leave.  
PRENDERGAST, Capt. H. L., R.E., exec. engr. of 1st grade, to act as suptg. engr. of 2nd class, dur. employment of Wilkieson on other duty, with retrospective effect from Sept. 19 last, and to be posted to 8th div.

### MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Lieut., 76th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd N.I., is apptd. a probationer of the Madras staff corps. Nov. 27.  
CANNAN, Lieut., inf., to be offic. comdt. 16th N.I., and to join on arrival of the corps at Madras.  
CARLISLE, Capt., 3rd batt. 60th rifles, is detailed for duty with his regtl. depot, and will proceed to England. Nov. 24.  
CLARK-KENNEDY, Lieut., 2nd batt. 21st fus. and wing subalt. 9th N.I., to be att. 35th N.I., A.D.C. provisionally to Major gen. Sir J. R. Smyth, K.C.B., comdg. centre div. Nov. 24.  
FARRER, Major, staff corps, is app. to do gen. duty at Madras. Nov. 24.  
GILBERTSON, Major, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., removed from doing gen. duty at Waltair, to do gen. duty at Vellore. Nov. 24.  
HAMILTON, Brig. gen., is posted to northern dist., v. Babington, prom.  
HARVEY, Lieut., is posted to 1st batt., 24th foot.  
HOPE-EDWARDES, Ens., 3rd batt. 60th rifles, arrived from England, will proceed to join his regt. at Bellary. Nov. 24.  
LAVIE, Capt., att. 37th gren., to be offic. wing officer 10th N.I. Nov. 24.  
LAW, Lieut., 21st foot, is posted to 2nd batt. of his regt., on recent prom.  
LIDDERDALE, Capt., to assume charge of left wing, v. Major Sinclair, dec. Nov. 25.  
MARSAK, Lieut. col., wing officer 4th N.I., to be offic. 2nd in com.  
MOTTET, Capt., att. 28th N.I., doing duty 6th N.I., to be offic. wing officer 25th N.I., and to join on arr. of his regt. at Cannanore. Nov. 24.  
MULCASTER, Lieut. col., staff corps, is apptd. to do gen. duty at Secunderabad. Nov. 25.  
PARROT, Ens., 76th foot, who arr. from England at Bombay on Nov. 2, will proc. to join his regt. in Burmah, on duty.  
PRYCE, Ens., is posted to 2nd batt. 24th foot. Dec. 1.  
RUSSELL, Lieut., from attached 10th N.I., to 2nd wing subalt. 10th N.I., v. Beeching, removed. Dec. 15.  
STANDEX, Major, S.C., to be officg. wing officer 27th N.I. Dec. 1.  
STURT, Lieut., att. 21th N.I., is att. to 6th N.I., to join forthwith. Dec. 1.  
SURPLICE, Capt., 2nd batt. 21th foot, is detailed for duty with his regtl. depot, and will proceed to England.  
VINE, Col., cav., is app. to do general duty at Bellary. [N.I. Dec. 1.  
WHITLOCK, Capt., 1st wing subalt., 5th N.I., to be officg. wing officer 4th

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 15.—No. 418.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be lieut. col. from Dec. 10, having completed 26 years' service:—Major H. H. Firth.

To be Captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service:—Lieut. E. W. Shaw, Dec. 12. Lieuts. R. G. Jenkins, F. P. H. Bird, T. O. Underwood, J. A. Richmond, G. S. Keith, J. Colquhoun, C. L. Highmoor, J. B. Taylor, C. A. Porteous, and J. T. McGoun, Dec. 13.

### PROMOTION AND ALTERATION OF RANK.

Fort St. George, Dec. 15.—The following promotion and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieut. W. H. Hodges (capt. in staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Cuming, promoted. Dated March 6.  
Capt. G. Tyndall (capt. in staff corps) to take position from April 29, 1866, v. Taylor, retired.

### MEDICAL.

ARCHDALL, Asst. surg., to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Pres. div. Nov. 27.  
AUSTIN, Lieut. E., 76th foot, is apptd. 2nd wing sub., 30th N.I. Nov. 27.  
BROCKMAN, Asst. surg., from dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Pres. div., to 15th N.I., to join at Madras, and take med. charge of the wing proc. to Newgong. Nov. 27.

HACKETT, Asst. surg., to dep. insp. gen.'s dept., Ceded dist. Nov. 27.  
McALLUM, Surg., M.D., is post. to 11th N.I., v. Clementson, vacd. Nov. 27.  
SCOTT, Asst. surg., 18th hussars, doing duty at Wellington depot, is dir. to rejoin his regt. forthwith. Nov. 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras Civil Service from the 4th inst., the date of their arrival at the Presidency per P. and O. steamer *Simla*:—Mr. Hubert Thomas Knox, Mr. Henry Richard Farmer.

MEDICAL.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of surgeon, from the dates specified against their names, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Asst. surg. T. G. Howell, Nov. 12; Asst. surg. J. Ross, M.B., Nov. 29.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Asst. surg. Summerhayes, Apoth. King, 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent. Capt. Oakes, staff corps, has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language. Lieut. Weigall, 76th foot, has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language. Lieut. Mottett, attached to 3rd L.I., has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Surg. major Brett, M.D., medical dept.; Surgeon Cornish, secretary to the inspector general, Indian medical department; Lieut. Campbell, infantry general list, attached 28th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras, Dec. 4. Surg. major Johnston, M.D., garrison surgeon, Bangalore; Surg. major Duff, M.D., surgeon, 3rd district; and Surg. Cockerell, M.D., arrived at Madras, Nov. 21. Lieut. col. Paxton, infantry; and Capt. Cox, 45th regt. N.I., attached 34th regt. L.I., arrived at Madras, Dec. 4.

MILITARY LEAVE AND FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Lieut. Cripps, 5th brigade R.A., for two months, to Port Blair, on m.c.; Lieut. Lucas, 1st battalion 1st foot, to England overland, on m.c. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe (Dec. 15):—Lieut. col. Travers, staff corps, deputy adjutant-general, furlough for two years, under regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Capt. Smith, invalid establishment, furlough for three years, under regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras; Major (brevet lieut. col.) Lynch, Madras infantry, on m.c. for two years, under regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras; Major Cooke, staff corps, furlough (m.c.) for two years, under rule XV. of the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Lieut. Woods, staff corps, furlough (m.c.) for two years, under rule XV. of the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Asst. surg. Miller, M.D., in medical charge of 1st barrier division, Upper Godavery works, to proceed to sea, on m.c., for six months, under regulations of 1854, and to embark from Bombay; Major Lawford, cadre 4th regt. L.C., furlough for two years, under regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 24.)

ARTHUR, J. R., resu. ch. of collectorate of Sattara on Dec. 21. [Seton.  
BEAUCHAMP, Lieut. C. S., R.E., to act as exec. engr., Deesa and Abou, v. BLANEY, T., to be dep. coroner of Bombay.  
BUHLER, Mr., professor of Oriental languages, Elphinstone College, to act as eductl. insp., N. div., during Mr. Curtis's abs. on leave to Europe.  
CLERKE, W., exec. engr., 4th grade, is app. to a special duty under Mr. JONES, exec. engr. for irrigation, Guzerat.  
DANIELL, Capt., to act as dist. superint. of police of 2nd grade, from date of Major O. Probyn's departure on furl. to England.  
GIERTZEN, G. T., to act as dist. superint. of police of 1st grade, from date of Major O. Probyn's departure on furl. to England.  
GOODFELLOW, Major W. W., to be exec. engr., Bombay defences, consequent on Capt. Pym's resignation of H.M.'s service.  
HAY, Lieut., asst. dist. supt. of police in Tanna, acted as dist. supt. of police in that dist., in add. to his own duties, dur. abs. of Major T. G. Coles, from Aug. 23 to Sept. 22 inclusive.  
IZON, C. B., to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira, pending abs. of Mr. A. L. Spens.  
OVANS, C. R., to act as extra 1st asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, dur. Mr. McFarlan's abs. on priv. leave, and invested with powers of a mag. in that dist.  
SETON, Lieut., R.E., to act as exec. engr., Sattara, v. Goodfellow.  
TYNDALL, S. W., dep. coll. of Jerruck, is vested with powers of a mag. in Kurrachee dist.  
WHITE, R., having returned to the Presidency on Dec. 5, the unexpired portion of the furl. for 3 years granted to him from April 14, 1866, is cancelled.

### MILITARY.

NEWPORT, Lieut., to act as adjt., Bombay sappers and miners, v. Capt. Mathew, commanding tempy. Dec. 18.  
PENNINGTON, Lieut., staff corps, adjt., 13th Bengal cav., to Calcutta, on m.c., for 1 mo., prop. to applying for furl. to Europe.  
PRIDEAUX, Lieut., staff corps, has been allowed furl. to Europe for 2 years, from Aug. 21.  
THOMAS, Maj., staff corps, is placed on gen. du. at Ahmednuggur. Dec. 21.  
TREVOR, Capt., staff corps, is att. for duty with the 14th N.I. Dec. 21.  
VAN WINTON, Lieut., 49th foot, who has been admitted to the staff corps on probation, is appd. 2nd wing sub., 10th N.I. Dec. 21.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, to be captains, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. James, from Dec. 12; Lieuts. Hunter, Jacob, Shewell, Iredell, and Reinecker, from Dec. 13. Lieut. Edwards, cadre 2nd European regt. L.I., having completed 12 years' service, to be capt., by brevet, from Dec. 12 last, subject to H.M.'s approval.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—Mr. Ovans, Nov. 15, 1868, overland; Mr. Izon, Nov. 27, 1868, overland; Mr. Chapman, Dec. 6, 1868, via Marseilles; Mr. T. Cook, M.A., F.G.S. (uncovenanted), Dec. 6, 1868, via Marseilles.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—Lieut. col. Westropp, commandant Poona horse; Major Plomer, staff corps, brigade major, Belgium; Capt. Brown, staff corps, officiating wing subaltern, 7th N.I.; Lieut. Scott, staff corps, assistant resident, Baroda; Asst. surg. Turnbull, M.D., superintendent of vaccination, Central Circle, to Europe for twenty months, on m.c., under furlough regulations of 1868; Asst. surg. Duckering, Bombay medical establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on m.c., under furlough regulations of 1868; Col. Halliday, 12th Madras N.I., has obtained leave of absence for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 12.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Major gen. C. Grant, C.B., to be col. comdt., v. Gen. G. Swiney, dec.; Dec. 11. Major gen. R. C. Moore, C.B., to be col. comdt., v. Gen. E. M. G. Showers, dec.; Dec. 14.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Qrmer. serg. E. G. Tuckett to be qrmer., v. B. Holloway, who retires upon half-pay; Jan. 13.

8th Hussars.—Staff Surg. J. S. Chartres, to be surg., v. T. Ligert-wood, M.D., placed on the non-effective list, on appt. deputy surg., Chelsea Hospital; Jan. 13.

11th Hussars.—Cornet J. D. H. Stewart to be lieut., by purch., v. L. B. Cole, who retires; E. W. Mills, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Stewart; Jan. 13.

21st Hussars.—The underment. gent. cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be cornets:—F. W. Benson, v. R. C. Andrew, prom.; Jan. 13. R. H. Martin, v. T. Deane, prom.; Jan. 14. J. A. Ramsay, v. J. W. M. Cotton, prom.; Jan. 15.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. F. G. Nuthall (late Madras) to be col., v. Maitland, removed as a gen. officer; Capt. and brev. col. R. Cadell, on the supern. list (late Madras) to be lieut. col.; Capt. and brev. major E. W. Dance (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Nuthall; Second Capt. C. E. Watson (late Madras) to be capt., v. Brev. Major Dance; Lieut. P. M. Rolland (late Madras) to be second capt., v. Watson; Dec. 14. Lieut. F. S. LeGrice to be second capt., v. W. H. Wardell, seconded; Second Capt. A. A. Stewart to be adjt., v. Barnaby, who resigns the adjtcy, only; Jan. 13.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Staff Asst. surg. J. W. C. N. Murphy to be asst. surg., v. H. Ferguson, prom. to the staff; Jan. 13.

5th Foot.—Gent. Cadet R. Auld, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. C. W. Hare, transf. to the 27th foot; Jan. 13.

12th Foot.—Gent. Cadet J. C. M. Pigott, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Glasgow, prom.; Jan. 13. Gent. Cadet C. R. Townley, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. W. W. R. Onslow, prom. Jan. 14.

25th Foot.—Ensign H. R. Rathborne to be lieut., without purch., v. R. X. L. O'Connell, dec.; Nov. 14, 1868. Gent. cadet J. R. Hobday, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Rathborne; Jan. 13.

46th Foot.—Gent. cadet H. Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. C. C. Pearson, prom.; Jan. 13.

82nd Foot.—Qrmer. sergt. A. Slade to be qrmer., v. O. Green, who rets. upon half-pay; Jan. 13.

95th Foot.—Paymaster F. Scrivener, from 97th foot, to be paymaster, v. hony. Capt. M. K. Morris, who excs.; Jan. 13.

96th Foot.—Ensign C. L. S. Branson to be lieut., without purch., v. A. F. Lambe, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 21, 1868. Ensign H. Scougall to be lieut., by purch., v. Branson, whose promotion Jan. 2 has been can.; Ensign E. R. Berkeley, from 40th foot, to be ens., v. Scougall; Jan. 13.

101st Foot.—Gent. cadet G. W. Deane, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. E. A. E. Wyllie, transf. to 109th foot; Jan. 13.

102nd Foot.—Gent. cadet R. J. Pike, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Gordon, transf. to 109th foot; Jan. 13.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. C. D. Broadbent to be capt., by purch., v. H. Lawton, who rets.; Ensign C. H. St. Paul to be lieut., by purch., v. Broadbent; W. Bagwell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. St. Paul; Jan. 13. Ensign J. J. Preston to be instructor of musketry, v. Ensign F. G. D. Ackland, prom.; Sept. 16, 1868.

### DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. J. N. Gower, 78th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. W. P. Gurney, 91st foot, who has joined his regt.; Dec. 21, 1868.

Capt. W. F. Carleton, 60th foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. G. R. S. Black, 60th foot, whose period of service in this appt. has expired; Dec. 23, 1868.



## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. H. Ferguson, from the R.E., to be staff surg., v. J. S. Chartres, appointed to the 8th hussars; Jan. 13.

## BREVET.

Paym. J. J. Bailey, 3rd foot, to the hon. rank of capt.; Nov. 6 last.  
Qrmr. B. Holloway, retired upon half-pay, late 2nd drag. gds., to have the hon. rank of capt.; Jan. 13.

Qrmr. O. Green, retired upon half-pay, late 82nd foot, to have the hon. rank of capt. Jan. 13.

Apoth. G. J. Cooper, in charge of the civil station of Shoaygyeen, in British Burmah, to have the hon. rank of asst. surg.; Jan. 13.

The following promts. to take place consequent on the death of Gen. G. Swiney, col. comdt. R.A., on Dec. 10 last, and of Gen. E. M. G. Showers, col. comdt. R.A., on Dec. 13 last.

Lieut. gen. and col. comdt. F. Schuler to be gen.; Dec. 11 last.

Lieut. gen. and col. comdt. G. Conran to be gen.; Dec. 14 last.

Major gen. G. Campbell, C.B., to be lieut. gen.; Major gen. and col. comdt. C. Grant, C.B., to be lieut. gen.; Col. G. W. Y. Simpson, from the supernum. list (late Madras), to be major gen.; Dec. 11 last.

Col. J. Maitland (late Madras), to be major gen.; Dec. 14 last.

Capt. and brevet major A. Knight, half-pay unatt., to be lieut. col. Dec. 11 last.

Brevet major C. C. Teesdale, C.B., R.A., to be lieut. col.; Dec. 14 last.

Capt. E. W. Cuming, 79th foot, to be major; Dec. 14 last.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of lieut. col., to be cols., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz.:—

Lieut. col. H. D. Abbott, C.B., Madras staff corps; Feb. 9, 1867.

Lieut. col. D. G. Pollard, Madras staff corps; June 12 last.

Lieut. col. A. C. Plowden, Bengal staff corps; June 13 last.

Lieut. col. A. Robinson, Bengal staff corps; Aug. 27 last.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

BAILLIE—At Bhaugulpore, Dec. 15, wife of Neil B. Baillie, daughter.

BALCHER—At Nynce, near Allahabad, Dec. 14, wife of P. T. Balcher, daughter. [stillborn.]

BAYLY—At Mhow, Dec. 17, wife of Major Abingdon Bayly, R.A., son, BLENKINSOP—At Secunderabad, Nov. 30, wife of Lieut. E. G. Blenkinsop, adjt. 4th Madras N.I., son. [comr., daughter.]

BOYD—At Gowhaty, Assam, Dec. 7, wife of Lieut. M. O. Boyd, asst. BURKE—Dec. 15, wife of A. O. Burke, son, prematurely.

CARRUTHERS—At Dhow, Dec. 13, wife of John Carruthers, C.E., prematurely, daughter.

CARTER—At the Fort, Bombay, Dec. 13, wife of J. M. Carter, daughter.

COMBER—At Tezapore, Assam, Dec. 10, wife of Major A. K. Comber, dep. comr., daughter.

COOKE—At Nusseerabad, Rajpootana, Dec. 14, wife of G. C. Cooke, exec. engr., D.P.W., daughter.

DAVIS—At Rajpootana, Dec. 17, wife of Lieut. A. T. Davis, asst. district superintendent of police, son. [chaplain, son.]

DRAWBRIDGE—At Darjeeling, Dec. 7, wife of Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, FARQUHARSON—At Calcutta, Dec. 18, wife of D. E. Farquharson, son.

FINLAYSON—At Mercara, Coorg, Dec. 13, Mrs. J. W. Finlayson, son.

FOULKES—At Madras, Dec. 19, wife of Rev. T. Foulkes, daughter.

FOWLER—At Madras, Dec. 20, wife of J. T. Fowler, son.

FRIZELLE—At Lahore, Dec. 3, wife of J. Frizelle, C.S., daughter.

FRASER—At Serampore, Dec. 15, wife of Douglas St. Clare Fraser, son.

GARDEN—At Almorah, Kumaon, Dec. 7, wife of Capt. W. A. Garden, B.S.C., son.

HANNAGAN—At Jubbulpore, Dec. 9, wife of John Hannagan, daughter.

HAYGARTH—At Agra, Dec. 21, wife of C. S. Haygarth, son.

McMANUS—At Secunderabad, Deccan, Dec. 1, wife of Qrmr. Sergt. J. McManus, H.M.'s 4th regt. M.L.C., daughter. [daughter.]

MADDOX—At Mavelicarr, Quilon, Dec. 7, wife of Rev. R. H. Maddox, C.M.S., MONEY—At Sungoo, Chittagong, Dec. 12, wife of Lieut. col. E. Money, daughter. [daughter.]

PLAYFAIR—At Jubbulpore, Dec. 14, wife of Major E. Playfair, R.A., POPKISS—At Omercarry, Dec. 19, wife of E. W. Popkiss, H.M.'s County Gaol, daughter.

SCRYMGEOUR—At Calcutta, Dec. 15, Mrs. J. S. Scrymgeour, son.

SHARMAN—At Lower Colaba, Dec. 20, wife of E. Sharman, daughter.

SIMPSON—Dec. 10, wife of J. W. Simpson, E.I.R., Bally, son.

SMITH—At Jhansie, Dec. 16, wife of Capt. R. Smith, 8th regt. N.I., son.

TURNER—Dec. 14, wife of Ion Turner, 16th Queen's lancers, daughter.

WHITSEY—At Ishapore Park, near Barrackpore, Dec. 12, wife of S. Whitsey, daughter. [highlanders, son.]

WOOD—At Calcutta, Dec. 4, wife of Capt. S. E. Wood, 93rd Sutherland

## MARRIAGES.

BIRDWOOD—STOCKLEY.—At Bombay, Dec. 22, Gordon F. Birdwood, captain Bombay S.C., to Lucy H., daughter of late J. Stockley, Dublin.

ELLIS—SNELL.—At Kidderpore, Calcutta, Dec. 14, H. W. Ellis, extra assist., Nowgong, Assam, to Agnes K., daughter of M. Snell.

FITZGERALD—HUNTER.—At Jounpore, Dec. 10, Edw. A. FitzGerald, C.S., to Emma E., daughter of the late H. E. Hunter, of Azingurh.

HART—SEAL.—At Vepery, Dec. 16, W. A. Hart, dep. controller, public works accounts, Madras, to Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. D. D. Staig, of the Travancore Nair brigade.

HAYNES—HALLED.—At Seepree, Central India, Dec. 17, Edward Haynes, captain 93rd Sutherland highlanders, to Mary, daughter of the late W. D. Halled, H.E.I.C. Navy.

JACKSON—CAUNTER.—At Trinity Church, Allahabad, Dec. 17, J. R. Jackson, M.D., B.M.S., to Alice, daughter of H. Caunter, Ashburton, Devon.  
MACFADYEN—DOHERTY.—At Colombo, Dec. 10, P. Macfadyen, Madras, to Ellen T., daughter of the late M. Doherty, Coleraine, Ireland.  
RICKETS—HEYNE.—At Negapatam, Dec. 14, E. G. Rickets, Uncovenanted Madras Civil Service, to Annie Theodora, daughter of Rev. G. S. Heyne, S.P.G.F.P.  
SELCEDO—JOHN.—At Calcutta, Dec. 16, E. Solano, son of Don Diego Solano de Selcedo, of Malaga, Spain, to Angelica, daughter of P. John.  
TOOMEY—SWAINE.—At Motaihar, Dec. 10, G. Toomey, of Coutai, Tirhoot, to Flora, daughter of the late C. Swaine, of Tirhoot.

## DEATHS.

BARTHOLOMEW—At Agra, Dec. 11, Mrs. B. Bartholomew, relict of the late S. Bartholomew, insp. of police. [aged 30.]  
BOLST—At Calcutta, Dec. 10, Elvina Letitia, daughter of Edward Bolst, COOPER—At Anarkullie, Lahore, Dec. 17, Mrs. Ellen Cooper, aged 49.  
CURRIE—At Kakurhutti Dak Bungalow, Dec. 14, Major M. E. Currie, R.A., son of Sir F. Currie, Bart.  
LEWIS—At Darjeeling, Nov. 30, Samuel Lewis, aged 40.  
LOCKLEY—At Langraze, near Ahmedabad, Dec. 12, accidentally drowned, Caleb, son of J. Lockley, supt. of police, Bombay, aged 15.  
MACKINNON—At Dehra, Dec. 13, Charles S., son of John Mackinnon, of Mussoorie, aged 26. [aged 2 years.]  
MAITRA—At Lahore, Dec. 11, Margaret, daughter of Rev. G. D. Maitra, McFARLANE—At St. Thomas' Mount, Dec. 13, P. McFarlane, Madras Ordnance Dept., aged 62.  
MOLE—At Delhi, Dec. 19, Mary, wife of J. Mole, Sub-Engr. P.W.D.  
MUNRO—At Jullender, Dec. 10, Donald I. Munro, C.E.  
STALKARTT—At Kurseong, near Darjeeling, Dec. 17, Frank C. U., son of John Stalkartt, aged 5 years. [gear, aged 13.]  
TREGGAR—At Dehra Dhoon, Dec. 7, Adelaine Ann, daughter of R. Treggar, daughter of W. K. Walker, aged 8 months.  
WALKER—At Nulhattee, E.I. Railway, Bengal, Dec. 12 Frances Eliza, daughter of W. K. Walker, aged 8 months.  
WALL—At Omercarry, Dec. 14, Mary Christina, wife of G. Wall.  
WEST—At Sirajgunge, Dec. 13, James H. West, aged 26.

## SIR JOHN LAWRENCE ON THE HAZARA CAMPAIGN.

Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, December 12, 1868:—

I am directed by H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Nov. 6, which contains, amongst other enclosures, a letter from the Commissioner of Peshawar on the late operations in Hazara, and which conveys the opinion of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the political results gained, and the effect produced on the tribes of the border, by the late campaign.

The Government of India has lately recorded, in the military department, resolutions expressive of the high sense which it entertains of the services of the troops in a difficult and rugged country, of the nature of their operations, and of the conduct, exertions, and discipline of the soldiers. But H.E. in Council gladly avails himself of this opportunity to record his opinion on some of the political questions raised in your communication under reply, as regards past operations during this season, and as to the method of dealing with these wild tribes for the future.

H.E. in Council desires me to express his concurrence with the views of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner, of the mode in which these wild and excitable tribes should be dealt with in such expeditions, and of the political objects to be sought for by the same, as well as of the amount and character of the retribution at which the avenging forces should aim. It is by no means the wish of the British Government, on such occasions, to desolate by fire and sword a large extent of country; to mark the track of the invading army by long lines of burning villages and wasted fields; and, while thereby inflicting grievous calamities on every section of the native community, to exasperate the leaders, and to render them sullen, and, possibly, intractable for the future.

H.E. in Council thinks it unnecessary to follow in detail the interesting and clear narrative of the Commissioner, showing how, by the advance of the forces, and by their systematic, well-considered, and unchecked operations, the above ends were brought about in a campaign of not three weeks' duration. It is sufficiently clear that nothing was left to chance as far as foresight could guard against it, that every reasonable contingency had been carefully provided for, and that when once set in motion, no effort on the part of the tribes could check the progress, or even impede the movements, of the British force. And the Government of India is clearly of opinion that the expense and the labour of organising and conducting this expedition have produced results not incommensurate with expectations and with motives of State policy, when difficult passes and lofty mountains have been skillfully and rapidly occupied by divisions of British and native soldiery, when sharp and summary retribution has been inflicted on some of the principal offenders, when considerable fines have been imposed on others, when the heads of tribes have successively tendered their submission to the representatives of the British power, when roads have been constructed and survey has been made through a country little known and almost inaccessible, and when, either by the surrender of hostages, or by the acceptance of the terms dictated, or by their altered demeanour, the chief aggressors have given ample proof of their amenability to justice, and have thus complied with all that the civil and military authorities, acting in unison, had thought fit to exact in the way of atonement and reparation.

The Government of India has learnt, with great satisfaction, the cordiality which has existed between Gen. Wilde and Major Pollock throughout the whole of these operations; and H.E. in Council considers that



Major Pollock has thoroughly earned for himself the cordial thanks and acknowledgments of the Government of India for the discretion and judgment manifested by him since our forces took the field.

The services of Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, revenue surveyor, of Capt. Ommamey, deputy commissioner, and of Lieut. Wace are also fully deserving of the terms of commendation in which they have been mentioned in your letter, and this Government desires to place on record its approval of the same.

H.E. in Council also entirely approves of the notice which the Lieut.-Governor has taken of the efficient aid rendered by the troops of the Maharajah of Cashmere. A letter from H.E. expressive of the acknowledgments of the Government of India is enclosed for communication to the Maharajah.

While indulging the hope that the late operations, conducted without a check to a practical and early consummation, may have a marked and durable effect on the conduct of the tribes of the Hazara frontier, H.E. in Council cannot but feel that tact and resolution will be essential in dealing with the chiefs in future, and in preventing recourse to expensive military operations. H.E. entertains a conviction that we ought to be always prepared for conduct on their part which may require a prompt manifestation of our firmness and our readiness of resource. He further agrees with you in regretting that the colony of Hindustani fanatics was not, on this occasion, thoroughly broken up and dispersed. But, in expressing this regret, he does not impute the slightest blame to either the civil or the military authorities, looking, as he must do, to the nature of the country in which operations would have had to be conducted, to the absence of any offence or participation by the Hindustanis in the late attack on our police, and to the avowed objects for which the forces were directed to commence operations.

The Government of India will await the report promised in the 56th paragraph of Major Pollock's communication, and alluded to in the 5th paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment. In the future he can only impress on the civil officers of the frontier the expediency of cultivating such friendly relations with the tribes of these wild valleys as circumstances and our position will permit, of combining fair treatment and conciliation with firmness, vigour, and resolution, of being on the watch against unprovoked aggression and lawlessness, and of maintaining generally such an attitude as may convince those from whom disturbance may be apprehended, that the British Government is competent not only to organise large expeditions by a considerable expenditure of time and money, but also to repel promptly any unprovoked or unjustifiable aggression on the lives and properties of its own subjects on the frontier.

An appendix to this notification refers to the colony of Hindustanis of the Wahabi persuasion, which has been for years settled among the independent Pathan tribes on the North-West Frontier. We give the following extract:—

It seems probable that a month later the force under General Wilde would have found a powerful coalition and some organised plan of defence, but our rapid approach disconcerting them, the fanatics hastily recrossed the river, deserting their Chuggarzai hosts, and thereby departing from their profession as soldiers of the faith, and destroying the last remnant of their former "prestige," already injured by the treatment they had met with at the hand of the Akhoond and his disciples. The main body of them is now at Pulosa, village of the Trans-Indus Hussunzais, who have, according to latest advices, refused to allow them a permanent settlement. For the sake of religion they may be fed for a time, but the country is too poor to support them long, and they must soon, I believe, either make terms with the British Government, or break up and scatter themselves through the Mahomedan countries to the north of Swat and the Black Mountain, in which case their power for evil will be almost entirely removed, for the leaders will have lost the source of their importance, and the followers the guiding spirit that kept them together and made them formidable. When the Chuggarzai Jirgah waited on me at Machia, they voluntarily commenced their story by declaring their determination not to give shelter to the fanatics.

**THE HAZARA DESPATCHES.**—In continuation of our already voluminous extracts from the Hazara despatches, there still remain "Annexures" IV. and V., being the interesting reports (dated Camp Oogie, Oct. 22, 1868) of Brig.-Gen. R. O. Bright, commanding No. 1 brigade, to the Asst. Adj.-Gen. of the Hazara field force, and Brig.-Gen. J. L. Vaughan, C.B., commanding No. 2 brigade, also addressed to the same authority. The facts and statements of these "annexures" having been duly quoted and dwelt upon by the leading despatches, and the notifications of the Gov.-Gen. in Council, all of which have appeared in our columns, we must now omit the "annexures" themselves, as their publication would be considerably after date, and to some extent supererogatory. Therefore, with this "note," our extracts from the Hazara despatches must be considered as brought to a conclusion.

**MILITARY PROMOTIONS.**—An order in the *Gazette of India* of Dec. 12 contains an immense number of military promotions of officers; each of them receives one step. The rank mentioned with each name is the local rank—not the staff corps or brevet rank. The list appears to have been compiled from the "Official Gazette," extracts from which have already appeared in our columns at different times.

**OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.**—The Exhibition at Broach was opened by his Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. A. F. Bellasis, Revenue Commissioner, N.D., read an address to the Governor, and his Excellency replied. The Exhibition was crowded. On Thursday, at eleven o'clock, his Excellency held a levée; and there was a durbār at four. His Excellency the Gackwar was present at the opening of the Exhibition. A ball came off on Wednesday night.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 26.

## Home.

**RELIEFS.**—The troopship *Malabar* arrived at Suez on the 16th inst. with the 101st Regiment and draughts for other regiments. Her troops will be brought from Alexandria to Portsmouth in the screw steamer *Helvetia*.

**H. M.'s 95TH REGIMENT.**—A detachment of the 95th Regiment, consisting of Captain Mulock, Ensign Creag, one sergeant, four corporals, and 110 privates, has left Pembroke Dock for Portsmouth, where they will embark for Bombay for service with the head quarters of the regiment.

**THE UPPER ASSAM TEA COMPANY (LIMITED)** propose an issue of £50,000 mortgage debentures in 1,000 bonds of £50 each for five years. They are to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly by coupons attached, and will be redeemable by half-yearly drawings at 10 per cent. premium, or £55 per debenture.

**COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.**—A meeting of the creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East was held on Monday, when a resolution approving of the scheme—the particulars of which we previously gave—for payment of the debts and for the stoppage of all litigation, was unanimously agreed to.

**THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.**—The opinion expressed by Lord Salisbury some time ago that the mercantile community should be represented in the Council of India is engaging the attention of the Manchester party. The subject was considered on the 11th inst. at a meeting of representatives of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Supply Association, and the Cotton Spinners' Association. Mr. Hugh Mason suggested a scheme for the consideration of the Government, but it was deemed advisable to postpone for the present any definite proposals upon the subject. Meanwhile Lord Salisbury will be invited to give the committee the advantage of his advice upon a question with which he is so eminently fitted to deal, and Mr. Bazley will probably introduce the subject for discussion at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

**NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.**—A special meeting of the above company was held on the 18th inst., at the London Tavern, Mr. Henry Hayman in the chair, for the purpose of considering a proposal from the directors to subdivide the present shares of the company. The Chairman moved, "That the capital of the company be £250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of £1 each." Mr. J. Wyld seconded the resolution. Mr. Villeboisnet, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Martineau, and others, strongly condemned the proposal. A long and angry discussion ensued, during which the chairman vacated the chair and left the room, but ultimately resumed his seat at the request of his brother directors. On the resolution being put to the meeting it was lost, it not having obtained the requisite majority of three-fourths of the shareholders present. A poll was then demanded, which, having taken place, the resolution was again negatived. The chairman, on announcing the result, expressed his deep regret and disappointment at the vote, and said he should feel it his duty to retire from his seat at the board.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.**—The 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment will go direct to Ireland to relieve the 1st Battalion 21st, which will then embark for India. The 35th Regiment will remain at Portsmouth for the present, as the 101st Fusiliers will, upon its arrival from India in H. M. S. *Serapis* early in February, proceed at once to Fort Brockhurst, Fort Elston, and Fort Rowan. The depot may be expected to move next week from Walmer to Fort Brockhurst, to await the arrival of the head-quarters of the regiment.—*Broad Arrow*.—The battalions to be sent out to India next season will be the 1st battalions 17th, 66th, 63rd, and 65th Regiments from Ireland, all of which returned from foreign service in 1865, and a battalion now serving in the colonies, the selection of which will, no doubt, depend upon the general measures to be taken by the Government with reference to our colonial garrisons. The cavalry regiment to relieve the Bays will, it is finally settled, be the 15th Hussars, now at York, and not the 13th Hussars. The latter corps will return from Canada in the spring, but will not be sent to take its regular turn of service in India for a year or two.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**LOCAL EUROPEAN ARMY FOR INDIA.**—A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: As the Army is to be reduced, and as a local service is required for India, why not disband the 2nd battalions, and form a local force of new battalions entirely, as many as might be required, say fifteen? I would call for volunteers for these regiments, both officers and men; and as it would be a matter of importance that her Majesty's regiments serving out here as a permanence should have a handle to their names, I would make them again the 2nd battalions of home service regiments, allowing the officers to exchange into the 1st battalions, or into other regiments as they now do. The men for this service should be enlisted specially for a first period of fourteen or fifteen years, and should receive a liberal bounty on re-engaging to complete their time, if found, in

all respects, qualified. The volunteering to these regiments from those going to England should be restricted to men under, say thirteen years' service, otherwise they would rapidly become (as is now the case with many regiments which have been a long time in India) filled with old and worn-out men, and would never be efficient or fit to take the field. The East India Company saw the force of this, and would not permit volunteers from her Majesty's regiments to enter their European regiments; when they wanted recruits, they got them young and fresh from England.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE TO THE EAST.**—From the "Annual Statement" of bullion exports to the East in 1868 appended to Mr. James Low's *Indian Circular* we quote the following totals:—In 1868, £1,564,635 in gold, and £1,650,132 in silver were exported to the East from Great Britain; and £4,953,441 in gold and £1,908,421 in silver were exported to the East from the Mediterranean ports (including shipments of the Messageries Impériales). The above as against exports of specie in 1867 to the subjoined amounts, viz.:—From Great Britain, 1867—gold, £258,904; silver, £643,927. From the Mediterranean ports, 1867—gold, £1,240,129; silver, £1,408,297; thus a very large increase in the exports of both gold and silver appears to have taken place in the year 1868. The exports of bullion by the P. and O. steamers from Southampton and Marseilles, for the month of December, were as follows:—Bombay (per *Tanjore*, Southampton, Dec. 19), gold, £11,000; silver, £45,500; do. (per *Syria*, Southampton, Dec. 26), gold, £5,400; silver, £10,000; do. (per *Ceylon*, from Marseilles, Dec. 20), silver, £12,120; do. (per *Delta*, from Marseilles, Dec. 27), silver, £60,000. Ceylon (per *Syria*, Southampton, Dec. 26), gold, £5,932. Madras (ditto), gold, £4,993; do. (per *Ceylon*, Marseilles), gold, £320. Calcutta (per *Syria*, Southampton, Dec. 26), gold, £5,000; silver, £157,050; do. (per *Ceylon*, Marseilles, Dec. 20), silver, £155,000. Government drafts drawn during the year 1868: Calcutta, Rs. 4,37,67,000; Madras, Rs. 44,47,000; Bombay, nil; total, Rs. 4,82,14,000.

## India Office.

Jan. 16, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. E. Downing, 51st N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Slater, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. W. Hutchinson, Engrs.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. A. T. Woodhouse, Staff Corps; Major C. S. Hearn, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. S. Bivar, Cav.; Major J. R. Fairlie, Cav.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. M. W. Willoughby, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. M. Campbell, Engrs.; Lieut. J. Gatacre, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. E. J. Lake, c.s.i., Engrs., 6 mo.; Surg. J. A. C. Hutchinson, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Major H. J. Templer, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. W. A. S. De V. Beauchamp, Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. C. W. Fletcher, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. T. M. Sandys, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. R. B. Byrch, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. A. H. Gordon, Inf., 6 mo.; Major W. M. Parratt, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. major J. Bean, Med. Estab., 2 mo.; Lieut. col. H. Stanley, Inf., 1 mo.; Capt. W. R. S. Adams, Inf., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major J. Doran, Staff Corps; Capt. J. A. M. Patton, Cav.; Apothecary A. Conolly; Lieut. J. Waterhouse, Art.; Surg. R. Pringle, Med. Estab.; Major J. T. Norgate, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. F. H. Sewell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Graves, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. S. Magan, 4th N.I.; Capt. E. H. Prother, Staff Corps; Major W. L. Claridge, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. R. Baigrie, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**ANNESLEY**—The wife of Lieut. col. R. M. S. Annesley, late Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Malcolmvillie, Bagenals-town, co. Carlow, Jan. 12.  
**LAWRIE**—The wife of Alexander Lawrie, Esq., of Calcutta, of a son, at Barnsbury-street, Jan. 5.  
**LEWIN**—The wife of Martin B. Lewin, Esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 51st (King's Own) L.I., of a son, Jan. 8.  
**MACNAGHTEN**—The wife of Edward Macnaghten, Esq., of a son, at 100, Eaton-place, Jan. 12.  
**MASTER**—The wife of Charles G. Master, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son, at Bromley, Kent, Jan. 9.

### MARRIAGES.

**CAMPBELL—VANSITTART**—Thomas, son of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., of Colgrain, Dumbarton, to Katherine C., daughter of Lieut. col. Vansittart, late Coldstream Guards, of Chuffs, near Maidenhead, at Cray Church, Jan. 14.

**GOLDFINCH—MACLEAN**—William Agnew, late Bombay Civil Service, son of the late Lieut. gen. Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B., to Georgina E., daughter of the late Sir George Maclean, K.C.B., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hyde, Jan. 12.  
**GOODENOUGH—STONHOUSE**—Mair, only son of the Rev. William S. Goodenough, late Rector of Yate, Gloucestershire, to Eveline C. N., daughter of the late Sir T. Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart., at Winchester, Jan. 12.  
**HEATH—CLARKE**—John M. Heath, Esq., Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, son of the late Major gen. J. C. Heath, commanding Scinde Division of the Indian Army, to Madeline F. S., daughter of the late Col. J. F. Clarke, Royal Scots Greys, at the Abbey, Bath, Jan. 12.  
**JOHNSON—BROWNE**—Archibald A. Johnson, Capt. H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, to Agnes S., daughter of the Rev. Arthur M. F. Browne, Vicar of Affane, co. Waterford, at Affane, Jan. 7.  
**JOHNSON—STONE**—John H., son of the late Rev. John Johnson, of Cottayam College, Travancore, South India, to Alice Mary, daughter of Henry Stone, of the Wick, Wickford, at Wickford, Essex, Jan. 14.  
**LUMLEY—MADDY**—Rev. W. Faithful Lumley, second son of Major Lumley, of Northampton, to Rosa, daughter of the late Rev. J. Maddy, Vicar of Swaffham Priory, Cambridgeshire, at St. Matthew's Church, Ipswich, Jan. 14.

### DEATHS.

**BROUGHTON**—Georgiana S., widow of the late Col. Thomas D. Broughton, H.E.I. Co.'s Service, at Great Malvern, aged 82, Jan. 7.  
**CHILD**—Major Arthur Child, H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, at The Grove, Clapham-common, Surrey, Jan. 14.  
**DUNSTERVILLE**—Marian St. Clair, Jan. 9, and Jan. 10, Francis J. H., the twin son and daughter of Major Lionel Dunsterville, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, at Belgrave-house, Jersey, aged 9 months.  
**ELLIS**—Sir Henry Ellis, late Principal Librarian of the British Museum, at 24, Bedford-square, aged 92, Jan. 15.  
**FENDALL**—Ada, daughter of Col. J. L. Fendall, Bengal Army, at Haverfordwest, aged 10 years, Jan. 6.  
**JOHNSTON**—Alice C., daughter of the late Alexander Johnston, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Hyeres, France, aged 16 years 11 months, Jan. 8.  
**PERREAU**—Ellen J., the wife of Charles W. G. Perreau, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Torquay, Oct. 4.  
**RATTRAY**—Thomas J., son of Lieut. col. Thomas Rattray, c.s.i., comdnt. 42nd N.I., at Bath, Dec. 30.  
**THOM**—Amy Sabine, youngest child of William Thom, Esq., Deputy Inspector-general H.M.'s Indian Army, at 22, Tregunter-road, West Brompton, aged 10, Jan. 3.  
**WHEATLEY**—Emily, daughter of Major gen. A. Wheatley, of the Bengal Army, at Cheltenham, aged 24, Jan. 10.  
**YOUNG**—Henry Young, Esq., of Moira House, Addiscombe, late of the Bombay Civil Service, Jan. 9.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12. City of Tanjore, Calcutta.—15. Baroda, Bombay; Aldershot, Calcutta; Ganges, Calcutta; Dehance, Bombay; Commodore, Calcutta; Scindian, Bombay; General Caulfield, Madras.—17. Foundling, Bombay; Aleppo, Kurrachee; Gleniola, Cocosnada.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11. Dorothy, Bombay; Wayfarer, Calcutta; Bowfell, Calcutta; Matador, Singapore; Metis, Singapore.—16. Shannon, Mauritius; Esra, Madras.—15. Staffordshire, Calcutta; Banner, Bombay; Scindian, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, Jan. 16.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Murphy, Mr. H. French, Mr. J. Munro, Mrs. C. Smith and infant, Rev. C. F. Johnston, Mr. D. McDonald.  
From Marseilles.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. H. M. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Gambier, Lieut. W. J. Joyce, Rev. R. P. Little, Lieut. and Mrs. Sewell, Col. Hough, Mrs. Brine, Mr. C. G. Wilson. For Hong Kong.—Mr. W. Pomeroy.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

**DEAL**, Jan. 15.—Lady Octavia, from Calcutta, for London, which had been on shore near Kingsdown, has come off and proceeded for London, in tow; she was in collision with a steamer, name unknown.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JANUARY 23.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA**—Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Nicolay and infant, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Messrs. J. Gore, D. McKimley, G. Burke, J. Carey, H. Pearsall, J. Tickell, F. Upcott, J. Appolin, W. King, W. Harvey, W. Connan, and R. Smith.  
**MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA**—Mr. Addis, Rev. C. and Mrs. Tollemache, and Mrs. A. C. Craster.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS**—Mr. T. W. Sandes, Col. Graves, and Rev. C. Cooper.  
**MARSEILLES TO MADRAS**—Mr. Carnegie, Rev. W. Miller, Mr. M. Cross, Mr. Carmine, Mr. and Mrs. Clerk and child, and Capt. R. N. Taylor.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY**—Mrs. Newport, Major Pierce, Col. Fisher, Mr. Tanner, and Mr. D. Reid.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY**—Capt. S. T. and Mrs. Trevor, Dr. and Mrs. Pringle, Lieut. Vallings, and Mr. H. W. Vidal.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG**—Miss Cazalet, Mr. R. Pottinger, Mr. J. J. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. C. Browne and child, Mr. Angus, and Mr. Middleton.

**MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY**—Hon. R. Town and Son.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE**—Mrs. Burn and infant, Miss Stevens, and Miss Maxwell.

**SUEZ TO SINGAPORE**—Mr. and Mrs. Stahlknecht, and Dr. Fitzgerald.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI**—Mrs. Cooper and infant.  
**MARSEILLES TO RAVATIA**—Mr. Doornik, Mrs. and Miss Van Delden, two Messrs. Van Delden, Mr. and Mrs. Decker, and Mr. Walker.  
**MARSEILLES TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND**—Sir B. C. Pine, and Mr. Edelsten.  
**MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE**—Mr. Blair.

#### JANUARY 30.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY**—Mr. G. Hart, Mr. Largo, Mr. Tanner, Mr. C. Fraser, and Capt. and Mrs. Finch.

**MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY**—Mrs. and Miss Probyn, Mrs. H. D. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Ormsby, and Mrs. Carnegie.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY**—Mr. and Mrs. Gubbay and two children, Mrs. Gubbay, jun., and Major and Mrs. Cornwall.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA**—Rev. C. Marston, and Mr. A. Heywood.

FEBRUARY 6.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. A. C. Howard, Mr. G. A. Wilkinson, Mrs. Branden, Rev. Mr. Dyson, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Newcomen, and Miss Liprot.

SURZ TO CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Thesiger.

MALTA TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Healy and infant.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Church, Miss Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Young, and Mrs. Lee.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Miss M'Kenna, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Wilkieson, and Mr. H. E. Fletcher.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Abel.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. R. Wynter, Lieut. W. C. Morris, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and child.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Barton, Capt. Hincks, Lieut. and Mrs. Menteath, and Mrs. Robinson and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. O'Grady.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Sykes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Freeman.

MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. J. H. Roberts, and Mr. Harton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Col. Brayer, and Mr. Silva.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE RUSSIAN BUGBEAR.

The *Times* argues that it is a thing to be proved, not, as has been customary, assumed, that the geographical relations of the Asiatic dominions of Russia and of England and the schemes of the former Power make the exchange of Russian order for Tartar misrule exceptionally dangerous to us. It is not impossible that this country might even gain commercially if Russian progress were continued yet further. At present the Russian system of protection excludes British goods from Central Asia. But the prohibition is itself in some measure a political expedient, the use of which would, in that state of circumstances, have been exhausted, and it could not stand with India ready to pour its commerce across the Russian border. However, those who are not sanguine as to such commercial prospects may console themselves with the contemplation of the space still separating Russian influence from British India. The same hard geographical fact which makes the calculation of English mercantile prospects in Turkestan seem Utopian removes into the regions of speculation the fears of what may come to pass when Great Britain and Russia actually do confront each other in Asia. That Samarcand is not India the histories of the expeditions of isolated individuals to Bokhara five-and-twenty years ago prove. Even when the intervening regions had been surmounted, a Russian army would meet a British on very unequal terms. Persons infected with Russophobia argue as if they thought the spirit and life of the whole Russian Empire migrated instantaneously on a conquest having been effected, and passed entire into every fresh morsel of territory snatched by it. But it will be long before Turkestan will be as thoroughly incorporated as the Crimea was in 1854, and the Crimean war shows what proportion of the resources at the command of the Czar to oppose to the Allies came from the scene of the campaign. For a fair estimate of the comparative means of Russia and England for maintaining a war in Southern Asia the military basis of the former State must be taken to be rather Moscow than Orenburg, much less Samarcand. War is not solely a question of men. A Russian expedition against India might obtain certain reinforcements from among their Tartar subjects, but for by far the greater part of the warlike apparatus which would be needed to make it efficient she would have to look to European Russia. India, on the contrary, secures to its possessors a constant supply both of men and of treasure, and all the other necessities of war. We are not very apprehensive of the consequences of continued Russian progress to the tranquillity of British India; but at present the bugbear of Russian aggrandisement in Asia is certainly a mere chimera. Such neighbourhood as there now is between the two Powers may perhaps even do British rule good by the mingled example and warning which the spectacle of Russian policy and government in vigorous operation in Central Asia will present to our Indian statesmen.

### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, January 9th and 23rd, February 6th and 20th, and March 6th and 20th.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, January 15th and 29th, February 13th and 27th, and March 13th and 27th.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marcellles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS.

Via Marcellles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursdays, January 21st, February 18th, and March 18th.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	94
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	...	94
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	...	94
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	...	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	...	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	...	91½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	...	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	...	1,000 as Co.'s Rs.
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	...	equivalent to
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	£100.
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	105
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	...	110

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	5s. 0½d. to 5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	211½ to 213
India 5 per cent.	...	112½ to 112
India 4 per cent.	...	102½ 3
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	103½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	91½
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872...	...	104½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	106½ ½
India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	104½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	par to 1s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	17s. to 22s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...
RAILWAYS.		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
20 Ditto F Shares	...	...
Stock Calcutta and S.E. (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	...
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock East Indian	100	105½ to 106½
20 Ditto L Extension	15	to 1½ pm.
Stock G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105½
20 Ditto (new)	10	to 1½ pm.
20 Ditto	4	to 1½ pm.
Stock Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 106
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	94 to 96
Stock Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104 to 105
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	98 to 100
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	104 to 105
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to 1½ pm.
Stock Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	87 to 89
Stock Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½
20 Ditto	2	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	102 to 103
BANKS.		
10 Agra (Limited) B	10	4½ to 5½
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	20½ to 21½
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	29½ to 30½
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	75 to 78
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42½ to 43½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4
5 New	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20 Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3 dis.
20 East India Irrigation and Canal	all	20 to 22
50 East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103½ to 104½
20 Nabrudra Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	1½ to 1½ dis.
10 North Assam Tea (Limited)	5	7 to 5 dis.
10 Ditto B	all	9 to 8½ dis.
60 Oriental Financial	11	— to — dis.
60 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	49 to 50
60 Ditto New, 1867	10	2½ to 1½ dis.

## Advertisements.

**B O M B A Y.**

To MEMBERS of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

The undersigned, as representing in this country the Agents for the above Society, beg to intimate that it has been resolved to WIND IT UP as on 31st December, 1869, and that those Members who desire to continue their Policies can have an opportunity till 31st January, 1869, of doing so in THE ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, in accordance with arrangements recently made, particulars of which the undersigned are ready to supply.

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REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 850.] LONDON, JANUARY 27, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 2; Agra and Calcutta, December 29; Madras, December 28.

Lord Mayo's sojourn in Bombay and the Broach Exhibition furnish the Bombay papers with plenty of printed matter. The new Viceroy and his countess had their time well filled with all kinds of public ceremonial, from balls, *levées*, and reviews, to the inspection of cotton-presses and dockyards, the receiving of public addresses, and the visiting of schools; the last-named business being mostly reserved for the countess. His lordship spent about two hours discussing the suggestions laid before him by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on railways in Guzerat, Kattiwar, and Rajpootana, the Southern Mahratta country, and along the Indus Valley; on the improvement of Bombay Harbour; on telegraphic communication *via* Suez; on the high rates of overland postage; on irrigation and water supply for Bombay Presidency. The Bombay Association also had its turn, and got at any rate a courteous hearing. Of course his lordship was engaged to lay the foundation-stone of the new University. Broach expected him, but he could not go. By way of recreation, he contrived to pay two visits to the Caves of Elephanta.

On the 30th December Lord Mayo left Bombay for Madras, having won the hearts of his new acquaintances by the way in which he received their attentions. One journal declares that, "kindly, cheerful, accessible, social, as nearly all his countrymen are, unaffected yet dignified in manner, Lord Mayo is certain to be *le bienvenu* wherever he goes," welcome alike to sportsmen and lovers of business, who find that he can work as well as hunt.

THE Broach Exhibition was opened on the 23rd December by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, amidst a great crowd of both colours. The Gaikwar of Baroda sat on his right hand, and a number of native chiefs filled up the dais on either side of these two. Sir Seymour made the proper kind of speech

for the occasion. Next day he held a *levée*, followed by a *darbar*, at which about sixty chiefs were present. The Governor expressed his pleasure at meeting them there, such meetings being good for all concerned; drew their attention to the cotton and the machinery, warned them that Government had eyes everywhere, and promised to come and see them all again some day. One unlucky incident somewhat marred the festive week at Broach. On the first night a ball was given, to which no native, not even the Gaikwar, was to be invited. Want of room furnished the excuse for so impolitic an arrangement. A Parsee judge and a Parsee member of Council both asked for admission and were refused. A third gentleman shared the same fate on the ground that he too was a native; but on this point there seems to have been some misunderstanding, not yet explained. To our thinking the principle of exclusion was altogether a mistake. If the room was too small, could not the invitations have been limited without regard to colour?

ONE face, familiar on such occasions, was missing on this. The Maharajah of Edur died on the 20th December, at the age of thirty-six. The reader may remember him making an English speech at a former *darbar*. He was a chief of many accomplishments, a first-rate English scholar, a member of the Legislative Council, and decorated for his loyal services with the Star of India. The Governor in Council proclaimed his sincere regret at the young prince's death.

A MR. MOSS, from Liverpool, has arrived at Bombay, for the purpose, we are told, of organising a steam service between Bombay and England, based on the ultimate completion of the Suez Canal. As this great work bids fair to be completed in a few months more, Mr. Moss's errand can hardly be described as premature.

MEER HAJEE, the native charged with the murder of Capt. Douglas, Mr. and Miss Fraser, Miss Jennings, and other English victims in 1857, was sentenced to be hanged on the 29th December in front of the Lahore gate of Delhi fort, the scene of the murders. The unhappy wretch has paid the penalty of his crime, as it were, twice over. Eleven years before he had been caught trying to escape from Delhi, had been cut down and left for dead by Sir T. Metcalfe, who met him on the way. Recovering from his wounds he found shelter for some years in Rewarie and Jeypore, after which he lived quietly at Lahore until fate overtook him a few months ago.

FROM the famine districts there is little news. Severe distress was expected at Tonk, where no grain is stored, and the Boondee and Jallawar districts were likely to suffer in spite of the excellent arrangements made there for the storing of grain. In Kotah some showers had fallen and the sowings recommenced. In the North-West prices were for the most part stationary. Relief works were being steadily pushed forward in Jhansi and Lullutpore. In the latter district some 3,245 persons are daily employed on tanks and other useful works under the able supervision of Mr. Finn, who, writes Colonel Lloyd, "has disciplined a mob of wild villagers—men, women, and children—and induced them to work and move almost by word of command." The prospects of the Deccan are said to be gloomy, owing to the failure of the late monsoon.

A BOMBAY telegram of January 24 informs us that Shere Ali's defeated rivals, Azim and Abdurrahman Khan, have be-

sought the Punjab Government for an asylum on British ground, a prayer which the Government has granted pending further instructions from Calcutta. According to another telegram of the same date, the Government has substantially adopted Colonel Norman's scheme for the retirement of staff officers.

THE Calcutta papers announce the assent of the India Office to Sir J. Lawrence's scheme of a permanent bridge across the Hooghly, in preference to the rival proposals for a floating-bridge. Popular report in Calcutta will have it that a loan of two millions sterling has already been taken up in this country for Indian public works. The report however is but another instance of over-hasty conclusions from apparent facts. In due time, no doubt, India will have her loan, but at present there is nothing doing in that direction. With regard to the twenty lakhs of debentures payable on the 4th January, the Indian Government has given holders leave to hold them six months longer, and be paid off in July with 5 per cent. interest.

It seems that Colonels Keatinge and Brooke have gone to Jodhpore with the Viceroy's ultimatum for Jodhpore's impracticable ruler. He is allowed six months' grace to compose his differences with his thakoor. At the end of that time, in default of a settlement, a British force will hold the country, and the Rajah will be displaced by his son. The Rajah's offences seem to have sprung in part from the need of providing for an over-numerous family.

THE Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab is anxious to bring about "direct relations of friendship" with the ruler of Yarkund. In view of the prospects of a flourishing trade in tea and wool, he would have a native envoy established at the Khush-Beghi's Court. Sir John Lawrence however differs widely from Sir D. Macleod. He "trusts" that certain anticipations may be "realised," "hopes" that the tea-trade will grow, but declines to commit himself to what may involve "ulterior measures," and is prepared "absolutely to refuse compliance" with any scheme for establishing a native envoy at the Khush-Beghi's capital. The Lieutenant-governor however may write to that personage if he pleases.

WITH regard to railway matters we observe that the first portion of the staff of the Lahore and Peshawar Railway, under Mr. Alexander Grant, have reached Lahore, and that the first section of the Behar Chord line has been opened by a successful trial trip.

"AN OFFICER'S" letter came too late for present insertion. We can assure him however that a memorial regarding bonus compensation is already being numerously signed, and that Parliament will hear of the grievance ere long. Messrs. Grindlay and Co., or Messrs. Ridgway and Co., will supply all needful information.

IF the *Moscow Gazette* speaks with authority, Russia has no present idea of swallowing up the Turkoman Khanates. She prefers to make use of them in other ways. The Khan of Kokand, for instance, being well disposed to his new patron and late despoiler, can serve as a tower of defence for Russian travellers, and also neutralise the unfriendly influence of a neighbouring ruler at Altishar. In like manner the Ameer of Bokhara may further Russian interests by dealing sternly with the wild nomad races of Turkistan. "Bokhara may be barbarous and Mohammedan"—says the *Gazette*—"but she is more civilised than her Turkoman neighbours, and may well be accorded the advantage of coercing them instead of ourselves." We commend this idea to the Indian Foreign-office, which has always trouble enough in dealing with the restless tribes on the Peshawar Frontier. If the Akhoond of Swat would only take them in hand!

ACCORDING to the *Indian Medical Gazette* medical science has utterly failed in making head against the cholera. "Forty years ago the victims were one in five of those attacked, and now they are multiplied threefold." Forty years ago the death-rate from cholera in the European army was 22·89, whereas in 1867 it was 66·07. In the native army the death-rate from cholera rose from 19·56 in 1829 to 50·82 in 1867. The last Sanitary Blue-book certainly bears out the correctness of the higher figures. From the Madras statistics for 1865 we find that at Secunderabad of six men seized with cholera, five

died, at Kamptee eleven out of fifteen, at Bellary nine out of eighteen. At Cannanore and Vizagapatam none who caught the disease survived; at Thayetmyoo and Fort St. George the proportion of deaths to cases treated was 1 to 2. Bangalore alone shows the more moderate proportion of 1 in 3. On the Bengal side we find cholera at Agra, in the same year, carrying off 7·25 per 1,000 out of 11·3 attacked. In Bengal Proper and Assam there were 99 cases in hospital from among the native troops, resulting in the death of 47·47 per cent. In 1866 out of every hundred prisoners stricken with cholera in the jails of Bengal 44·33 died. Between 1854 and 1860 the ratio of deaths from cholera among the European troops compared with seizures had ranged from 50 to 54 per cent., while between 1861 and 1865 it ranged from 61·3 to 75·1. In 1866 however the proportion of recoveries was larger than it had ever been since 1860. Yet the deaths were still about one to every two seizures, and in the native troops the percentage for that year was 54·60, a proportion exceeded only in 1863. These figures speak for themselves as to the failure of medical science, for all its new lights and varied experiments, to deal successfully with the great scourge of the nineteenth century.

ELSEWHERE will be found a description of a self-working punkah invented by Lieutenant Turnbull, of the 6th Royals. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the best thing to say for this new piece of mechanism is that all who saw it working at the United Service Institution were satisfied with the results. It has the further merit of being portable. If it will only stand a good deal of wear and tear without getting out of order, its cheapness in the long run will prove as remarkable as the immense comfort of a machine which will perform its soothing mission from hour to hour, unmarred by the sleepiness or negligence that continually besets the human punkah-puller. What Briton in India would not be grateful for such an improvement on the ordinary methods? And the coolies themselves would hardly regret a change which allowed them to sleep on their backs without fear of the avenging shoe or reproachful kick from some awakened and perspiring sleeper.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* draws attention to the hard case of Captain Cameron, erewhile Consul at Massowah, and afterwards for four years a prisoner in the hands of King Theodore. Of all that monarch's white captives he was the one who suffered worst and longest for no other fault than obedience to the instructions of our Foreign Office. It is clear enough now to the blindest partisan, that in merely acting up to those instructions he incurred the wrath of a suspicious barbarian, whose misgivings seemed finally justified by the long delay in sending out an answer to his absurd letter to our Queen. His health is now so utterly broken that, if not permanently disabled, he has no hope of being fit for work for some time to come. The amount of compensation hitherto granted him falls very far short of his undoubted due, and his small pension can hardly suffice for the needs of a healthy, much less of a sick man. We hope that the prayer of so deserving an officer will not be rejected on slight grounds.

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#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Major Currie, R.A., at Kukkurhully Dak Bungalow, on his way down to Simla.

BENGAL.—J. B. Clapperlin, Esq., late Senior Member of the Medical Board, Calcutta, at Hampstead, Jan. 20, aged 78. Col. K. Wollen, Bengal Retired List, at Tollymore Park, Islington, Jan. 19, aged 64.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. Hibbaine, late Madras Army, at Heigham, Norwich, aged 77, Jan. 17.

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#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nyanza, Jan. 28.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hervey, Surg. major Williams, Col. Bagot, Lieut. Garden, Capt. McArthur, Mrs. King. FROM BOMBAY.—Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. M. Brown.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1869.

## RETROSPECT OF 1868.

THE past year in India has been fruitful in incidents of various kinds. It opened on the campaign against King Theodore, and it has passed away amidst the clouds of a wide-spread famine. It has witnessed the success of our arms in Abyssinia and on the North-West Frontier, the progress of an official inquiry into the failure of the Bombay Bank, the suppression of revolts in Kattiwar and Keonghur, the visit of Dr. Norman Macleod to the Indian churches, the safe return of Captain Sladen from Bhamo, heavy floods in Bengal and Guzerat, a memorable eclipse of the sun, the completion of the railway from Calcutta to Umballa, the death of the loyal old Begum of Bhopal, the enthronement of the young Maharajah of Mysore, and the appointment of Lord Mayo as successor to Sir John Lawrence; all these and many other events being crowned by a famine wider-reaching than that of 1860, and in some parts little less deplorable than that of 1866.

In the first days of the year Sir Robert Napier landed in Annesley Bay. His presence at once brought order out of chaos in the encampment at Zoolla. Ere long he was leading from Senafeh, up and down more than three hundred miles of lofty hill and deep ravine, a small army mainly composed of Indian troops, supplied by an Indian commissariat, and attended by an Indian medical staff, to defeat several times their number of boastful warriors, and to storm with ease a stronghold which might have held out against so small a force for months. On Good Friday the victory of Arojee, won not less by the courage of our Panjabies than by the Sniders of their English comrades, frightened the bulk of Theodore's warriors into speedy surrender, and paved the way for the storming of Magdala on Easter Monday. Cut off from flight by a host of enemies whom Napier's diplomacy had attached to our cause, Theodore slew himself near the inner gate of his fortress, rather than fall into the hands of conquerors whose mercy he misreckoned by the extent of his own. His European captives duly released, his stronghold burnt down, and his child numbered among the spoils of war, the conquering army at once retraced its steps, and, true to Napier's predictions, the last of his soldiers embarked from Zoolla on the 2nd June. The one aim of the expedition had been fully accomplished, and the chiefs of the country were left to profit as they could by Theodore's fall. Sir Robert Napier, the Indian Engineer officer, gained his peerage for a campaign, the results of which were almost wholly due to his own skilful

leadership; and Europe wondered equally at his brilliant success, and at British forbearance in paying the costs without retaining a foot of ground in the conquered country.

The Wagheer rising in Kattiwar belongs strictly to the end of the previous year. The suppression of these outlaws cost the lives of two brave officers in the political department ruled by Colonel Anderson. Of the rebels who escaped from the fight at Tobur Hill the greater number were afterwards hunted down and slain or taken prisoners. In February a rising of Naikra fanatics in Guzerat was speedily quelled by a small force of Bheels and Sepoys, some of the leaders being slain in fight and others reserved for condign punishment. A month later the troops at Kohat went out to attack the insurgent Bazoties, strongly posted on steep hills. In spite of much gallantry and a partial success, they had to withdraw in the evening with heavy loss, leaving the bodies of Major Ruxton and ten sepoy on the field. No further attempt was made to retrieve the disaster, but the Bazoties have since been kept under close blockade, in order to bring them to terms. In the middle of the year a few hundred Madras sepoy and Bengal police had to brave the drawbacks of an unhealthy climate and a difficult country in the work of suppressing the little rebellion in Keonghur, fostered by the Ranie on behalf of a pretender to her son's throne. Before this little business was fairly settled, another cloud had risen on the Punjab frontier. A raid of Hussunzais on a police post in Hazara about the end of August led to the mustering of a strong force under General Wilde, which advanced from Oghie on the 3rd October to make a grand demonstration against the hill tribes on the left bank of the Indus. After a day or two of desultory fighting, in which some of the troops from Abyssinia bore their part, the campaign resolved itself into a military parade in the lightest marching order through the heart of the Black Mountain. Each of the tribes in turn sued for peace and sent in hostages. A few villages were burned down and some fines levied on the chief offenders. The Hindustani refugees, hunted out of Swat and abandoned by their late protectors, escaped timely punishment at our hands by retiring across the Indus; and the fear of our name waxed great throughout Northern Hazara. It remains to see how long the impression will last; but for the present all is quiet on the frontier, and the Wahabie organisation bids fair to break up of itself.

Of political events beyond the frontier the most prominent has been the expulsion of Azim Khan from Kabul and the return to power of the lawful Ameer Shere Ali Khan, whose crowning defeat of Azim's nephew and best general, Abdurrahman Khan, leaves him for the present in firm possession of his throne. A minor change of the same kind has happened in Muscat, where the reigning Imam has lately been driven out by his relative, Azan-bin-Ghes; the Indian Government wisely remaining neutral. In our own provinces the Nawab of Tonk was displaced at the beginning of the year by his son, at the orders of the Supreme Government, on account of his complicity in the murder of one of his thakoors. The quarrel between the ruler of Jodhpore and his nobles threatens to end in a like issue, if he should not speedily avail himself of the grace allowed him by the Indian Government. On the other hand the policy of maintaining native States within our borders has been illustrated by the enthronement of the young heir to the kingdom of Mysore.

In the domestic history of the year, the progress of a great famine unfortunately takes the lead. It was a peculiar season in many parts of the world, and India was not to escape her share of strange experiences. Unusually heavy rains laid many parts of Lower Bengal and Guzerat under water, while an unusual drought destroyed all hopes of a good harvest in Central and Northern India. The *Kluureef* crops came to nothing, and the *Rubbee* sowings were spoilt for want of the later rains. All that broad and arid region which divides the Ganges from the Indus, and extends southwards from the Ravee to the Nerbudda has been more or less ravaged by the last year's drought. In Rajpootana the suffering is greatest, but the effects of the

scarcity will be very widely felt throughout Hindustan Proper. Everywhere however measures have been promptly and wisely taken to mitigate the distress. Government officials and native chiefs have vied with each other in legislating and carrying out plans for the relief of the hunger-stricken millions. The example set by the ruler of Gwalior has been followed by the numerous princes of Rajpootana, and the Maharajah of Indore. Private charity is also doing its best to supplement public processes. Relief works, remissions of revenue, suspensions of transit dues, subscriptions voluntary and from the public purse, all bid fair to avert the worst of the horrors witnessed in 1866. There will of course be great suffering, but this time we may expect that the evil will not be aggravated by official blindness or the lack of public spirit.

The great legislative event of the year has been the passing of the Punjab Tenancy Bill, the main end of which is to secure existing tenants in the rights virtually conceded them by the first settlement of the Punjab under British rule. Another Bill, not yet become law, provides legal sanctions for the marriage of natives belonging, like the Brahmoists, to sects apparently disowned by orthodox Hindu and Mohammedan law. Scholarships for natives anxious to qualify themselves in England for the Civil Service or any other profession have at length been instituted with the hearty approval of the late Secretary of State for India. Female Normal Schools have been established in Bombay and projected in Madras. A Bill for checking the influx of European loafers into British India has been laid before the Supreme Council with every prospect of speedy conversion into a statute.

Indian finance was shown to be in a prosperous condition by the revelations of Mr. Massey's final budget. There was a nominal deficit of half a million, covered twice over by the remains of a former loan, and convertible into a handsome surplus by deducting the year's outlay on reproductive public works. This surplus had been largely swelled by the profits on opium and grain, the latter having yielded abundantly in spite of an increased duty. The licence-tax and the Post-office had also contributed their share of increase. For the ensuing year Mr. Massey predicted a surplus of a quarter of a million. His other prediction about heavy loans in the future for works of irrigation bids fair to be fulfilled ere long. With regard to the long-pending question of a gold currency for India, an important step forward was taken in November by the Indian Government, in the shape of an announcement that English and Australian sovereigns would thenceforth be taken at all the treasuries and paid out at the rate of ten rupees and a-quarter each.

In September the Commission of Inquiry into the failure of the Bank of Bombay brought to a close the work on which it had entered three months before. The evidence taken revealed the astounding recklessness with which the affairs of the bank had been conducted on all hands during the years of the cotton mania. It was also shown that the Government directors were mere dummies in the hands of their commercial colleagues. The Commission afterwards resumed its sittings in this country, eliciting further evidence of the same damnable sort. Its report has not yet appeared, but the evidence on all the main points has been so conclusive, that the only question is how far the Government was answerable for the losses incurred?

The prospects of a permanent trade with Central Asia through Ladakh and Yarkund were greatly improved during the past year. Yarkundie merchants have shown themselves willing to buy any quantity of certain Indian wares in exchange for goods from their own country. An easier road from our own provinces, through the Changchenmoo Valley, has also been rediscovered, along which it is said that camels can pass with safety. The Maharajah of Cashmere has added to his services in the Hazara campaign by offering to build serais for the use of travellers along the road through his own dominions. A successful journey made by a disguised pundit into the very heart of Tibet opens out the possibility of further explorations in a region long closed to European intercourse. Captain Sladen's arduous

journey by Bhamo to Momein under the doubtful protection of the King of Burmah has added much to our knowledge of the difficulties and capabilities of regular commercial intercourse with the unknown regions between Burmah and Western China. Another explorer, Mr. Cooper, has been less successful in the attempt to reach India from Chinese ground. On the other hand, a French expedition has succeeded, after two years' wandering, in making its way from Saigon through Yunnan to Hankow.

Several changes have taken place in the *personnel* of Indian Government both at home and in India. A change of Ministry has led to the substitution of the Duke of Argyll for Sir Stafford Northcote at the head of the India Office. Of the duke's general fitness for such a post there is no question, nor could an abler man than Mr. Grant Duff have been found to replace the late Under Secretary. Sir C. Mills, Mr. Eastwick, and Sir Proby Cautley, have made way by their retirement for Sir F. Halliday, Sir R. Montgomery, and Sir H. Rawlinson—all men of mark and tried ability. In India Lord Mayo has succeeded to the post so worthily filled by Sir John Lawrence, the first Viceroy ever formally invested with so high a dignity from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Massey's retirement from the Supreme Council made room for the promotion of Sir R. Temple to the post of Financial Secretary. The year also witnessed the appointment of Sir W. Muir to the Lieutenant-governorship of the Punjab, that of Mr. Seton-Karr to the Foreign Secretaryship, of Mr. Charles Saunders to the Residency at Hyderabad, of Mr. Campbell to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, and of Dr. Douglas to the bishopric of Bombay. In the retirement of Sir Alexander Grant from the Directorship of Public Instruction at Bombay the Presidency lost one of the ablest and most learned leaders of educational progress that England has ever sent out to the East.

The railway system of India has been developed in several directions. Sir John Lawrence himself presided at the opening of the line from Delhi to Umballa, whence the traveller can now reach Calcutta in less than two days. The line from Umballa to Lahore will soon be open. The word has gone out for a railway from Lahore to Peshawar, and from Kotree to Mooltan. On the Central Indian Railway a gap of a hundred miles from Jubbulpore to Saugor is all that remains unfinished between Bombay and the North-West. On the Madras side a new line has been opened from Madras to Trichinopoly. A line from Coimbatore to the foot of the Nilgherries has also been decreed. The opening of the new line from Alexandria direct to Suez, avoiding Cairo, has shortened the passage of the Isthmus to ten hours.

Works of irrigation are in progress, some of them under the control of private companies, while others like the Behar and Orissa Works have been transferred to the Indian Government. Peshawar is being strengthened with new fortifications, and large sums have been laid out on barracks there and elsewhere. A new line of telegraph from Russia to the Persian Gulf promises to make up for defects in the working of the Indo-Turkish line, although it can hardly obviate the need for a submarine cable by the Red Sea. The latter project however is still in embryo, because Government withholds the guarantee without which private enterprise still shrinks from carrying it out. The new postal service to India has worked so well that the increased rates of postage will most likely be done away.

A new set of furlough rules for both the Covenanted Services has removed many of the grievances involved in the old rules. To subalterns coming home on leave the boon has been specially great, inasmuch as their home pay has been raised to a minimum of £250 a-year. Staff officers and civil servants can also retain their appointments for a given term and draw half their Indian allowances for two years at home. The Uncovenanted Service will also benefit by the new rules shortly to be issued for their behoof. Some changes for the better have been set on foot by the rules lately issued for the Subordinate Medical Department.



At home and in Parliament India last year cut no greater figure than usual. The speeches of Lord Salisbury at Manchester and of Mr. Massey at Liverpool stand apart as samples of enlightened interest taken by Englishmen at home in the affairs of their great dependency. Public apathy has been but little stirred by the meetings and discussions of the East India Association. In Parliament pretty full houses were mustered on one occasion, for a vote of thanks to Lord Napier and his brave troops. At other times a few members listened to brief discussions on Mr. Fawcett's proposal to hold examinations for the Civil Service in the chief cities of India as well as London, on the progress of irrigation in India, on Mr. Massey's budget as explained by Sir S. Northcote, on the proposed inquiry into the failure of the Bank of Bombay, and so forth. A few questions were also asked touching the gold currency, the sale of girls, the Brindisi route, telegraph lines to India, the Banda and Kirwee Prize, and the beer supplied to the troops. After much thought bestowed on his two Bills for the better government of India, one of which aimed at opening the Civil Service to the natives indirectly through the Indian Government, Sir Stafford Northcote found himself forced by untoward circumstances to withdraw both Bills. It was already July, and a Parliament which had spent its energies on the Irish Church could not be expected to sit a day longer for anything in the shape of an Indian topic. The Anglo-Indian members in the new House of Commons are fewer than ever, Lord W. Hay, Mr. Laing, Mr. Massey, Sir R. Hamilton, and two or three more having lost their old or failed to find new seats. Of the newly-elected Messrs. Denison, Wyllie, and Eastwick, and Sir C. Wingfield are worthiest of note.

Foremost in the list of Anglo-Indians removed by death may be placed the name of Sir Herbert Edwardes, who died just before Christmas of the disease which prevented him from becoming Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. Earlier in the year died Sir G. Whitlock, erewhile commander of the force that captured Kirwee, and has still to get in the last instalments of the Kirwee and Banda prize. Among native worthies lately dead, a line is due to the memory of our stouthearted ally and loyal feudatory, the Begum of Bopal.

## Correspondence.

### MR. MARSHMAN'S NEW DECORATION. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Broad Arrow* asks why Mr. Editor Marshman has been decorated with the insignia of the Order of "The Most Exalted Star of India," and the query finds an echo in your columns.

The selection, Sir, is in strict accordance with a maxim always known here, and of late years established in certain political quarters—"You caw me and I'll caw you."—Your obedient servant,

VEBB. SAP.

Auld Reekie, Jan. 16.

### THE LAY OF THE RETIRED INDIAN OFFICER.

Who paces the room with a step of despair?  
The once buoyant major, the gay militaire!  
His pockets are empty, and would you know why—  
For enlightenment list to his dolorous cry  
Of "Bonus" recurring again and again,  
With a heart-rending pathos: say, is it in vain?

Oh, listen to my lay, kind friends, and hear how ruination  
Befel me by the gracious Act, that's call'd "Amalgamation;"  
Of threadbare coat and shabby hat I cast on it the onus,  
For without fault or step of mine, it robb'd me of my "Bonus."

From glad expectancy my life was chang'd to drear vexation,  
Others sold out, but *I was sold* by this "Amalgamation;"  
Of debts unpaid, and credit lost, say, will it bear the onus—  
Can it refute this earnest charge, "it robb'd me of my Bonus?"

Three thousand and five hundred pounds I deem'd with fond elation  
Provision for my children dear; alas, "Amalgamation"  
Has driv'n them forth to earn their bread, and bitter is the onus  
That rests upon my aching heart, because—I lost my "Bonus."

My gently-nurtur'd wife sits lost in saddest contemplation,  
Ill-dress'd, ill-fed, and all because of this "Amalgamation;"  
Of cheerless home and sadden'd lives I cast on it the onus,  
Oh, what calm happiness was ours! before I lost my "Bonus."

I serv'd my Queen for thirty years, and never shunn'd a station;  
Honours unstain'd, career undimm'd; but this "Amalgamation"  
Has rous'd a strange and bitter cry, and who shall bear the onus  
If I regret the alter'd rule that robb'd me of my "Bonus?"

Surely 'twould be a gracious act, and worthy of relation,  
If our good Queen would change our tone against "Amalgamation,"  
By causing those who fram'd the rules alone to bear the onus,  
That we may shout "God bless the Queen," who's giv'n us back our  
"Bonus."

'Twould bring the happy sunshine back to many in the nation  
Who now sit down with blighted hopes and mourn "Amalgamation,"  
If statesmen would consider well the burden of the onus  
Which they *must* bear, if they withhold our long subscribed-for  
"Bonus."

"To err is human." Would they weigh with keen discrimination  
How, without fault, we're ruin'd by the scheme "Amalgamation,"  
They'd fight the battle for the weak, and proudly bear the onus  
Of granting Indian officers their well-earn'd, rightful "Bonus."

VERITAS.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### A FAMINE WORK NEGLECTED.

The *Times of India* admits that in ordinary seasons, when the population is in a position to wait for twelve months or more, while twenty different officials report and Government deliberates, it would be folly not to select the most urgent and most remunerative works for earliest execution; but in a season of famine, when not only the population of our own provinces, but thousands of immigrants from neighbouring States, must either work, or loot, or die, we protest against the policy of sanctioning no undertaking that has not first commended itself to the mind of a number of gentlemen a thousand miles away, as deserving of immediate attention. While the Government of India is deliberating, the people are starving, and works of the greatest public utility, the execution of which would save these thousands alive, are at a standstill. Wherever a railway may be made, a canal dug, a hundred miles of road constructed, or any useful undertaking set afoot upon which the able-bodied and unskilled poor can be profitably employed, we say let that road, railway, or canal be sanctioned at once, without questioning whether some other scheme, hundreds of miles away, may not possess a prior claim. What work can possess a prior claim to one situated in the midst of a district blessed with plenty, yet over-run with starving hordes from less favoured provinces? Of such works there are several we could mention in Guzerat, and the most prominent of them is one the desirability of which under any circumstances has often been represented to Government. We refer to the extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Ahmedabad to Veerungaum. Now here is an opportunity for Lord Mayo to inaugurate his reign by substituting "action for writing." The importance of the Veerungaum extension, on purely commercial grounds, has already been brought to the notice of the Government of India. The Bombay Government, too, has strongly supported the various memorials that have been forwarded to the Government of India on the subject; yet nothing has been done. Upwards of a thousand merchants of Bombay and Guzerat have memorialised the Government of India on the subject; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, too, has strongly urged the desirability, for many reasons, of sanctioning this extension; the Revenue Commissioner has said all he can say in support of the scheme; the Bombay Government has recommended that the work be proceeded with, yet Sir John Lawrence does "not deem it deserving of his immediate sanction." But circumstances have changed since Sir John Lawrence thus put his veto on the proposed branch. Works which may not have demanded immediate sanction twelve months ago urgently demand it now. And we venture to think this Veerungaum railway is one of them. Looked at from a purely commercial point of view, which the Government of India is only too apt to take up, especially in connection with all that concerns Bombay, the proposed extension is a most inviting one. Not only will it be a paying branch itself, but it will go a long way towards making the rest of the Baroda line pay as well. The Chamber of Commerce has long seen this, and in March last urged the desirability of proceeding with the works. The extension will not be more than thirty-seven miles in length; there are no engineering difficulties to contend against; the line will run the whole distance in British territory; and the entire cost of construction will not be much over £200,000. Moreover, by constructing this line to Veerungaum, the main line will not only be connected with a town which is already of considerable size and importance, but will be ensured of the traffic of the whole of Kattiawar. Already, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of cart traffic, cotton comes to Ahmedabad from Veerungaum; already cotton

presses are at work there, and everything indicates, that the line must be extended at no distant period.

#### HINDEE VERSUS OORDOO.

The *Indian Daily News* grants that, as at present existing, Oordoo is a language by no means barren or poor. It has been largely enriched from the Persian, the Toorki, and the Arabic, but chiefly the former. Its substratum is Hindee, the original language of the country. It has had its literature enriched by various authors. Having been the Court language of the Mogul Empire, it has assumed and holds the position in these parts which French holds on the continent of Europe. It is the fashionable language. Courtiers converse in it in the most polished and polite phrases, while the respectable *Lalla* uses it whenever he stands on his politeness (and that is always), and the classes of "men-singers and women-singers" use it principally in their love songs and entertainments. Europeans in general converse with natives in a broken Oordoo. It will thus be perceived that Oordoo has a prominence which cannot be denied to it. But it has its weak side. Although based on Hindee and naturalised on the soil, it is still essentially a foreign language. It came in with the Mahomedans, and has been built up by them through the help of the Persian. As the Court language of a race of conquerors it has been imposed on the sons of the soil, and is foreign to them. Taken as a language, which alone is used by the people, it does not stand the numerical test. There are fewer who use Oordoo, and it alone, as the sole medium of their conversation, than the older and true language of the country—Hindee. The Hindoos outnumber the Mahomedans, even in peculiarly Mahomedan districts and cities, as ten to one. Besides, not one in ten Mahomedans themselves can be found who is a master of the Oordoo, and hardly one in a hundred who can comprehend the technical law terms and phrases. These are the weaknesses of the Oordoo, and they are most serious. The Hindee, on the other hand, is, as was the Saxon in England at the time of Edward III., the prevailing language of the country. It is indigenous, being almost immediately related to the Sanskrit. It has a vast literature of its own, and is archaic in expression. It does not require the aid of foreign languages, and can be enriched to any required extent from the Sanskrit, to the preservation and study of which the Government of India has just given such a great impetus. And taken in these lights, besides the additional political reason we would have in letting the Mahomedan element die a natural death, while we set free the Hindoo sentiment of nationality in Upper India, we think it can hardly be doubted towards which language, the Hindee or the Oordoo, the balance should incline. And we should not forget that, in consequence of the present predominance of Oordoo, the Hindoos complain that nearly three-fourths of the posts under Government are filled by Mahomedans, to the detriment of the Hindoo section, the majority. It is a fact, too, that the written Oordoo, if carelessly or rapidly done, is almost unintelligible to the writers themselves, while the Hindee or Deva Nagari character is clear and distinct (except that which is used in native financial transactions, a sort of cipher, we presume). The causes which actuated Government to select Oordoo as the language of the Courts forty years ago do not exist at present; and one great result of banishing Oordoo to its own proper domains will be the breaking up of the present strong amlah and mooktear supremacy. Freed from the mysterious law language, even villagers and peasants could understand their own law transactions, instead of being, as at present, so completely at the mercy of the mooktear. Finally, the language of the native States being mostly Hindee, by our law transactions being in that language, we may reasonably expect that those States will be better able to appreciate the principles of our legal system if expounded in Hindee.

#### THUGGEE AS IT IS.

The *Friend of India* asserts that the crime of Thuggee is far more difficult to deal with than such open violations of the law as Dacoity; and the extent to which it is carried on among the natives, in a new form, is appalling. The terrible risk to which even the most cautious traveller is exposed from these professional poisoners demands that every official in the empire should aid in efforts to detect them. The stories of these wretches and their use of the fatal *dhatura* to be found in the Thuggee report rival in horrible interest the tale of a Brinvilliers or the worst episodes of Italian brigandage. manifold are the varieties the narrative assumes, but the tragical end is always the same. Now it is a party of pilgrims on their way to a holy shrine, and they are joined by a fellow traveller, who generally contrives to make himself agreeable and to shorten the weary journey by his pleasant conversation. The serai is reached; like the continental *aubergiste*, the keeper well knows the scene which is to ensue; cooking commences, and whether under pretence of treating the party, or on some other excuse, the insidious drug is introduced into their food or their tobacco; the protracted *coma* or death itself soon follows, and the poisoner is miles away and has changed his identity hours before his victims are discovered. Now it is a party of soldiers going home on furlough, with their scanty savings carefully stowed away in their *cummerbunds*, and, like all who follow the drum, they

are at once accessible to the stranger, and as ready to treat or be treated as he can desire. At one time a rich priest is poisoned by the offerings made to his idol, and the pretended devotees walk off with all the portable wealth of the temple. At another it is a courtesan whose only wealth consists of her ornaments. The Oorlah Thugs, who are to be found in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, confine their operations to this class—a branch of the profession which may be compared to that line on which Noah Claypole's predilections led him to embark—the "Kinchin lay." In fact the multiplicity of aspects under which we recognise this agency at work is so great that we can see no means of guaranteeing the security of native travellers except by more special operations against these poisoners, by employing every means to secure the conviction of suspected parties, and by strictly prohibitive measures upon the sale of poisons. The most remarkable change which has come over Thuggee in our own days is the abandonment of the more hazardous and easily-detected method of accomplishing their fell purpose by strangulation for the use of poisons and intoxicating drugs. It may appear surprising to some that the earlier Thugs did not long ago adopt this method as being best calculated for removing their victims quietly and without personal risk. We, however, find that Thuggee by poisoning was carried on with great success in the early days, and that it was not the practice generally resorted to was due to a more strict observance of caste prejudices among travellers, and a consequent greater reluctance to accept food from the hands of a stranger than is the case at present.

**PLAN OF A HARBOUR FOR MADRAS.**—There is a plan for a regular harbour for Madras now before the Harbour Committee, proposed by Mr. Perkes, at one time connected as a civil engineer with the port of Liverpool. These plans were originally made in 1858, immediately after the great cyclone that caused such enormous loss of life and property. Their execution was strongly recommended by the Madras Government, but the Secretary of State, having then recently sanctioned the construction of a screw pile pier, refused to entertain the matter until the merits of the pier had been tested. They have now been tested, and certainly the necessity for getting some protection for shipping is not diminished. The proposal to construct a breakwater in a straight line parallel to the shore has two great disadvantages—those of great cost and comparative inefficiency. The necessity of embarking all the vast quantities of stone required for such a work and throwing them into the sea from boats would cause such a work to be comparatively much more costly than one running out from the shore, and on which railway trucks could run and tilt their loads of stone directly into the sea. Then a breakwater is not a harbour. It supplies no wharfage, and gives but a comparative and rather uncertain refuge from the weather. Mr. Perkes' plan is to make two curved breakwaters running out into the sea towards each other, and leaving an open space of 1,000 feet between them. They would thus form a basin or harbour, within which ships could ride in safety with an entrance a thousand feet wide. Inside the basin would be a stone pier and wharf forming two inner harbours; and in the construction of the work enough of the foreshore would be reclaimed to allow of a line of wharves and warehouses being constructed on the shore line in front of the Custom House. The great questions that will have to be discussed in connection with this plan are those of cost and of silt. How much will it cost? Mr. Perkes says a million and a quarter sterling, and we know that a breakwater would cost as much. Then, will the sand drive into the harbour and gradually fill it up? Mr. Perkes has reason to think that no silting of any importance will take place. It is only when the waves get into shallow water that they stir up the sand, and as the entrance to the harbour would be in seven and-half fathoms, the engineer anticipates that the waves entering would carry little or no sand with them. The plan will no doubt have the careful attention of the committee appointed to consider this important question.—*Madras Times*.

**KURRACHEE HARBOUR.**—On the 11th of November last Sir William Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, reported to Government the extension of the Kurrachee Bar since May 1868 in a southeasterly direction, to a distance of 490 feet, and the deepening of the new channel under Manora Point; he consequently recommended very strongly the adoption of Captain Giles' proposal to work a dredge (for the next three months of fine weather) through the channel to the extent suggested by Mr. Parkes in the 38th para. of his last report, without waiting for the sanction of the whole proposed scheme of improvement works from home. A week after the Superintendent of the Kurrachee Harbour Works submitted the customary report on the recent survey of the Kurrachee Harbour, together with tracings of charts. On the 5th of December the following "Resolution" was passed:—"The report should be forwarded, as usual, to the Government of India, and to the Secretary of State. With regard to the proposition for dredging in the new channel under Manora Point, a measure so strongly recommended by Captain Giles, Government agree with him in considering it advisable to do so, and direct that the work be at once put in hand."

# Bengal.

## THE FAMINE.

The relief works ordered by the Government of the North-West Provinces are (says the *Pioneer*) for the present confined to the districts of Bijour, Mozuffernuggur, and Moradabad, in the Meerut and Rohilkund Divisions. The Lieutenant Governor, in a very explicit resolution on the subject, has specified the particular works to be undertaken in each district, classifying those debitable to Imperial and local funds. Works of public utility are in all cases to be undertaken, new roads are to be opened out to connect important centres, new bridges built and old ones repaired, bricks are to be made and stored for future use, and kunker is to be quarried and stored for road metaling purposes in years to come. This resolution of Sir William Muir appears to be the result of much personal inquiry in those districts where the pressure of want is felt.

A friend, writing from Lahore, says that no rain has fallen. Numbers of the people of Bikaner and Sirsa, and others living on the borders of the desert, are flocking into the Punjab. They are driven from their houses more by the want of water than by want of food. Works have been opened at Ferozepore, Roopur, and other places, and these stations are being crowded with refugees. A large number are, however, physically unfit for labour, in consequence of the privations they have undergone. It is said that they were first to be fed and then employed. There appears to be some mistake in the rates fixed. These are 1 anna, 1½ anna, and 2 annas for children and adults respectively. Contractors, however, are giving six and even eight annas per day to those who work a little overtime.—*Englishman*.

We learn from the *Central India Times* that owing to the dearth of provisions in the Central Provinces Government has sanctioned an allowance to servants drawing less than 100 rupees per mensem, at the rate of 25 per cent. on their incomes.

According to the *Pioneer* the price of grain still continues stationary in the Punjab. There has been no perceptible rise, except at Umballa, where wheat has risen to eight seers the rupee. The average throughout the province is still about twelve seers.

## STATION TALK.

FEROZEPORE, Dec. 19.—During the past week we have had a change in our monotonous lives in this station by the appearance of the amateurs of B-22 Royal Artillery, at the St. George's Theatre, under the patronage of Major Presant, R.A. This is their second appearance on our stage, and the play they brought out, viz., the melodrama in two acts entitled "The Miser of Shoreditch," was performed to the highest perfection, considering the small number of men they have to select from. The leading characters were ably sustained, especially that of the *Miser*, played by Bartlett, who for a young man and a non-professional deserves the highest credit. His man, *Toby Taper*, a poor half-starved domestic, was well taken by Winna, who looked the picture of hunger itself. *Sampson Bealing* was played by Thompson, who sustained his character well; he is a new hand in the company, and this was his first appearance; his delivery was free and expressive of the character he assumed. *Oliver Dalton*, *Evelyn Hartwell*, and *Mabel* were taken respectively by Hamilton, Smith, and McFarlane. *Constance*, played by James, was well carried through, although a little inclined to be corpulent for a female character. The comic characters were taken by Whitelaw and Findlay; the minor characters were passably played. The interlude consisted of Irish comic songs by Winna—"The Irish Schoolmaster" and "Flannagan Ball," the latter drawing forth an encore and shouts of laughter—and a Spanish dance by James and Phillips, the whole concluding with the laughable farce entitled "A Night at Notting Hill." The principal characters were taken by Whitelaw, Smith, Andrews, Findlay, and Hamilton; the latter as the Irish policeman got great applause, and kept the house in a continual roar of laughter.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.—I was really delighted when I heard a few days ago that the experience, short as it has been, has fully proved to the Board of Agency that the railway arrangements which came into force from the first of this month are altogether bad and disadvantageous to the company in a pecuniary point of view. It has, in consequence, been resolved to revert to the former arrangements. Ever since the change has taken place the mails are delivered at least six hours later at this station; and this is not at all surprising when we come to consider the number of accidents that have occurred to the express trains. Only last Sunday the express, which should have left this station at one in the morning, never arrived here till after that hour; so that it started about two—that is, an hour later. The same train again broke down one station away from Cawnpore, and the mail, together with the passengers, were detained on the road until another engine was sent. In short, instead of arriving at Cawnpore at six in the morning, it arrived at half-past 9 A.M. It seems very apparent that the Board of Agency requires to be reorganised; however, the public will rest satisfied with the old arrangements and the usual speed of thirty miles an hour. The

Government has been constrained to appeal to the public for relief, in consequence of the famine, which is rapidly increasing in several districts of the North-West. A central committee, composed of some of the influential and respectable members of the official and non-official community, has been formed by the special orders of Sir William Muir. The object for which aid is solicited is of such a nature as to demand the immediate attention of every man. If rain was to fall now it would be of no avail. It is a very deplorable circumstance that the first year of Sir William's administration should be accompanied by a famine, and at the same time it is fortunate that at such a crisis the head of the Government is one in whom the people can repose entire confidence—one who will sacrifice much to ameliorate the condition of his subjects—one who will be seen in the midst of the distressed extending the arm of succour. It is my painful duty to record again that loafers are daily increasing in the station. Mr. Baldwin, the chaplain, who has certainly done all in his power for ridding the country of this obnoxious class of men, has come to the conclusion that nothing short of a legislative enactment will put a stop to vagrancy in India. Some men will rather eke out their existence by prowling about the streets and going from door to door asking alms than take up any kind of employment. What can be done with them? If a law is passed which will empower the magistrate to keep such men in the lock-up on low diet it will in a very short time work a reformation in the heart of every loafer. It is a fact that as the railway has gone on increasing, in proportion loafers have increased. Two-thirds of the men that have come to me have all been railway employes, either as engine-drivers or guards, and without exception every loafer has been in the army some time or other.

NUSSEERBAD, Dec. 22.—With mingled regret and satisfaction I have to record the fall of a portion of one of the new barrack buildings presently being erected in this eminently delightful and highly salubrious camping ground; regret, because one life at least has been sacrificed, and satisfaction, because an inquiry must necessarily take place into the matter which may be attended with the good effect of saving other and more valuable lives. Yesterday forenoon a little before twelve o'clock a portion of the side wall of one of the new buildings, about forty feet long and twenty-five or thirty feet in height, suddenly bulged out and fell down, killing a girl who happened to be under the wall at the time. There were surmises at first that other persons were buried beneath the ruins, but the missing individuals have since turned up, having fled in terror from the neighbourhood on the occurrence of the accident.

NAGPORE, Dec. 23.—Mr. Morris will shortly proceed down to Calcutta, to be present at the departure of the present, and at the reception of the coming Viceroy. Major Mackenzie, our able Judicial Commissioner, now on his tour, will take advantage of the Christmas vacation to run into Lucknow on some business, and on his return will proceed on his tour of inspection towards Dumoh, Saugor, Narsingpore, Hoshungabad, Nimar, Baitool, and thence return to Nagpore. He has disappointed the many who thought that he would look up the Court papers and books only; but he has found fault wherever he has gone, with the getting up of the court-room and with the want of conveniences for the court officials as well as for the public; also with the undignified-looking accommodation of some of the more important courts, looking more like lumber godowns than halls of justice, and has ordered all such defects to be remedied at once. Major Mackenzie no doubt was satisfied that he could regulate the procedure and judgments of judicial officers from his own chambers at Nagpore, as he has heretofore done, by sending for the proceedings of hundreds of cases monthly and inspecting them himself. "He is the man for Galway;" and there is no doubt of it. The Sanitary or *Suffice* Commissioner, as the natives call him, is away; but he is at work inspecting villages and reading them lessons on cleanliness and other things which are conducive to the health of the people. Townspeople particularly have a horror of this official; they look upon him as nothing short of a demon, whose visit to their neighbourhood is sure to be followed up by some sort of *dhick* to them. You may depend upon it that the amiable Doctor (Townsend) who now fills the post gets more curses than blessings, although he so well deserves the latter. Colonel Moxon, our popular Inspector-General of Police, is also on his tour. It is said that Sir Richard Temple complimented the Public Works Department when he was here on the good condition of the road towards Jubbulpore. If he did, all I can say to it is this, that Sir Richard must have been asleep when his dawk carriage rattled over the portion between Munsur and Deolapahar; and it is almost a pity that he did not meet with some little accident in that neighbourhood on his return journey, as a recompense for the patronage which he dispensed to an overpetted department.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

PENSION.—The undermentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—Serg. Lloydock, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, from the division of the corps of Royal Engineers, £36. 10s. (thirty-six pounds and ten shillings) per annum, subject to a deduction of £4. 10s. (four pounds and ten shillings) per quarter for the support of his wife in England, paid up to the 30th day of August, 1868.

## Miscellaneous.

**ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN MOSELEY.**—Captain W. H. Moseley, of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, met with an accident on the 21st when out riding, and sustained a fracture of the arm above the elbow. The bone was immediately set, and he is doing well.—*Englishman*.

**MEER HAJEE.**—It is reported that the sentence passed upon Meer Hajee, the murderer of Captain Douglas and other Christians on the 11th of May, 1857, has been confirmed, and that the culprit was to suffer the extreme penalty of the law at Delhi on the 29th Dec.

**MR. W. HUNTER.**—The Government of Bengal has taken into consideration Mr. W. W. Hunter's claim for time to enable him to continue his investigations into the great philological problem that he has undertaken. He has been appointed the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in Calcutta, a post which will admit of leisure.

**DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.**—In the Recorder's office, Rangoon, on the 9th Jan., Captain Chamberlain, of her Majesty's 2-24th Regiment, filed a suit against Colonel Greenlaw, Paymaster of the Pegu Circle, for Rs. 3,000 damages, for defamation of character. But the suit was withdrawn on account of Colonel Greenlaw having sent a written apology, in which he stated he had no intention whatever to cast any reflection on Captain Chamberlain's character.

**SHIP ON FIRE AT SEA.**—Captain Irwin, of the ship *Northern Empire*, which has arrived at Calcutta, reports having, when in lat. 36-19 S. long. 5-32 E., fallen in with a ship on fire at 8 P.M. It was blowing a gale at the time, in consequence of which the *Northern Empire* did not get abreast of the burning vessel before 4 A.M. Captain Irwin then tacked towards the place where the vessel was last seen, but she had sunk, and nothing was seen except some spars and planks painted green.

**"CRIM. CON."**—It is naturally painful (remarks an Allahabad contemporary) to have two gentlemen bearing such very respectable, not to say Scriptural, names as Elias and Jordan, standing in the relation of plaintiff and defendant in a *crim. con.* case. Mr. Basil Elias, of this station, has charged Lieut. Jordan, of H.M.'s 107th Regiment, with adultery with his (Mr. Elias's) wife, and criminal trespass. The first hearing of the case came off in Mr. Rawlins's Court. The examination and cross-examination of the chief witness, Mr. Elias, occupied the Court nearly the whole day.

**MILITARY.**—The 5-22nd R.A. marched from Agra en route to Meer Meer on the 24th December.—The 2nd battalion 60th rifles left Allahabad on the 22nd December by special train for Cawnpore and Lucknow en route to Seetapore.—The 16th regiment N.I. reached Shahjehanpore on Christmas-day. The left wing of the regiment is to remain at that station. The head-quarters and right wing were to have left Shahjehanpore on December 28, reaching Bareilly on the 31st, and Moradabad on the 6th January.—The 26th Punjab N.I., under command of Major Williamson, were to arrive at Agra on Monday the 4th January.

**THE NEW FINANCIAL SECRETARY.**—Mr. R. B. Chapman has been appointed to officiate as Financial Secretary to the Government of India, during the absence of Mr. Lushington. The appointment is severely criticised by the *Englishman*, and the *Pioneer*, though far from denying his merits, cannot welcome his appointment to a post for which a fitter candidate was at hand, and for which his only preparation is that narrow knowledge of political economy which troubled the suffering of Orissa, and was not rewarded with a vote of thanks by the Parliament of Britain. The *Indian Daily News*, too, would not like to accept the responsibility of such an appointment. The only possible solution, says the *News*, "is that our contemporary is mistaken. We should as soon think of placing an Esquimaux in charge of the *Great Eastern* steamship. To be sure Mr. Chapman is great in finance, as evidenced in a late financial proposition of his to disburse with the services of a policeman at (we think) Kishnaghur, which led to a correspondence in which Mr. Chapman and other dignitaries figure, but do not shine."

**GAMBLING IN BURMAH.**—A gambling mania has broken out in the Prome and Myanong districts of British Burmah, with which the authorities are puzzled how to deal. A set of swindlers calling themselves *Tsayas* or "teachers," have been going about, whose *modus operandi*, if not strictly original, is at least highly ingenious, and does not expose them in any great degree to the penalties of the law. A *Tsaya* sets up in a village, and his confederates take care that the inhabitants shall be informed that he is in the habit of giving sixty per cent. interest for any sum of money that may be left for a few days in his possession. There is generally somebody simple and avaricious enough to make the experiment, and sure enough he carries away his Rs. 160 for the Rs. 100 which he had left with the *Tsaya* a few days before. The news gets abroad, every sixpence in the village is scraped together, and left in the *Tsaya's* hut, and the villagers even run into debt to raise money to put to such usury. This goes on for some time until the *Tsaya* has a deposit large enough to abscond with. The authorities interfered, and have prohibited Government employees from having any dealings with these gentry; but beyond keeping their movements under close surveillance we hardly see what preventive measures the law affords them.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23. Naturalist, Hyde, Liverpool; str. Candia, Ward, Suez.—25. Inkerman, Grant, Liverpool.—26. Star of Erin, Simpson, London; Rajpoot, Andrew, London; Phaeton, Mathews, Sunderland.—27. River Indus, Sheared, —; Czarewitch, Falle, Port Blair; Stirling Castle, Ballif, London; Gitana, Teabury, London.—28. Prince Patrick, Cochran, Liverpool; Daphne, Graham, Newcastle; Nutter Woolie, Nacoda, Maulmain.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From Southamptox.—Mrs. Vaurenen, Miss Gordon Cumming, Mrs. Cox, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mrs. G. Thompson, Mr. J. A. P. Sneyd, Major and Mrs. Ross, Miss Angrave, Mrs. Peachey, Mr. R. Saunders, Capt. and Mrs. Currie and child, Mr. Russell, Mr. Cary, Mr. Pollard, Lieut. Hammond, Mr. Northam, Mr. and Mrs. McMaster, Mr. Leckie, Mr. Orlinton, Mr. McGavin, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wilders, Mr. and two Misses Hickmott, Mr. Block, Mr. Williams, Mr. Steel, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bland, Mr. Scampton, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Norris and family, Mr. and Mrs. George and two children, Mr. T. H. Dudden, Mr. and Miss Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Heweth, Mr. R. P. Phillips, Mrs. G. Hamilton and two children, Mr. Vivian, Major Butt, Miss Buchanan, Mr. W. Steel, jun. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Bullen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wood and child, Mr. G. Pogose, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Paymaster and Mrs. Macfarlan, Mr. E. Steel, Mr. A. Laurie, Mr. H. Velch, Mr. Moody, Mr. Webster, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Main, Mr. Benton, Mr. Font, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pepper, Mr. A. T. T. Peterson, Lieut. Nolan. From GALLÉ.—Mr. and Mrs. Doyeton. For MADRAS.—Mr. Short and son, Mr. Murdock, Mr. Mirfield.

Per Daphne.—From NEWCASTLE.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Rotten, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Graham and two children, Mrs. Ramage.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23. Str. Surat, str. Clan Alpine, Serampore, Onward, Saint Marnock, Astracan, Lord Clyde.—24. Str. Arratoon Apar, Berar, and Portlaw.—25. Str. Chedubi, Middlesex, Hecuba, Ottawa.—26. Str. Coringa, Charlotte.—27. Str. California, Orient, Sarah and Emma.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1868.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 92 6 to 92 10
Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 81 ...	—
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 81 ...	92 12 to 92 4
5 per Cent., P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	103 4 to 103 8
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	111 12 to 112 0
6 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	107 4 to 107 9

## EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11 13-16 to 1 11½	—
Bills with Docts. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0	—

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	110 to 115
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	150 to 200
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000 ...	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	60 ...	9 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445 ...	575 to 600exdiv.
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700 ...	540 to 550
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	—	—
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto New Shares ... ..	260 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	100 ...	190 to 195exdiv.
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	218 ...	20 to 22
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	239 to 240
East India Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	23½ to 25
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£10 or 218 ...	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250 ...	190 to 192½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250 ...	123 to 125
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	500 ...	340 to 350exdiv.
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	1000 ...	450 to 460
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125 ...	140 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10 ...	11½ to 12
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	1300 ...	277½ to 280
Punjab Bank ... ..	100 ...	70 to —
Screwery Company (Limited) ... ..	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ... ..	500 ...	587½ to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200 ...	115 to 116
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	£10 ...	25 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	£1 3 9 to £1 5 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ... ..	1 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ... ..	2 5 0 to 2 7 6 ...	2 2 6 to 0 0 0
Jute ... ..	2 5 0 to 2 7 6 ...	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

WE understand that Major Neild is to act for Major Michael as Superintendent of Family Payments.—*Madras Mail*.

**OOTACAMUND.**—We observe an announcement of the death, at Ootacamund, of the Rev. E. Laseron, a gentleman long known at Ootacamund in connection with an educational establishment. Mr. Laseron had been ailing for a considerable time.



**NEW SANITARIUM IN BURMAH.**—The Government have, says the *Madras Mail*, sanctioned the establishment, as an experiment, of a sanitarium at Nyounghee or Mount Joy, on the Arracan Hills, for the benefit of the British troops stationed at Thayetmyo. This will be good news to the troops in Burma.

**THE HEAD DRESS OF THE MADRAS ARMY.**—Having erased the beards, reduced the waist plates of the officers to one dull uniform level, and stript the Staff Corps of their gold lace and distinguishing badges, General McCleverty, the *Athenæum* observes, now turns to fresh fields and pastures new. These he has found in the turbans of the sepoys. A circular memorandum has, consequently, been sent round to the commandants of the different corps, requiring from them the most minute descriptions as to the style of *puggree* used in their respective regiments, and asking them, at the same time, for their suggestions as to the adoption of another.—*Madras Mail*.

**MYSORE.**—The *Madras Mail* says that the accounts of the late Maharajah of Mysore have now been nearly all settled. Some 6,000 dependants of that open-handed but deluded Prince have been pensioned off. Some have received full pensions, others half, others gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service. The gratuities alone amount, it is said, to about two and a-half lakhs, and altogether some six lakhs have been spent on those who were in the service of the Maharajah. The Government of India left the settlement of these accounts to Mr. Bowring and Major Elliott, who have done their work expeditiously and in a manner that appears to have given satisfaction even to the pensioners themselves.

**MILITARY.**—The 17th Madras Native Infantry, which left Kurrachee under the command of Lieut. Colonel Day, on the 1st December, in the steamer *Asia*, with the transport *Tiverton* in tow, reached Beypore on the morning of the 7th. On the evening of the same day the left wing of the corps was disembarked. The right wing was not allowed to land until the following morning, owing to a case of small-pox having occurred on board the *Asia*. The regiment remained three days at Beypore, and then, under instructions received by the commanding officer, marched to Arcot, a pretty and healthy place, where the corps, it appears, is to remain for about three months. Why the 17th has been ordered to stay so long in Arcot, which is no longer a military station, is not known.

**A DEFENCELESS STATION.**—The *Darjeeling Advertiser* says that her Majesty's 58th Regiment, having marched to the Plains, Darjeeling is left for the present in an almost defenceless position. The Bank, Treasury, and private dwellings are in tempting proximity to the barbarous Bhooteas, who recently showed the contempt they entertained for the Government that pay them tribute by murdering Mimba Kazee, and driving two hundred head of cattle from our territory in the true catman style. We are not alarmists, says the writer, nor do we hold the Bhooteas in any estimation as enemies, but we are not exempt from a marauding incursion in our present defenceless state, and it would be no satisfaction for the probable loss of our coin and other valuables if Government punished the marauders hereafter.

**NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.**—Measures are now being taken in Madras to promote Native female education in that presidency. The *Mail* informs us that a meeting was held on the 21st of December, presided over by the Director of Public Instruction, for the purpose of drawing up measures for the inauguration of the Native Female Normal schools which have lately received the sanction of the Supreme Government. The following proposals were agreed to: That the matron should be an Englishwoman, and that scholarships should be forthwith founded. These are to range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per mensem, and the Rajah of Vizianagram has, with his accustomed liberality, promised to sustain five of them, and the native gentlemen present guaranteed ten others. The school is, for the present, to be only for the instruction of caste girls, of whom at least five have promised to attend.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21. Str. Ethiopia, MacCallum, Calcutta; Cambalu, Ward, London.—22. Hotspur, Studdert, Calcutta; str. India, Baxter, Calcutta.—23. Str. Himalaya, Lewis, Calcutta.—24. Str. Oriental, Day, Rangoon; str. Satarra, Boyts, Calcutta.—25. P. and O. str. Surat, Greaves, Calcutta; Alphonse and Neli, —, Pondicherry.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hotspur.—From Calcutta.—For London.—Capt. and Mrs. Wood and two children, Lieut. Lloyd, Mr. O. Flaturly.

Per str. India.—Col. Walker, Mr. H. Duban, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Highfield and two children, Miss Lechler, Mr. Levillo and four children, Mrs. Tennant, Capt. Middleton, Mr. Rundal, Mr. Bowden, Mr. Edgcombe, Mr. Wilson.

Per str. Oriental.—Major and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. Richmond and Pulleyne, Lieut. Gillolan and Cripps, Asst. surg. Dick, Mr. H. A. Peppin, Mrs. Hudson and two children, Col. Nicholls, Messrs. Syme, Burtly, and Monthron, Capt. Graves, Miss Barclay, Capt. A. LeFoucheur, Mr. H. Power, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, Apothecary Smith.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Calcutta.—For Marseilles.—Major gen. Pott, Major Colquhoun, Mr. Hoff and son, Mr. W. Jamrach, Dr. Barker. For Southampton.—Mrs. Harvey, Surg. major Williams, Col. Pagot, Lieut. Garden, Mrs. Hunford and infant, Mr. W. D. Taylor, Capt. McArtney, Mrs. King. For Madras.—Mr. Fauner, Hon. N. Taylor, Mr. J. Finlay, Mr. A. Paters.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21. Str. Koina, Calver, Rangoon.—22. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Calcutta.—23. Blackwall, Barker, Gopalpore.—24. Chalmers, —, London; str. Ethiopia,

—, Rangoon.—25. Admiral Gourbiyer, —, Pondicherry.—26. P. and O. str. Surat, Greaves, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Cashmere.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. W. H. Comyn, Rev. Messrs. Coun and Padfield. For BIMPATAM.—Lieut. col. G. H. Langton. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. J. J. Blackland. For COCONADA.—Mr. E. LeFoucheur, Mr. and Mrs. Repley, Mr. A. V. Lobston. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. W. Molony.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Ogg and child. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. Briggs, Capt. Monkton, Lieut. A. K. Seacome, Major E. M. Lawford, Mrs. Lawford and six children. For MALTA.—Col. C. E. Hill and Mrs. Hill. For SYDNEY.—Mr. H. B. Gregg.

## Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 23, 1868.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	2 0½
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11½

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	55 to 5½
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1854-57
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Indigo, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

## Bombay.

### THE BROACH EXHIBITION.

The long-talked of "Exhibition of Industry and Agriculture" was opened at Broach two days before Christmas by H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and is to be closed to-day by the distribution of the prizes and certificates. On the 24th his Excellency, in a very spacious tent in "the Grand Camp," held a levee, and afterwards a high durbar, at which were present, besides H. H. the Guicowar of Baroda, several of the leading Kattywar Thakooors and Nawabs, and a larger number of the Guzerat, Rewa and Mahes Kanta chiefs than have ever before been gathered together. The Exhibition, first promoted by Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner of the Division (now in England), has been organised by a very active committee under Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat, and Mr. Bellasis, Acting Commissioner, which last-named gentleman opened the proceedings in the Exhibition on the 23rd, by reading an address to his Excellency, who replied in a short but cordial and practical speech, which was immediately afterwards interpreted in Guzerati by Mr. Hope, who is very proficient in that vernacular. Beside his Excellency on the dais was the Guicowar of Baroda, this being probably the first time he has "assisted" at any important public ceremony outside his own dominion. Somewhat lower were the Nawab of Joonaghur (one of the most important of the Kattywar chiefs); the Nawab of Sucheen (representative of the Mogul's Admirals); the Rana of Porebunder, the Thakooors of Morsee, Palitana, the heir apparent of Bhownuggur, Drangahura, Rajkote, Limree, and other chiefs of their dewans from Kattywar. There were also the Rajahs of Rajppeepla, Dhurrumpoor, and a score or two chiefs of the Punch Mahals, and the wilder parts of Guzerat. In close proximity to the respective chiefs under their charge were Colonels Barr and W. Anderson, and other leading political officers of the province; and around them other civil and military officers of the Bombay Government, together with a large number of ladies for whom space had been reserved. All named above and many more, including nearly seventy chiefs of high and low degree, were present at the durbar next day, the Guicowar being resplendent with diamonds, he alone being seated on the dais with his Excellency. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's address on this occasion was spoken more carefully and deliberately than is his wont, and was afterwards interpreted by the Oriental Translator, Mr. Venayek Wassoodew. The durbar, though exceedingly imposing in all its accuracies, became tedious before the close, owing to the protracted time necessarily occupied by his Excellency in receiving the presents from the chiefs, and in the subsequent distribution on his behalf, of garlands and *pan soparee*. In the forenoon of the day Sir Seymour, in conjunction with Col. Barr and other politicals, had held a long private interview with the Guicowar, the object of which was presumed to be to induce that potentate to amend his ways at home next day in certain particular respects. His Excellency paid a great number of visits to other chiefs before he left at noon for Bombay, where he arrived in time for his Christmas dinner; but it was regretted that his stay was so short, there seldom having been an occasion in this Presidency, and never in its northern division, when such a large number of important chiefs had come to meet her Majesty's representative. The Exhibition has been very



numerously attended, and, though not so complete and full a show as that at Akola a year ago, it gave general satisfaction to the people of the province. It is understood to have proved financially successful, but its influence on the commerce and agriculture of the district cannot yet be defined. It was accompanied by various festivities, including a ball for the European visitors, and a grand display of fireworks on the Nerbudda for the delectation of native spectators, all of which contributed to make a very merry Christmas in Guzerat. —*Times of India*, Jan. 2.

#### STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, Dec. 21.—No announcement has produced in Sind a deeper sensation of sorrow, or a greater feeling of horror, than that which burst upon us on the morning of Saturday, the 19th inst.—that Arthur Noyelle de Fleurimont had destroyed himself by a shot in his heart from his own hand. The reports afloat as to the circumstances which led him to commit the fatal deed are various and most conflicting; but those who knew him intimately declare that he was much perplexed lately, owing to his inability to pay an amount due to Mr. Ragoonath Krishnajejee; and there is no doubt that the threats of the latter tended to unhinge his mind, and during a paroxysm of insanity he put an end to his life. He was discovered dead in a chair in his bedroom, with a double-barrelled gun by his side, and a slip of paper on his desk with the following words written thereon:—"This is terrible, but it must be.—Write to A. Nelson, Esq., M.D., Canada." Few knew the story of Noyelle de Fleurimont's early life. From what I can gather from various sources, it appears he came to India in the ranks of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, in which step by step he rose to the grade of quartermaster-sergeant. In 1862 he purchased his discharge, and came to Kurrachee to assume the editorship of *Our Paper*. The able and effective manner in which he conducted this journal soon attracted the attention of the authorities, and an appointment was offered him under Government in the Punjab, but the deceased had no predilection for the "service," and so he gratefully declined it. On the resignation of the editorship of the *Sindian* by Mr. Jacob, de Fleurimont was prevailed upon to succeed that gentleman. After a time he purchased the paper, and conducted it, unassisted, until he bought the *Sind Kossid*, the *Summachar*, and the *Imperial* presses, as also the journal known as the *Sind News*. Both the *Sindian* and *Sind News* had a wide circulation under de Fleurimont.

POONA, Dec. 25.—As I anticipated, the programme reported to you on Wednesday, as being one which the Earl Mayo and Lord Napier of Magdala would follow out during their brief stay in Poona, was considerably modified. In the first place there was a mistaken impression abroad that Earl Mayo was going to hold the levee yesterday; whereas it was Lord Napier of Magdala, of whom it should have been reported. Earl Mayo, as yet, cannot presumably act in any official capacity; and a levee could, therefore, hardly have been held in his name. But we will begin where the preceding chronicle left off. The distinguished party left the Commander-in-Chief's house on Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock, and proceeded to inspect the Deccan College, where they were received by Mr. Wordsworth, and the other officials of the college, as well, of course, as also by the whole body of sky blue undergraduates; I mean undergraduates clad in sky blue. They went over the whole building, which, if not triumphantly beautiful, is substantial and convenient, as well as commandingly situated, and inspected the various class-rooms and halls, making many inquiries into the system, &c., which prevailed in the college. From thence they drove to the Engineering College at the Sungum, where a nearly identical ceremony was gone through. On Thursday morning the whole party rode to the Ghorepore barracks, inspected them, thence to the Bund, whence carriages conveyed them to the powder works and other public matters at Kirkee, thence they proceeded to the gaol, and finally home to breakfast. Afterwards Lieut. Buckle (Colonel Fife's first assistant, who has charge of the Khadakooslah works) waited on Earl Mayo to show him the plans, estimates, drawings, &c., of the project, there having been found no time to pay it a personal visit, it being, in fact, a good three and a-half hours' drive there and back. Afterwards, at twelve o'clock, H.E. Lord Napier of Magdala held a levee in the great drawing-room of the Commander-in-Chief's house, which was attended by all the official and civil residents of the two cantonments, as also by several native gentlemen and native officers. It was a very brilliant affair. Brigadier General Raines, C.B., introduced the guests to H.E. Lord Napier, by whose side stood Earl Mayo in plain morning dress, but with the star and ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick on his breast. As each presentee filed by, Lord Napier kindly introduced, in a special manner, those who were his old companions in arms in Abyssinia, many of whom had last seen him in full campaigning costume, of dirt and old clothes at Zoula, and other points on the homeward route in that delightful land. All his old friends say that he is looking remarkably well; not that it demands any tremendous amount of penetration to discover the fact. In the afternoon, at four o'clock, the entire Poona and Kirkee brigades assembled upon the grand parade ground, which people in private life call the race course. The troops present consisted of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry under Colonel Graves, C.B., H.M.'s 2nd Queen's, under Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, C.B., H.M.'s 7th King's, under Lieut.-Colonel Woods, H.M.'s 96th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel

Barnard, H.M.'s 2nd B.N.I., under Lieut.-Colonel Baugh, H.M.'s 23rd B.N.I., under Lieut.-Colonel Waddington, H.M.'s 24th B.N.I., under Lieutenant-Colonel Kemball, two troops of Royal Horse Artillery, and two batteries of Royal Artillery, under Colonel Fuller, R.H.A. In the rear were several Khan Bahadoors, i.e., elephants and camel corps. They were drawn up from the Sholapore road to Ghorepore band-stand, under the command of Brig. General Raines, C.B. The ground was kept by the recruits of the various native corps. There was an immense assembly of people, while the Grand Stand (I do not know why it is called "the grand," seeing that, in the first place, there is no other; and, in the second, that it is not grand); but on Thursday afternoon, if grandeur can be conferred by bright dresses and pretty faces, it was grand enough. Lord Napier and Earl Mayo rode on the ground at 4-40 P.M. The proceedings commenced (and I may here remark that if ever I go into action against overwhelming odds, I trust very much that the battle may be conducted on grand parade principles, which would allow of one's running away at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute with the greatest success). The proceedings, I repeat, commenced by a general salute, during which, followed by a large staff, the two visitors rode down the whole line. Marching past at slow time followed, then the guns and the cavalry went by at the trot; then at a canter (that somehow does not sound professional, although it is perfectly true). Finally, the whole division took up ground to the left, and sternly prepared to do its very extremest.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

#### Miscellaneous.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, the newly-appointed Governor of South Australia, was amongst the passengers who arrived at Bombay by last mail steamer, and became the guest of H.E. the Governor at Parell.

MAJOR J. H. HENDERSON.—The *Deccan Herald* understands that Major J. H. Henderson, Superintendent of Police at Poona, has applied for two years' furlough to Europe under the new regulations, and that he will leave for England by the first steamer in January.

BOMBAY POST-OFFICE.—Major Battye, the Postmaster General of the N.W. Provinces, only recently rejoined from furlough, has been, we are given to understand, transferred to Bombay to succeed Mr. F. R. Hogg in a similar capacity. Mr. Dove will return to us, we suppose; he should at any rate.—*Delhi Gazette*.

LORD MAYO AT ELEPHANTA.—On Dec. 29th, after the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the University was over, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied Lord Mayo, Sir James Fergusson, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and others, to Elephanta. A party had proceeded thither in advance, in order to make the preparations that would be necessary for inspecting the sculptures by night. The caves were beautifully lighted with blue lights at the entrance, and the figures were thus brought out splendidly. Dr. Wilson explained the details of the sculptures and their mythological import. The party returned about one o'clock next morning.

MILITARY.—Lieutenant Colonel Westropp, Commandant of the Poona Horse, having in G.G.O. been granted a furlough to England for two years, we hear it is probable that Colonel Loch, 2nd in command of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, will be appointed commandant of the Poona Horse at Secroor during Colonel Westropp's absence in England. The detachment of the Poona Horse, lately arrived from Jacobabad, and now on escort duty, under the command of Captain C. D. LaTouche, to Lord Mayo in Bombay, will march during the course of the week en route to Secroor to rejoin headquarters.—*Poona Observer*.

A ZEALOUS ANTIQUARIAN.—For some time it has been known that Mr. George Terry has been engaged in the arduous and dangerous duty of exploring the ruins of an ancient temple at Ambarnat, near Calian. The place proved so unhealthy that several of the natives under his orders were attacked by fever, and Mr. Terry himself was obliged at one time to suspend his labours. But he was buoyed up by his own warm zeal, and he has had the satisfaction, not only of bringing out the beauties and character of the old building, but of discovering an inscription, and sending a copy of it to the Royal Asiatic Society, where it now lies.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF EDUR.—We exceedingly regret to hear of the death of his Highness Sir Jowan Singjee, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Edur, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. His Highness died on the 26th Dec., we believe of cold contracted during the celebration of the marriage ceremonies of his daughter. The late Rajah was in the prime of life, being only thirty-six years of age, and was one of the most enlightened of the native princes of India. He gave his warm support to the cause of female education, and established a female school at his own capital. Maharajah Jowan Singjee was the son of the late Gumbheer Sing, who, when he felt that his end was approaching, and reflected that his State was in the greatest disorder, made over care of his son to the British Government, rightly judging that this was the only way by which the machinations of his chiefs could be subverted, and the integrity of his son's possessions preserved. The late Sir Jowan Singjee owed much to General Lang for the precepts and example set him in his youth, and this obligation he never forgot.

**THE POONA DIVISION.**—The following division order has been issued by General Raines, C.B., commanding the Poona Division:—"Brigadier-general Raines, C.B., commanding the division, has received the instructions of his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, to convey to commanding officers of regiments, and through them to the men of their corps assembled at the review parade on the 24th. the Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the fine and soldier-like bearing of the troops, and the celerity and steady manner in which the several manœuvres were carried out. The Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, K.P., was also pleased to express to the Brigadier-general his satisfaction at the martial appearance of the several regiments, and to compliment him on the precision with which the review parade had been conducted and executed by the several brigadiers, and the troops composing the three brigades."

**BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.**—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—**Atmaram Pandoorung, G.G.M.C.**; **Bhikajee Amrit Choba, G.G.M.C.**; **Bellasis, A. F., Esq., C. S.**; **Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Honourable**; **Burgess, James, M.R.A.S.**; **Chapman, C.E., Esq.**; **Chapman, F. S., Esq., C. S.**; **Carnac, J. Harry Rivett, Esq., C. S.**; **Carvalho, S. A. De, G.G.M.C.**; **Connon, John, M.A.**; **Dajee Nilkunt, Nugarkur, Esq.**; **Eccles, W. S., Esq.**; **Fairbank, Rev. S. B., B.A.**; **Furdoonjee, Nowrojee, Esq.**; **Gardner, Rev. J. Wardrop**; **Govind Vithul, Bharkare, B.A.**; **Jacob, H. P., Esq.**; **Karsandas Muljee, Esq.**; **Mahadeva Moreshwar Kunte, R. A.**; **Mills, John, Esq.**; **Montgomery, Rev. Robert**; **Pinkerton, John, M.D.**; **Reid, G. B., Esq., C. S.**; **Robinson, Commander G. T., I. N.**; **Scorgie, James, M.C.S.**; **Sousa, Rev. D. F. De Rozario de**; **Ward, T. W., F.R.C.S.**; **Wilson, Rev. C. T., M.A.**; **Wright, Alexander, Esq.**

**SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The Countess Mayo, with Mrs. Fitzgerald, accompanied by Lord Mayo's aid-de-camp and Captain Maine, Commandant of the Guard, visited the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution on December 24th. On the way to the Fort the Countess called at Mazagon Castle to visit Sir Jamsetjee's family, and also visited the Dowager Lady Awabae, widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., at her residence in the Fort. The pupils of the various schools of the institution were assembled on the ground-floor of Sir Jamsetjee's mansion in Hornby-row—the girls, to the number of about six hundred, filling the large hall, and nearly eight hundred boys were seated in the rooms opening from the hall and in the verandah. The distinguished party was received by Sir Jamsetjee, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and other members of the committee. The Countess expressed her interest in the schools, making many inquiries of the principal as to the studies both of the boys and girls, their progress, aptitude for study, &c. She then requested to hear some of them read, and a class of boys was brought forward who read a short piece of prose; a few girls then recited, or rather sung, a piece of Gujarati poetry in praise of her Majesty. The Countess noticed the specimens of Berlin wool work laid on the table and hung about the hall, and was pleased to accept some of them as a memento, as was also Mrs. Fitzgerald. Afterwards the party went up-stairs to visit Mr. Rustomjee's family; and on leaving were heartily cheered by the children.

**DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.**—Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar* sailed on January 2 from Bombay with the 101st Bengal Fusiliers and details for England. The number of these are as follows:—101st Bengal Fusiliers—20 officers, 5 ladies, and 14 children; 4 staff sergeants, 1 wife and six children, 532 men, 21 officers and 43 children. Details from Bengal—9 officers, 3 ladies and 3 children, 1 staff sergeant and wife, 159 men, 10 women and 17 children. From Madras—5 officers and 4 children, 35 men, 1 woman and 3 children. From Bombay—3 officers, 1 lady and 4 children; 1 staff sergeant and wife, 46 men, 6 women and 5 children—total, 37 officers, 9 ladies and 25 children; 53 staff sergeants and 7 wives; 372 men, 38 women and 68 children. The following are the names of officers:—Officers of the 101st Fusiliers, Col. F. A. Salisbury, C.B., Major E. Brown, wife and 3 children, Major H. E. Delafosse, wife and 4 children, Surg. J. Jardine, Captains E. T. Parsons, H. Le Champion, S. A. Hunter, T. A. Butler, V.C., N. Ellis, and W. S. Jervis, wife and 2 children, Lieut. and Adj. J. Maclean, G. H. Halley, E. Pakenham, W. P. Holmes; Ensigns F. A. Free, F. M. Kirk, Paym. W. S. Thorburn, wife and child, Assist. Surg. J. B. Hannah, Instructor of Musketry Downman, Quartermaster F. Luttrell, wife and 4 children. Other Regiments, Surg. Morphew, 1st Royals, and 4 children, Major Stewart, 92nd Highlanders and wife, Rev. W. Eames, wife and 4 children, Capt. Clarke, 19th Hussars, wife and 2 children, Capt. Townly, 58th Foot, Captain Beers, 26th Cameronians, wife and child, Assist. Surg. Illingworth, R.A., Capt. Crowther, 1st Royals, Assist. Surg. Lever, 7th Hussars, Lieut. Taylor, 19th Hussars, Hartigan, Bombay Staff Corps, Paterson, 1st Royals, Turnbull, 1st Royals, Saportee, 95th Foot, Goslin, 37th Foot, Stanton, 1st Royals, Breton, 11th Foot.

**BOMBAY HARBOUR.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor, Consulting Engineer for Reclamations, has forwarded to Government a memorandum by Major-General Trementheere, Chief Engineer of Bombay Presidency, in company with a letter from himself, of which we quote the following passage:—"There is no evidence whatsoever that the harbour of Bombay is not as good and as deep an an-

chorage ground for sea going vessels now as at any former period during the present century. But there is equally little doubt that the construction of the Sion and Chimboor Causeways has led to the formation of a considerable deposit of mud in the angle between the Islands of Bombay and Trombay, and there are reasons for apprehending that the rate of accumulation of mud in this locality will, in future, be accelerated by the great contraction of the channel between the town and Cross Islands that has been caused by the projection of the works of the Elphinstone Land Company. I do not think, however, that the deposit arising from the action of these causes will ever be carried forward to an extent that will, in any appreciable degree, diminish the value of Bombay as a harbour for shipping. But I am ready to admit that persons interested in the wharves and docks on the north of the Malet Bunder are in danger of having the value of their property much lowered by the formation of banks in the portion of the harbour opposite their premises. It seems to me to be doubtful whether this risk of individual loss is a question with which Government are bound to deal. The wharves and docks have, I think, with one exception, been made since the Chimboor and Sion Causeways were constructed, and it would be cheaper for Government to pay compensation for any ancient rights that could be shown to have suffered from the construction of those causeways than to attempt now to remedy the evils that have arisen by a series of works whose expense will be great, and whose action will be uncertain." The Government has answered approvingly on the points discussed by the two engineers.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24. Glen Till, Lewis, London; Dragon, Clemen, London; Delangle, Dupont, Cardiff; Alarick, —, Liverpool; Fathe Shah Allum, —, Calcutta; Bushire Merchant, —, Calcutta.—25. Str. Martaban, Sharp, Kurrachee.—26. Ramulus, Needham, London.—27. Str. Golconda, Blake, Suez; Moorlull, Simey, Liverpool; Duivelund, Grave, Boston; Esk, —, Siam; Romo, Moses, Maulmain.—27. Bokary, Coney, Cochín.—28. British Viceroy, Patterson, London; Niagara, Fry, Liverpool; Patrician, Robinson, Liverpool; Minerva, Turner, Glasgow; Templar, Rogers, Boston; Hippogriffe, Bews, Maulmain.—29. Str. Dacca, Hutchison, Kurrachee; Yeaveering Bell, Peat, Cardiff; Yorrick, Kingcome, Kurrachee; Atmosphere, Overun, Kurrachee; H.M.'s str. Clive, Duncan, Persian Gulf.—30. St. Andrew, Lennox, Liverpool.—31. Str. Magdala, Thompson, Suez; Ceylon, Davie, Clyde; H.M.'s str. Jumna, Pickard, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From Southampton.—Dr. Allstrom, Messrs. Mayhew, Boddam, Stokes, Caw, F. Knock, J. Keelie, R. Gaddie, Collin, M. Severs, M. R. Burrough. From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Miss Moir, Mrs. Youngbint, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cooke, Messrs. Darling, Prinsip, Parry, Ramsay, Spence, Spinner, G. Craig, Anctritzky, and A. Thompson. From Suez.—Messrs. Stanley, Westlake, Bickerdike, Anderson, and Valley. From Marseilles (for Australia).—Sir J. and Lady Ferguson, Capt. Hon. Edgcombe. From Aden.—Col. Rendall.  
Per B. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. Magdala.—From Suez.—Mr. Moss, Mr. Tod, Mr. A. Thomson, Capt. G. Thomson, Mr. Bigsby, Capt. and Mrs. Newmarch, Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Hastings, Mr. Gale, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Bacher, Mrs. H. Schwartz, Mr. Feldbloom, Mr. and Mrs. Suel.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24. Str. General Havelock, Teasdale, Cutch; str. Mula, Cairns, Persian Gulf.—25. Str. Orissa, Babet, Hong Kong.—26. Nelson, Rands, Liverpool; str. Columbian, Baker, Aden and Suez.—28. Str. Martaban, Sharp, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; Jane Avery, Hislop, Cochín.—29. Sarah, Soord, Moumain.—30. H.M.'s str. Coromandel, Hewett, Bepore; str. Scotia, Hibbert, Bepore.—31. Str. General Havelock, Teasdale, Porebunder.—Jan. 2. Mail str. Baroda, Hazelwood, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hornby, Mr. H. Henderson, Capt. Dixon, Mr. Egar, Mr. S. Keith, Mr. F. W. Alban, Mr. M. Browd. From Marseilles.—Capt. Pym, Mr. A. M. Ross, Mrs. Anderson and two children, Capt. Anderson. From Suez.—Mr. Brooke, Mr. Arbutnot and three children.

### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, January 9th and 23rd, February 6th and 20th, and March 6th and 20th.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, January 15th and 29th, February 13th and 27th, and March 13th and 27th.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 5d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursdays, January 21st, February 18th, and March 18th.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ALLEN.—The notification dated Nov. 14, posting Lieut. col. A. Allen, officg. suptg. engr., to the Western Circle, is cancl.

ANDERSON.—The appt. of Mr. Anderson, exec. engr. of 1st grade, to offic. as suptg. engr. 2nd Circle, N.W.P., dur. abs. of Major Stewart, is confd.

ANDERSON, J., asst. mag. and coll., to have ch. of sub div. of Jungpore, and to exercise the powers of a mag. and deputy coll. in Moorshedabad. Dec. 17.

ANLEY, G. A. D., exec. engr., 4th grade, assumed ch. of Julpigoree div. on ARDAGH, Lieut. col., comr. of Pegu div., British Burmah, to offic. as Recorder of Rangoon. Dec. 17.

ATKINSON, E. F. T., B.A., to offic. as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Allahabad, dur. abs. of Tyrrell. Dec. 11.

BAKER, E. B., dep. insp. gen. of police, 2nd Circle, having returned to India on Dec. 5, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancl.

BAKER, C. G., dep. insp. gen. of police, 5th Circle, having returned to India on Dec. 5, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancl.

BARKER, W. R., is appd. to public works dept. as an engr. apprentice and posted to British Burmah. Dec. 15.

BARTON, E. J., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of 24-Pergunnahs, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. Dec. 17.

BEADON, H. S., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of 24-Pergunnahs, and to exer. the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Mr. Beadon will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

BECKETT, Lieut., dep. contr. of P.W. accounts, N.W.P., and officg. as contr., is prom. to contr. 3rd class, 3rd grade, and confd. in his present appt., with effect from Oct. 25, 1867, v. Westmorland. Dec. 17.

BERKELEY.—The unex. portion of the extension of leave on m.c., which was granted by the Sec. of State to Mr. L. Berkeley, asst. comr. of paper currency, exchange dept., Calcutta, is cancl.

BOXWELL, J., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Pooree. Dec. 22.

BROWN, C., officg. dist. superin. of police, Punjab, is transf. (temp.) from Amballa to Jullundhar. Dec. 15.

BROWN, F. R., now officg. as superin. in charge of the Indore div., will revert to his substantive appt., viz., a jun. asst. superin. of the 1st grade. Dec. 16. [and is posted to the Punjab. Dec. 17.]

BURT, C. H., is appt. to the P.W. dept. as an exec. eng. of the 4th grade, CAPPEL, A. J. L., superin. of the 2nd grade, to be superin. of the 1st grade in the telegraph dept., with effect from Apr. 30, but to carry rank from Dec. 14. [teah Hills. Dec. 17.]

CARNEGIE, P. T., asst. comr., Kamroop, is transf. to the Cossyah and Jyn-CAVAYE, J. H., apptd. an asst. contr. of 2nd grade, and posted to Central India in notifc. No. 297 of Nov. 11, joined his appt. on Nov. 21.

CLAXTON, E., exec. eng. of the 2nd grade, N.W.P., is apptd. dep. contr. of P.W. acct. in the N.W.P., Dec. 16.

COLVIN, J. C., C.S., who returned from furl. Nov. 28, is reattached to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude. [Dec. 15.]

CORNWALL, W. W. G., is apptd. to offic. as superin. of Dehra Doon (temp.).

COSSERAT, A. W., to be an asst. comr. in Sonthal Pergunnahs, to have charge of sub dist. of Deoghur, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in Sonthal Pergunnahs, Bhaugulpore, and Monghyr. Mr. Cosserrat is also vested with powers in those dists. for the trial of offences punishable under Act 18 of 1854.

DENNEHY, Capt., dist. supt. of police, Shahjehanpore, to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of police, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Davis on deputation. Dec. 15.

DRUMMOND, E., on leave, to be mag. and coll. of Pooree, and to be ex-officio asst. to supt. of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack. Dec. 21.

EDWARDS, R. M., officg. civil and sess. judge of Benares, to offic. at Jounpore, with effect from date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Henderson. Dec. 15.

FALCON, A. B., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Purneah, in 2nd grade, dur. leave of Worgan. Dec. 22.

FISHER, J. H., asst. mag. and coll. at Muttra, to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, from date of Atkinson's officg. at Allahabad.

FRYER, F. W. R., is apptd. asst. settlement officer in Lahore dist., with effect fr. date of his joining at Kasur, and is invested with civil powers.

GEDDES, J. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pooree, in 2nd grade, and ex-officio asst. to supt. of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, dur. leave of Drummond. Dec. 22.

GOODALL, H. B., dep. coll. of 2nd grade, is perm. to res. his appt. Dec. 15.

GREY, Capt., to be cant. mag. of Barrackpore, and to be judge of court of small causes in that cantonment. Capt. Grey is vested with powers of a mag. in the 24-Pergunnahs. Dec. 17.

HEYMAN.—That portion of notifi. No. 291 of Nov. 4, transf. Lieut. col. A. Allen, offic. superintg. engineer, from the Central Provs. to Bengal, and app. Mr. J. S. Heyman, 1st grade exec. engr., to offic. as superint. engr., is cancl.

HIME, Rev. M. W., app. by the Sec. of State a junior chaplain on Bengal estab., reported his arrival on Dec. 10 per steamer *Sinla*. Mr. Hime's servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of the Punjab. Dec. 18.

HUME, Major, S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade, in the N.W.P., is app. an offic. superint. engr., and transf. to Bengal. Dec. 21.

HUME, Major, S.C., offic. superint. engr., is posted to W. Circle. Dec. 21.

HUNTER, W. W., to offic. as superint. of stamps and stationery. Dec. 17.

LANE, Lieut., to offic. as insp. gen. of police in Hyderabad Assigned Districts during leave of Millett. Lieut. Lane took ch. of duties on Sept. 9.

LUGARD, Capt., asst. comr., Central Provs., transf. from Baitool to Chindwara, rep. his arrival, and assumed ch. of his duties on Dec. 7.

MCGREGOR, W., asst. superint. of 1st grade in the telegraph dept., having returned from Europe, is app. to offic. as a superin. of 3rd grade, with effect from the date on which he may assu. ch. of the office of superint. of the Indore div.

MACLEAN, A. T., to be mag. and coll. of Furreedpore. Dec. 21.

MACNAGHTEN, F., asst. mag. and coll., Allahabad, who reported his arr. at Bombay Oct. 16 last, is placed at disposal.

MADOCKS, H. R., civil and sessions judge of Bhaugulpore, to be ex-officio a dep. comr. of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Dec. 17.

MALLET, R. T., C.E., is apptd. an exec. engr., 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, with effect from Nov. 16.

MALLOCK, Capt., supt., 1st grade, in the telegraph dept., is confd. in the appt. of supt. of construction in that dept., with effect from April 30.

MAN, G. O., to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in the Jhansie div. Dec. 15.

MANNING, Lieut. col., dist. supt. police, Benares, is perm. to res. his appt. in police, and his servs. are placed at disposal of military dept. Dec. 15.

MARKHAM, A. M., is placed in charge of the Bijour settlement during the absence of Palmer. Dec. 15.

MAXWELL, W. B., asst. supt. of police, Rajshahye, is transf. to Hazareebaugh. Dec. 22.

MERES, W. F., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Mr. Meres will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. Dec. 21.

MILLER, C., officg. police mag. of Calcutta, is confd. in that appt. Dec. 21.

MOENS, S. M., B.A., is placed in charge of Bareilly settlement. Dec. 15.

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. G. C., is posted to Peshawur dist. as an asst. comr.

NIGHTINGALE, W. H., having reported his arrival at Calcutta, is posted to Bengal, and will be brought on estab. of P.W. dept. as an asst. engr., 3rd grade, with effect from date on which he may join his appt. Posted to Behar circle.

NORMAN, T., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. Dec. 21.

O'FLAHERTY, J. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Damoodah irrigation div., who obtained leave to Europe, having left India on Dec. 16 last, will be borne on the list of engr. estab. in Bengal as a supernumerary in his grade from that date.

PAGE, W. H., apptd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on Bengal estab., reported his arrival in India on Dec. 10.

PATTERSON, A. B., asst. mag. and coll. of the Boolundshuhur dis., is transf. in the same capacity to Allyghur. Dec. 15.

PETERSON, F. W. V., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Sylhet, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. Dec. 17.

PORCH, R., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that dist. Dec. 21.

QUINN, C. C., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, is apptd. to exer. powers of a coll. of a dist. for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals in Jessore, dur. abs. of the dist. officer from the Sudder station on tour. Dec. 16. [Dec. 17.]

RABAN, H. C. B. C., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bhaugulpore.

RANDALL, Capt., rec. charge from Capt. Peacock of the office of agent to the Gov. Gen. with the King of Oudh and superin. of political pensions on Dec. 15. Capt. Randall is vested with the powers of a mag. in 24-Pergunnahs, for the trial of cases arising within the limits of the premises of the King of Oudh. Dec. 17.

RENNY, R. H., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Chumparun, having ret. to duty on Aug. 20, the unex. portion of the leave granted to him on July 25, is cancl. Dec. 16.

RIGGE, A., asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arr. at Allahabad Dec. 10, and was posted to the irrigation branch, P.W. dept., N.W.P.

ROBERTS, D. T., C.S., whose serv. have been placed at disposal, is posted, as an asst., to the Benares div., and is invested with the powers of a sub. mag., 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll. Dec. 15.

ROSE, E., asst. mag. and coll. in the Allahabad div., is transf. in the same capacity to the Rohilkund div. Dec. 9.

ROSS, A. B., asst. comr., Central Provs., reported his arrival, and assumed charge of his duties at Boorhanpore, Dec. 1.

RUTHERFORD, Lieut., asst. comr., Durrung, is vested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class in all the dists. of Assam. Dec. 21.

RYDER, Major, cantonment mag. of Jubbulpore, reported his return from leave to Eur., and resu. charge of his duties fr. Capt. Plowden, Dec. 5.

SHAKESPEAR, A., received charge from Mr. B. Sapte, c.b., of the office of agent to the Gov. gen. at Benares, Dec. 8.

SHARKEY, W. G., is re-apptd. to P.W. dept. as an acct., 4th grade, and posted to Rancekhet div. Dated Camp Pillobheet. Dec. 9.

SHEPHERD, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Damoodah div., who obtained leave to Europe, having left India Nov. 25 last, will be borne on list of engr. estab. in Bengal as a supern. in his grade fr. that date.

SMITH, G. C. M., to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Purneah, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag., 1st class, in that dist. Dec. 17.

SMITH, W. H., D.C.L., is placed in ch. of the Allyghur settlement. Dec. 15.

SOUTTAR, W. M., to offic. as registrar of the Presy. dist., during the absence of Dickens. Dec. 17.

STERNDALE, R. A., made over charge of office of asst. to dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore circle, to C. R. Hawkins, Nov. 24.

STONE, S. J., asst. dist. supt. of police, Rawul Pindee, on being relieved at Hooshiarpore by Boddam, will do duty at Lahore. Dec. 14.

TIDY, W. M., asst. mag. and coll. at Saharunpore, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll., with effect from the date on which Buck was transf. to the settlement dept. Dec. 17.

THOMPSON, Major, survr. of the 2nd grade, in the revenue survey dept., Bengal, is permitted to resign his appt., and his serv. are replaced at disp. of mil. dept. Dec. 18.

TYRRELL, W., B.A., offic. judge of court of small causes, Allahabad, to offic. as registrar to the high court of judicature, for the N.W.P., during abs. of Mr. Sandford; appt. confirmed.

VERNER, W. H., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exer. powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Mr. Verner will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. Dec. 22.

VONDERHEYDE, D. E., acct., 3rd grade, is transf. from Bengal to British Burmah. Dec. 18.

WARD, W. E., to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Burdwan, in the 2nd Warner, Capt., dep. comr., Upper Godavery, rej. and resu. charge of his dut. from Lieut. Brooke on Dec. 9.

WILLIAMSON.—The leave of abs. granted to Lieut. W. J. Williamson, asst. comr., Garrow Hills, under orders of Nov. 3, is canc. at his own request.

WRIGHT, S., to be addtl. sub. judge of Dacca, but to offic. as 1st sub. judge of that dist., during deputation of M. N. Ahmed. Dec. 17.

YOUNG, Lieut., adj. of Meywar Bheel corps, ret. from leave to Europe, and resu. charge of his office from Lieut. Gataker, on Nov. 23.

## MILITARY.

BARLOW, Capt. late 54th N.I., is posted to the 14th N.I. Dec. 15.

BRUNKER.—Dum Dum station order, dated Nov. 19, confd., apptg. Lieut. Brunker, 26th foot, to be station staff, with effect from that date, in the room of Craigie.

BUNBURY, Lieut., adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other dut., 35th N.I. (Regtl. order dated Oct. 20, confd.)

BURLTON.—The G.G.O. of Oct. 23, placing the serv. of Capt. H. M. B. Burlton, of the Bengal staff corps, at the disp. of the foreign dept., is canc., as that officer's serv. are still required temp. by the Govt. of Bombay.

CURRIE.—Meerut brig. order confd., dated Nov. 25, dir., Major J. R. Currie, staff corps, recently arrived from Landour depot, to do general duty at Meerut. [Dec. 12.]

DARROCH, Lieut. D., staff corps, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, 3rd N.I.

EVANS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 20, dir. Capt. Evans, 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., 41st N.I., in add. to his other dut., in the room of Iles, on leave.

FERRIS.—Regtl. order confd. dated Nov. 14, dir. Lieut. Ferris, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 7th Bengal cav., in room of Croak, on leave, with effect from Nov. 15.

GARLIC.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 16, apptg. Capt. Garlic to perf. the dut. of asst. instr. of msky. to 106th foot, with effect from same date.

GATAKER, Lieut., who officd. as adjt. of the Meywar Bheel corps from Oct. 28 to Nov. 22 inclusive, will now revert to his position as wing sub. of the corps. Dec. 15.

GIBSON.—In consequence of the transfer of Lieut. A. F. Taylor, 2nd squad. subalt., from 2nd to 1st regt. of Central India horse, Lieut. E. Gibson, 2nd squad. subalt. of the 1st regt., now employed on boundary settlement duty in Bundelcund, is transferred to 2nd regt.

GILCHRIST.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 19 last, appg. Ens. Gilchrist to perform duties of asst. instructor of musketry to 26th foot, in the room of Townsend, resigned, with effect from the same date.

GELLIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27 last, appg. Capt. F. Gellie, wing officer, 39th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from 27th idem, in room of Wemyss, 2nd in com. and wing officer, officg. comdnt.

GLASS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1 last, making the following officg. appt. :—Major R. W. Glass, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 15th N.I., to offic. as comdnt.

HENNESSY, Capt., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 15th N.I. Order dated Nov. 1 last confd.

HUNT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 11 last, appg. Lieut. J. L. Hunt to perform the duties of riding master during the time Bray may be unable to attend to his duties, from sickness.

INGFIELD, Capt., staff corps, is posted to the 34th N.I. Dec. 15.

INGLIS, Lieut. D. W., adj. 15th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

JACOB, Capt. J., adj., to offic. as 2nd in com. of the Erinpoora irreg. force, in add. to his other duties.

LAING, Maj., staff corps, is appd. to do gen. duty at Rawul Pindee. Dec. 12.

LAWRENCE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 14, apptg. Ens. Lawrence to be asst. instructor of musketry, 90th foot, with effect from 18th idem.

MADDEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 23, directing Lieut. Madden, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, 5th N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from that date, in room of Litchfield, on m.c.

MAITLAND.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 31, apptg. Lieut. Maitland to act as instructor of musketry to 4th hussars, in room of Soames, res.

MURRAY, Major, S.C., is directed to do gen. duty at Benares. [This cancels G.O. Nov. 27, directing him to do duty at Dinapore.]

PALMER, Capt., 2nd wing subalt., 4th N.I., to offic. as wing officer. (Order dated Nov. 6 confd.)

PITCHER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 23, directing Lieut. Pitcher, 21st hussars, to offic. as interp., with effect from 13th idem, dur. abs. of Neave.

RANDALL.—The services of Capt. Randall, of late 59th N.I., A.D.C. to the Viceroy, officg. asst. secy. to Govt. of India, mil. dept., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the foreign dept., with effect from Dec. 10.

REID, Major gen., C.B., S.C. (unemployed), is perm. to reside in Presidency div. Dec. 15.

ROWCROFT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 21, making the following appt., in room of Major Wheeler, 35th N.I., 2nd in comd. and wing officer, on leave, with effect from Aug. 29 last :—Capt. Rowcroft, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer, 35th N.I.

RUXTON, Capt., cadre late 56th N.I., is posted to 29th N.I., at Moradabad. Dec. 15.

RYVES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 15, making the foll. appt., in room of Capt. Macnaghten, officg. as 2nd in comd., 13th Bengal cav. :—Lieut. Ryves, S.C., 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, 13th Bengal cav.

SMITH, Capt., 1st wing subalt., officg. wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in comd. and wing offic. of 4th N.I. (Order dated Nov. 6 confd.)

STUBBS.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 6, making the foll. officg. appt., in room of Col. Liptrott, on leave, with effect from Oct. 15 last :—Lieut. col. W. H. Stubbs, 2nd in com. and wing officer 4th N.I., to offic. as commandant.

SWETE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 25, apptg. Lieut. Swete to act as interpreter to 25th foot, 2nd batln., there being no qualified officer available.

THOMPSON, Lieut., staff corps, officg. 3rd squad. officer 13th Bengal cav., to revert to his substantive appt. of 1st squad. subalt., and to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Ryves. Dec. 12.

TURNER.—Meerut brigade order, dated Dec. 2, confd., directing Col. Turner, R.A., to assume com. of station, with effect from 2nd idem, in room of Major gen. Harris, on inspection duty.

VERNER, Col., Bengal staff corps, is appd. to do gen. duty at Fort William. Dec. 12.

WALKER.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 10, confd., directing the foll. officg. appt., in room of Lieut. col. Denny :—Capt. T. N. Walker, staff corps, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 32nd N.I.

WOOD.—With reference to G.O. of Nov. 28, granting leave to England to Capt. Wood, 93rd foot, that portion of G.O. of Oct. 8 preceding, directing that officer to proceed home for depot duty, is hereby cancelled.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut., cadre late 62nd N.I., is posted to 23rd pioneers at Rawul Pindee. Dec. 15.

## APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

Dec. 17.—No. 1,202.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Punjab Frontier Force.—3rd Sikh Infantry.—Capt. B. R. Chambers, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt., dur. abs. on furl. to Europe of Major D. Mocatta.

Capt. (Brevet Major) F. T. Bainbridge, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Capt. B. R. Chambers.

Capt. C. J. Griffiths, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. (Brevet Major) F. T. Bainbridge, in add. to his other duties.

No. 1,195.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Hyderabad Contingent.—Col. H. D. Abbott, C.B., comdt. 4th cav., to be comdt. of the contingent, with rank of brig. gen., v. Brig. gen. Lumsden, C.B., prom. to rank of major gen.

4th Cavalry.—Capt. A. A. Johnson, 2nd in com. 3rd cav., to be comdt., v. Col. Abbott.

3rd Cavalry.—Lieut. C. J. O. FitzGerald, adjt., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. Johnson.

Dec. 18.—No. 1,213.—The following orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 201, dated Dec. 5.—Granting Major H. Biden, comdt. No. 3 horse battery, Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo. leave of abs. to Bombay, from date of departure, prep. to prog. to Europe on furl.

No. 202, dated Dec. 5.—Confirming the regtl. order issued to 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Nov. 23 last, directing Lieut. R. J. McGhee, wing subalt., to offic., in add., as adjt., v. Lieut. J. G. Proudfoot, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C. of the Madras army.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 1,209.—Lieut. col. H. Hopkinson, Bengal S.C., having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Dec. 12, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 1,210.—The promotion of Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, S.C., to the rank of capt. in the cadre of the late 50th N.I., in room of capt. (major in S.C.) N. W. Bolton, dec., published in G.G.O. No. 1,174, will date from Aug. 27 instead of from Aug. 28, as therein stated.

No. 1,211.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Lieut. A. D. Butler, Dec. 12; Lieuts. R. C. Clifford, H. S. Jarrett, L. J. H. G. E. Swetenham, W. C. Anderson, H. M. Pratt, C. H. Cantor, A. Goldney, J. J. Blair, and W. J. Forlong; Dec. 13.

## THE MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 1,208.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following officg. appts. in the department of the military secretary to the Govt. of India :—

Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, 2nd asst. sec., to offic. as 1st asst. sec., with effect from Nov. 14, the date on which he returned from furlough to Europe, and until further orders.

Major W. M. Lees, 3rd asst. sec., to offic. as 2nd asst. sec. from Nov. 14, until further orders.

## COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT (BENGAL).

The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the army commissariat dept. :—

Major Chalmers, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, on rejoining from



sick leave, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Oct. 7; Capt. O. R. Newmarch, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, on returning to depl. duty from duty in the military secretariat to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Nov. 14; and Major W. Briggs, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, on return from sick leave to Europe, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Nov. 14; the junior officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places.

#### OFFICERS FROM ABYSSINIA.

The officers of the army commissariat dept. (Major J. Leven, Capt. N. R. Burlton, and Lieut. W. G. Smith) having returned to Bengal from Abyssinia, are promoted to offic. in the higher grades noted against their names, the junior officers acting in those grades reverting to the lower grades:—

Major J. Leven as offic. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Sept. 1.  
Capt. N. R. Burlton as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Aug. 2.  
Lieut. W. G. Smith as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from June 24.

#### PUBLIC WORKS POSTINGS.

The undermentioned covenanted civil engineers from England have been posted to the irrigation branch of the public works department, N.W.P. They reported their arrival at Allahabad on the dates noted below:—

Messrs. G. H. Howe, exec. engr., 2nd grade, and R. Foley, asst. engr., 1st ditto; date of arrival, Dec. 4.

Messrs. R. Winder, asst. engr., 1st gen., and W. C. Hosking, asst. engr., 2nd ditto; date of arrival, Dec. 1.

#### MEDICAL.

AMESBURY.—Hazara field force order confd., dated Oct. 30 last, directing Surg. S. C. Amesbury to join the regt. to which he stands posted, his servs. being no longer required with the Hazara field force.

BEATTIE.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Nov. 27, directg. Asst. surg. Beattie, M.D., 79th foot, arr. at Meerut from the Landour convalescent depot with recovered men, to do duty with 1st batt. 3rd foot.

CAMERON.—Agra brigade order confd., dated Nov. 30, directing Asst. surg. L. Cameron, M.D., doing duty 41st N.I., to assume med. ch. of the regt. in room of Allen, on leave.

COULTER, Staff Asst. surg., M.B., att. to 4th hussars, Meerut, to proceed to Delhi and assu. med. ch. of drafts proc. to Umballa, returning to Meerut on completion of the duty, his servs. being urgently required. (Meerut order, Nov. 6, confd.)

EYERS, Asst. surg. B., doing duty at Presy. general hospital, to proc. to Bhaugulpore, and do duty with 18th N.I. Dec. 17.

GALLOWAY, Asst. surg., servs. placed at disp. of foreign dept. Dec. 15.

GRANT.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Oct. 28 last, directg. Asst. surg. Grant, M.D., to proc. to Barrackpore for duty with 17th Bengal cav.

GUINNESS.—Bareilly brigade order confd., dated Nov. 20, directg. Asst. surg. Guinness, D battery, 8th brigade, R.A., to assu. med. ch. of brigade staff, with effect from same date, in room of Rattray, proc. with his regt.

HARVEY, Asst. surg., doing duty Presy. general hospital, to proc. to Umballa, and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals at that station for duty. (Presy. order, dated Nov. 12, confd.)

HICKSON.—Peshawur div. order confd., dated Nov. 17, directg. Staff Asst. surg. Hickson, on giving over the hospital stores at Abbottabad to the commissariat dept., to proc. to Peshawur and assu. med. ch. of B battery, 19th brigade, R.A.

INSON.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Nov. 10, directg. Staff Asst. surg. Inson, rec. arr. fr. England, to do duty with 2nd batt. 60th foot.

JACKSON.—Agra station order confd., dated Nov. 6, directg. Asst. surg. Jackson to proc. and do duty with 8th N.I. at Jhansi.

JAZDOWSKI.—The leave granted to Asst. surg. B. J. Jazdowski, 93rd foot, in G.O., Oct. 30, is cane., at that officer's request. Dec. 15.

KING, Surg., is apptd. 2nd med. officer of the Settlement of Port Blair, with effect from Sept. 4.

MACLAREN, Asst. surg., M.B., recently arr. from Eng., doing duty at the Pres. Gen. Hospital, to proc. to Allahabad for duty with the 4th N.I. Pres. order, dated Nov. 6, confd.

MCLEAN.—Nowgong station order confd., dated Sept. 28, dir. Asst. surg. McLean, M.D., 2nd batt. 12th foot, to assume med. charge of the 7th Bengal cav., and station civil and staff dut., from Sept. 11, no qualified officer being available.

MCCARTHY, Asst. surg. J. J., 5th foot, to assume med. charge of ord. dept., dur. abs. of C. Smith. Ferozepore order dated Nov. 21 confd.

M'PHERSON.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Nov. 13, dir. Staff asst. surg. R. N. M'Pherson to proc. to Allahabad for duty with the Rest camp.

MAUNSELL.—Gwalior station order confd., dated Nov. 18, apptg. Staff asst. surg. Maunsell, R.A., to med. charge of brig. staff and Lock Hosp., in room of Cameron, M.D., transf.

MONTATH, Asst. surg., M.D., doing duty at the Pres. Gen. Hosp., to proc. to Dacca, and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, for duty.

MOORE, Surg., M.D., offic. surg. of the Rajpootana agency, to offic. in med. charge of the Marwar political agency, in add. to his other dut., till the return of Dr. Lowndes. Dec. 16.

O'REILLY, Staff asst. surg. J., att. to R.A., Meerut, to proc. in med. charge of a detachment 79th foot, from Delhi to Roorkee, returning to Meerut on completion of the duty. Order, dated Nov. 23, confd.

PAUL, P. J., is apptd. to the med. charge of the civil station of Myanouring, in the Pegu div. of British Burmah, with effect from April 11, 1866.

POWELL, Surg. F., M.B., in med. charge of 11th N.I., to afford med. aid to a detachment of the 11th N.I., encamped at Calcutta, in addition to his other duties. Presy. order, dated Nov. 18, confd.

RINGER, Surg. T., 7th Bengal cav., received the med. charge of the Bundeledund political agency from Asst. surg. J. McLean, of H.M.'s 2nd battalion 12th regt., Nov. 25.

RIORDAN.—Meerut order, dated Nov. 16, confd., directing Staff asst. surg. Riordan, at present att. to 41st foot at Agra, to rejoin the left wing 79th foot, at Delhi, on arrival at Agra of Asst. surg. Barker, 41st foot.

SKIPTON, Dr. D. P., to offic. as med. officer of Jessore, during absence on deputation of Dr. Macleod. Dec. 17.

SMITH.—Ferozepore station order, dated Nov. 21, confd.—Failing the arrival from Sealkote of Staff asst. surg. Howard, Staff asst. surg. C. Smith, in med. charge of ordnance dept., to proceed in med. charge of detach. 1st batt. 5th foot, to Kangra, returning thence with the relieved company to Ferozepore.

SMITH.—Agra brigade order confd., dated Oct. 29, directing Asst. surg. C. E. Smith, M.D., 11th hussars, to proceed in med. charge of the time-expired men, &c., of the Gwalior dist. from Agra to Allahabad, in room of Waylen, to return to Morar.

STEWART.—Meerut order, dated Nov. 18, directing Staff asst. surgeon Stewart, M.D., to do duty with 79th foot, at Roorkee, on being relieved by Beattie, M.D., of the med. charge of detach. of invalids and recovered men, instead of retng. to Landour as directed in div. order of Nov. 11.

STEPHEN.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Nov. 25, directing Asst. surg. A. Stephen, M.B., doing duty with the 21st N.I., to proceed to Rawul Pindie for duty.

THOMSON.—Dugshai station order confd., dated Oct. 10, directing Asst. surg. Thomson, M.D., 90th foot, to assume med. charge of the garrison military prison and station, in room of Hooper, 104th foot, relieved, en route to Peshawur.

THURM.—Tezapore station order confd., dated Nov. 11, directing Civil surg. A. I. M. Thurm to afford med. aid to the detachment 43rd N.I., with effect from Nov. 12.

WHITWELL.—Nagode station order confd., dated Nov. 4, directing Asst. surg. H. Whitwell to assume med. charge of detachments of 7th Bengal cav. and 12th N.I., with effect from Nov. 3.

#### MEDICAL POSTINGS.

The undermentioned medical officers, en route from England, are posted to the circles specified against their respective names:—Staff asst. surg. I. Bourke, M.B., Sirhind circle; Staff asst. surg. J. Maturin, Oude circle; and Staff asst. surg. R. Macmullen, Presidency circle. Dec. 12.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### ALLOWANCES—MILITARY FURLONGHS.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Dec. 14.—No. 3,554.—Read a letter from the officiating deputy accountant general, Bombay, No. 2,167a, dated Nov. 12 last, inquiring with reference to the financial resolution of Oct. 14 last, directing that in calculating the furlough allowances of a military officer on the average salary of the previous three years, all acting allowances should be omitted, whether the order should have prospective effect from the date it was passed.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council observes that the ruling of Oct. 14 was not intended as an alteration, but as an interpretation of a portion of section 5 of the rules for the grant of leave of absence to military officers, published in the G.O. of the military department of June 19 last, and it should therefore affect all cases, whether they occurred before or after the ruling was issued.

##### AUGMENTATION OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1,194.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the establishment of each of the twelve infantry regiments of the Punjab frontier force shall be increased by 40 privates, raising the complement of each regiment to 610, or 80 privates per company.

##### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, Dec. 16.—With the sanction of Government, the following movements of troops have been ordered:—

3rd Bengal cav., from Peshawur to Jheelum (instead of Saugor).  
1st regt. N.I., from Dum-Dum to Agra (instead of Nagode).  
12th regt. N.I., from Jubbulpore to Sealkote.  
16th regt. N.I., from Fyzabad to Moradabad and Shahjehanpore (instead of Banda and Nowgong), at once.  
20th regt. N.I., from field service to new station; to remain at Rawul Pindie till further orders.  
29th regt. N.I., from Moradabad and Shahjehanpore to Jheelum, on relief by 16th N.I.  
30th regt. N.I., from Rawul Pindie to Jheelum.  
35th regt. N.I., from Saugor to Meean Meer.  
3rd regt. M.L.C., from Kamptee to Saugor, head quarters and two squadrons, and to Jubbulpore one squadron.  
6th regt. M.N.I., from Vellore to Nagode.  
15th regt. M.N.I., from Mercara to Banda, head quarters and wing, and Nowgong, wing.  
21st regt. M.N.I., from French Rocks to Jubbulpore.  
40th regt. M.N.I., from Cannanore to Saugor.

##### CIVIL SALARIES ON LEAVE.

Dec. 15.—No. 3,571.—The following resolution is published for general information:—

Read papers regarding the conditions under which salaries are drawn in India by officers of the civil department on leave.

Resolution.—Some diversity of practice having arisen as to the conditions under which salary may be drawn in India by officers on leave, the following rules are prescribed in supersession of all others on the subject:—



1. If the officer signs the salary bill himself, he shall, unless he presents the bill personally for payment, attach thereto a life certificate signed by a covenanted civil servant, or an officer exercising magisterial powers.

2. If the salary be drawn through an agent, such agent must be formally authorised in that behalf, and must execute a guarantee to refund over-payments.

3. When the salary bill is drawn, as in the case of ministerial officers, by the head of the department or office, the drawer of the bill will be held primarily responsible for any overcharge, and no other security will be necessary.

No. 3,579.—The following letter to the address of the officiating accountant-general, Bombay, is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,065a, of the 3rd ult., inquiring whether the resolution No. 2,703, passed in this department on Sept. 29, applies to uncovenanted servants on salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem, and, in reply, to refer you to the order of this department No. 3,420, dated the 2nd ult., which has been published in the *Gazette of India*, and to state that the spirit of the resolution of Sept. 29 last, as of other leave rules for uncovenanted servants, is applicable to servants on salaries of less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

2. I am desired, however, to add that whenever privilege leave is granted arrangements should, if possible, be made for the performance of the absentee's work without extra charge to the State; because it was by no means intended, when the resolution of Sept. 29 was passed, that on every occasion of an uncovenanted servant being allowed privilege leave, a substitute should be formally appointed to act for him.

#### OPENING OF THE DELHI RAILWAY.

Fort William, Dec. 3, 1868.

Government of India.—Public Works Department.—Railway.

Delhi Railway.—Official Opening of the Meerut-Umballah Section.

Resolution.—On the 14th ult. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India inaugurated, on the invitation of the agent for the Delhi and Punjab lines of the Scinde Railway Company, the opening of the section of the Delhi Railway between Meerut and Umballa, expected to be in a fit state for public traffic in a few weeks.

2. Attended by the company's officials, the local civil and military authorities, and a large number of the residents of Umballah and others, also by the Maharajah of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha and the Nawab of Mulair Kotla, and other Cis-Sutlej chiefs, the Viceroy proceeded by special train to Saharanpore, stopping to inspect the large bridges over the Markunda and Jumna rivers. At Saharanpore the train was met by residents of that station, of Meerut, and of Delhi. After a brief stoppage, his Excellency returned to Umballa, and on arrival was present at a public entertainment given by the agent of the company.

3. The Viceroy availed himself of the occasion to express his satisfaction at the steady progress towards completion of the system of railways undertaken by the Scinde Company, and his appreciation of the labours of those by whom the construction of the Delhi line had been so far and so rapidly advanced.

The Viceroy particularised the agent, Major gen. Saunders Abbott, the chief engineer, Mr. Harrison (on whom for a long time had devolved the arduous and responsible duties of agent), the contractors (especially their able managing partner, Mr. Charles Henfrey), and the Government consulting engineer, Lieut. col. Drummond, of the Royal Engineers.

His Excellency paid a passing tribute to the memory of Mr. Henry Stone, an engineer of repute, who lost his life last year by an accident to the works.

4. It was with peculiar gratification that Sir John Lawrence presided at the official opening of this extension far into the Punjab of the Grand Trunk Railway of Upper India, to the important military station of Umballah; and the prospect which the present state of the works holds out of the early establishment of an unbroken line of iron road, 1,341 miles in length, between Lahore, the capital of that distant frontier province, and the metropolis of the empire on the sea-board, enhanced his Excellency's gratification.

5. The Gov. gen. in Council now desires to record the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India of the good service rendered to the State by the gentlemen already mentioned, and to add that the persevering and successful labours of the members of their respective staff, though necessarily not particularised, are also fully appreciated.

#### MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.—CASE OF SURGEON CUTCLIFFE.

Dec. 17.—No. 3,635.—The following resolution is published for general information:—

Read office memorandum from the Home Department, No. 4,248, dated Oct. 23 last, and its enclosure, regarding the allowances of Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe, as the officer in medical charge of the camp of the Lieut. Governor of the N.W.P. from March to Oct., 1867, and as officiating superintendent of the Government Press, and Curator of Government Books in the N.W.P., from July 1 last.

Resolution.—Dr. Cutcliffe is permitted to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, in addition to the pay and allowances of his rank, for the period for which he was in charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lieut. gov.

With regard to Dr. Cutcliffe's allowances as Superintendent of the Government Press and Curator of Government Books, from July 1 last, it appears that under the second of the rules contained in the resolution, No. 1,490, passed in this department on the 30th idem, regarding the allowances of military officers acting in civil appointments, the Deputy Accountant General, N.W.P., has passed to Dr. Cutcliffe a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem in lieu of the military pay and allowances of his rank, in addition to an acting allowance of 50 per cent. on the salary of the superintendency and curatorship, but that the Government of the N.W.P. doubts the applicability to the case of the resolution of July 30 last, because Dr. Cutcliffe is a medical officer.

As the appointment in which Dr. Cutcliffe was officiating was one which may be held by a medical or by any other military officer, the resolution of July 30 last is certainly applicable to the case; but the Deputy Accountant General has apparently misconstrued the second of the rules recontained in the resolution of July 30 last. The intention of that rule was not to interfere with any military officer's claim to the pay and allowances of his rank, but to restrict the aggregate of his emoluments to the amount which would be drawn as subsistence allowance and acting allowance by a covenanted civil servant of corresponding rank in his position. Under that rule, therefore, Dr. Cutcliffe is entitled to his military pay and allowances, and such an acting allowance as would raise his total emoluments to the aggregate of a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250, and an acting allowance of 50 per cent. on the salary of the offices in which he is officiating; but as the resolution of July 30 last was not intended to reduce the allowances which any officer was drawing at the time of its promulgation, Dr. Cutcliffe is permitted, as Officiating Superintendent and Curator, to draw after June 30 last the allowances he was drawing on that date.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following assistant superintendents of police are promoted to the 1st grade:—Messrs. B. Rattray, A. H. James, and C. P. Crouch.

THE MUTINY ACT.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to call the attention of commanding officers concerned to section 102 of the Mutiny Act of 1868, and to point out that the said Act shall come into force in India on Jan. 1, 1869, and continue in force until the 1st day of January, 1870.

POLICE SUPPRESSION OF CATTLE THEFTS.—Lieutenant-colonel William Davis, deputy inspector-general of police, is deputed for six months on the special duty of enquiring into, and reporting on, the best means of effecting the suppression of cattle thefts in the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions.

THE BENGAL MAGISTRACY.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a deputy collector, under regulation 9 of 1833, in the districts of Furrudpore, Mymensing, Pubna, and Dacca, viz.:—Lieut. W. J. Stewart, revenue surveyor, 4th division, Lower Provinces; Lieut. S. H. Cowan, assistant revenue surveyor, 4th division, Lower Provinces.

REGIMENTAL DEPOSITS.—The names of the following officers are added to the list published in G.O.C.C. of Aug. 10 last, detailing the officers for duty at regimental depots:—1st Battalion 3rd Foot.—Lieuts. G. R. Taylor and A. Pochin. The services of these officers are available for duty to proceed via Bombay.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported, by the board of examiners at Fort William, to have passed in the higher standard in Hindoostanee, on the 7th inst.:—Lieutenants E. H. H. Collen, and H. A. Boyce, R.A.; Lieut. Baylis, infantry; Asst. Surg. A. Lewis, M.D., 4th hussars; Lieuts. G. W. Smith, 98th foot, and T. R. Cowie, staff corps.

THE BENGAL MILITARY SECRETARIAT.—Consequent upon the return to India of Major-general the Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., will resume charge of his office as secretary to the Government of India, in the military department, and Colonel A. Broome, who has been officiating as secretary, will revert to his post of controller general of military expenditure.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.—The Lieutenant-governor is pleased to confirm the election of the Superintendent-general of Vaccination as Vice-President, and of the Junior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaon, as Secretary to the Almora Municipal Committee. It is hereby notified, under Section 7, Act VI., 1868 (the Municipal Improvements Act), that Mr. George Emmanuel Low has been appointed Secretary to the Municipal Committee of Banda.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.—The following gentlemen, under covenant with the Secretary of State for India, for employment as engineers on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, reported their arrival at Lahore on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—Messrs. A. Grant, superintending engineer; G. H. Glynn, executive engineer, 1st grade; and W. Kelsey, executive engineer, 2nd grade; date of arrival at Lahore, Nov. 5. Mr. H. Lambert, executive engineer, 2nd grade; date of arrival at Lahore, Nov. 29.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH, &c.—The undermentioned gentlemen appointed by the Secretary of State for India members of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, have reported their arrival in India on Dec. 10:—Messrs. R. S. Whiteway and A. Macmillan. Major-general the Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., reported his return to India on the 13th Dec., from the leave of absence granted to him on Aug. 14 last. The undermentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of H.M.'s Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on Dec. 9:—Mr. James White. Major Ryder, cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, Captain Dick, 2nd in command and squadron officer, 11th Bengal cavalry (lancers), and Surgeon Garden, M.D., Civil, Saharanpore, date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 28, 1868. Lieutenant-colonel Ross, commandant of the 14th (the Ferozepore) regiment N.I., Lieutenant-colonel Carnegie, Major Laing, Major Fraser, of the Bengal staff corps, commandant 39th (the Allypore) regiment N.I., Captain Tucker, of the late 29th N.I., Lieut. Woodhouse, of the late 62nd regiment of N.I., and Surgeon-major Webb, of the medical department, date of arrival at Fort William Dec. 9, 1868. The undermentioned officers of the royal engineers who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified:—Lieuts. Pullford and Nicholson, date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 28, 1868. Dr. Garden, Civil surgeon of Saharanpore, reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 28, on return from leave to Europe. The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Dr. Garden, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

**NATIVE AIDE-DE-CAMP.**—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to notify that H.M.'s Government has approved of the appointment of a native aide-de-camp on the personal staff H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, on a staff salary of Rs. 150 per month.

**CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE DURING DECEMBER.**—Furlough to Europe for two years is granted to Mr. Colvin, magistrate and collector of Mynpoory. Leave for two months is granted to Lieut. Badgley, assistant surveyor, 1st grade, attached to the Rewah and Bundelcund Topographical Survey party, in extension. The undermentioned warrant officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave, on m.c.:—Conductor Gibson, sub engineer, 3rd grade, Kangra Roads division, department public works, Punjab, for two years. Leave for one month and three days is granted to Mr. Prinsep, magistrate and collector of Allypore, in extension. Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. Sladen, superintendent of Dehra Doon, with effect from Dec. 1. One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. Hadow, civil surgeon of Boonludshuhur, in extension. The usual subsidiary leave of absence, to enable him to rejoin his appointment, is granted to Mr. Lindsay, civil and sessions judge of Moradabad, who reported his arrival on Nov. 25, at Calcutta, on return from leave to Europe. Asst. surg. Gray, in medical charge of Multan, two months. Lieut. Lang, assistant commissioner, Hazara, leave preparatory to furlough. Lieut. Grey, assistant commissioner, Amballa, three months, to Calcutta for m.c. Lieut. Ewart, district superintendent of police, Umballa, one month, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. Bertie, 3rd Punjab cav., preparatory leave to Europe. Dr. Barker, medical officer of Cachar, for three months. Mr. Raban, assistant superintendent of police, Tirhoot, for two months. Dr. Fleming, civil surgeon of Moorshedabad, is allowed preparatory leave of absence for a period not exceeding 30 days. The portion of the 15 months' leave, on m.c., granted to Mr. Tucker, judge of Moorshedabad, under the old rules in March last, and which remained to run on July 1, is commuted to furlough under the new rules, and a furlough for a further period of nine months is granted to him in extension.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The following furloughs have been granted (Dec.) under the regulations of 1868:—To proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Lieut. col. Palmer, of infantry, for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. McAndrew, deputy inspector general of police, Lahore circle, Punjab, for 2 years. Capt. (brevet major) Stewart, of the Bengal engineers, superintending engineer, 2nd circle, irrigation works, department public works, N.W.P., for 1 year. Capt. Simpson, of the Bengal staff corps; Capt. Brown, v.c., assistant engineer, department public works and assistant principal, Thomason College, Roorkee; and Lieut. Sym, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt., 5th Goorkha regiment (the Hazara Goorkha battalion), for 2 years, embarking at Bombay. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough (m.c.):—Lieut. col. Bagot, commandant, 38th (the Agra) regiment N.I., and Lieut. Garden, of the late 57th regiment N.I., for 2 years. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the date specified opposite their names:—Lieut. col. Davies, of the Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. Hutchinson, of the royal engineers; Lieut. MacLeod, of the general list infantry; and Surg. major Tresidder, *Nubia*, Dec. 9. Lieut. col. Palmer (doing duty at Meerut), to Bombay, from Jan. 1 to 31, on private affairs, prep. to Europe; Capt. Wells (attached to 16th Bengal cav.), to Bombay, for 1 mo., prep. to Europe on private affairs; Serg. Kelly (with 11th N.I.), to remain at Kussowlie from Nov. 19, 1868, to March 19, 1869, in extension. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—2nd Capt. Walker, R.A., to England, via Egypt, in troop ship, from date of embarkation, m.c.; Ens. Chichester, 5th foot, 1st batt., to remain in England, on private affairs, from Dec. 23, for 3 mo., in extension; Capt. Wolseley, 6th foot, 1st batt., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, m.c.; Lieut. Gordon, 36th foot (2nd wing subalt. 23rd N.I., on prob.), to Calcutta, from Jan. 1 to July 1, to study the native languages, as a very special case; Capt. Simpson, staff corps (2nd squad. officer 4th Bengal cav.), to Bombay, from Jan. 2 to 31, 1866, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, under the rules of 1868. (This cancels the leave granted on Nov. 4.)

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BARLOW, Major, comdt., Poonamallee depot, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station, v. Col. Spurgin. Dec. 22.  
GOODHART, Rev. E. S., B.A., to be jt. chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras. Dec. 22.  
SEWELL, Mr., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot; Dec. 22. Mr. Sewell is admitted as a member of the Madras C.S. from Dec. 19, the date of his arrival at the Presy. per P. and O. steamer *Candia*.  
WILTON, Lieut., infantry general list, to act as superint. of police in Ganjam during employ. of Lys on other duty. Dec. 22.

### MILITARY.

CAMPRELL, Lieut., att. to 28th N.I., to be att. to 36th N.I. [21.  
CHURCH, Capt., S.C., to act as paymr. at Presy. till arr. of Greenlaw. Dec. 22.  
CLARKE, Lieut. col., S.C., to be a circle paymr., to complete the estab. Dec. 22. [of 8th N.I.  
CUMMINS, Capt., from att. 15th N.I., to do gen. duty at Madras till arr. Drury, Ens., 2nd batt. 19th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 9th N.I., is app. a probationer of Madras S.C. Dec. 22.  
FULTON, Lieut. col., inf., to offic. comdt. 36th regt. N.I.; to join. Dec. 22.  
HARRIS, Major, invalid estab., is permitted to reside within the limits of the southern or centre divisions. Dec. 16.  
HENDERSON, Major, posted to be offic. wing officer 17th N.I. Dec. 22.  
HILL, Lieut., att. 35th N.I., to be att. 36th N.I. Dec. 16.

JACKSON, Ens. J. M., 55th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 12th Madras N.I., is appd. a probationer of Madras staff corps. Dec. 22.  
JOHNSON, Lieut. H. S., adjt. 7th N.I., to be att. 8th N.I.  
LLOYD, Major R., 36th foot, who arrived from England with troops on the *Alumbaugh*, is directed to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to the adjt. gen. at that station, on duty. Dec. 22.  
LONGCROFT, Lieut. col., asst. adjt., to offic. as dep. adjt. gen. at head qrs. McLEOD, Lieut., acting dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Ceded Dists., to be offic. adjt. 3rd L.C., v. Buller. [and miners. Dec. 22.  
MATHIAS, Lieut., from doing duty sappers and miners, to qrmr. sappers NEW, Capt., att. 31st L.I., to do gen. duty at Sumbulpore, under orders of officer comdg. northern dist. Dec. 17.  
STEVENSON, Lieut., att. 31st L.I., to be adjt. 7th N.I., v. Johnson, permitted to resign. Dec. 17.  
TYRRELL, Lieut., from offic. adjt. 12th N.I., to offic. qrmr. 12th N.I.

### BREVET.

To be Majors from the dates specified against their names:—  
Capt. W. G. Grove, of the 32nd regt. N.I., Dec. 20.  
Capt. S. W. Lennox, of the 23rd regt. L.I., Dec. 27.

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Capt. T. H. Way, of H.M.'s 108th foot, wing subalt., 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, is admitted to the Madras staff corps from Oct. 22, 1867, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be lieut. cols. from Dec. 28, having completed 26 years' service:—

Majors G. J. S. Tireman, J. Davidson, J. S. Martyr, De Symons Barrow, J. R. Boswall, and G. T. Hilliard.

To be majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service:—

Cpts. F. J. Millar, W. H. L. Fuller, R. C. Lavie, B. H. W. Magrath, F. C. Taylor, and F. T. Pollock, Dec. 20.

Capt. R. W. Mosham, S. New, E. Cave, and J. D. L. Campbell, Dec. 27.

To be cpts. from Dec. 20, having completed 12 years' service:—

Lieut. R. D. Thorpe, A. G. C. J. O. Chambers, and S. E. P. Butler.

No. 459.—With ref. to G.O.G. Feb. 10, 1863, No. 41, the name of the undermentioned officer, who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme, will be removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.:—

Lieut. col. (major gen.) H. Bower, by the death of Col. (major gen.) T. M. Cameron.

No. 1,183.—The foll. prom. is made from the dated specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.—To be Colonel.

Lieut. col. C. P. Molony, Madras staff corps; Dec. 11.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lieut. col. G. Paxton, inf.—To do general duty at Trichinopoly under the orders of the officer commanding southern division.

Lieut. col. H. L. Christie, inf., and Major J. G. H. Phillips, staff corps, from doing general duty at Madras, to do general duty at Kamptee, under orders of the officer commanding Nagpore force.

Lieut. col. C. T. Harkness, from doing general duty at Trichinopoly, to officiating 2nd in command and wing officer 34th L.I., with effect from date of Major Clephane's departure.

Lieut. col. A. Cannan, officiating comdt. 16th N.I., to do general duty at Madras until the arrival of 16th N.I.

General orders No. 155, dated Dec. 7, is cancelled.

Capt. C. B. Steer, 1st battalion 1st foot, is appointed staff officer at Ranandroog, v. Lieut. O'Rorke.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India:—

Major H. Fraser, staff corps—For appt. as military secretary to the resident at Hyderabad.

Lieut. C. B. Cooke, staff corps, qrmr. 38th N.I.—For employment in the British Burmah Commission.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appt. and promotion, the latter subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major N. F. Bayly, of the staff corps, to be an asst. adjt. gen., from Dec. 1, v. Lieut. col. Elliot.

Cadre 3rd Madras European Regiment.

Senior lieut. W. R. Sheffield (staff corps) to have the position of capt., v. Peet, retired. Dated July 7.

### MEDICAL.

BRETT, Surg. major J., to attached 17th N.I., to proceed forthwith to Arcot and relieve Asst. surg. Hay, of the Bombay estab. Dec. 22.

FASSON, Surg. major, R.A., St. Thomas' Mount, to superintend the embarkation of the 2nd batt. 21st fus. for Rangoon, and to proceed to and from Madras on the days the troops embark.

KINGSTON, Staff asst. surg., doing duty 45th foot, to proceed to Bangalore with details from England, and to return to Madras; Dec. 17. To do duty with 1st royals.

KELLY, Staff asst. surg. J. B., doing duty 45th foot, is directed to proceed to Poonamallee with details from England. Dec. 17.

NICHOLSON, Asst. surg., F batty. 20th brig. R.A. at Kamptee, to assume med. charge of Nos. 1 and 5 batteries 5th brig. R.A. at Rangoon.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following movements are ordered (Dec. 22):—No. 2 batty. 5th brig. R.A. from the Mount, to Fort St. George. No. 6 batty. 5th brig. R.A. from Fort St. George to the Mount.

**RETURNED TO DUTY.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to

their rank:—Col. C. Mackenzie, C.B., staff corps, arrived at Madras on Dec. 17 last. Lieut. Simpson, staff corps, adj. 12th regt. N.I., arrived at Bombay on Dec. 13 last. Major Henderson, staff corps; Capt. Johnson, staff corps, exec. engr. 1st class South Astagram, Mysore; Lieut. col. Haultain, staff corps; Lieut. col. J. F. Stoddard, staff corps; Capt. Montgomerie, royal Madras engr.; and Lieut. E. J. Wynch, staff corps, att. 12th N.I., arrived at Madras on Dec. 18 last.

**FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following leaves of absence were granted in December:—Capt. Fitzgerald, 16th lancers, from Dec. 13, or date of departure, to Jan. 4—to Madras, on private affairs. Ensign Macintyre, 2nd wing subaltern 11th N.I., and att. 17th N.I., from Dec. 16 to Jan. 15—to Bangalore, on private affairs. Capt. Law, 3rd squadron subaltern 3rd L.C., till Jan. 30, in extension—to Madras. Lieut. Lawder, quartermaster 7th N.I., from Oct. 19, or date of departure, for one month—to Penang. Lieut. col. Lawrie, 23rd brigade R.A., for three months, in extension—to Neilgherries. Lieut. De C. Daniell, 14th brigade R.A., for three months, from date of departure—to Neilgherries. Mr. H. B. Grigg, asst. coll. of Ganjam, one year's leave on medical certificate—to Australia.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 31.)

**BARRETT, H.**, dep. conserv. of forests, Canara, acted as port officer and superint. of timber depot at Karwar, from July 6 to July 23 last.  
**BLACK, Major**, resu. ch. of office of polit. agent, Mahee Kanta, from Major Law, on Dec. 25.  
**CANDY, E. T.**, to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Poona during Mr. Jardine's abs., and is inv. with powers of a mag. in the Poona dist.  
**KENDALL, Col., R.E.**, is reapp. to P.W.D. as a superint. engr. 1st class, 1st grade, and is app. to act as chief engr., 2nd class, and chief engr. Presy. div., from Dec. 11.

### MILITARY.

**GORDON, Major gen. the Hon. A. H.**, C.B., having been rel. from the com. of the Bombay army, will resume his divl. com. from 25th inst. H.E. Lieut. gen. Lord Napier of Magdala directs that all honours hitherto paid to Major gen. Gordon as provincial C. in C. will be continued to him until his return to head qrs. of Poona div. Dec. 23.  
**KENDALL, Col., R.E.**, ret. to duty by perm. of the Sec. of State for India on Dec. 11.

### STAFF CORPS.

Surg. Auchinleck is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this presidency from Dec. 19, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, to be captains from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. Adam and Wilson. Dec. 20.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major Bacon (brevet lieut. col.). Dec. 22.

Major Becher. Dec. 22.

Surg. Sylvester to assume medical charge of the 3rd presidency district, the County Gaol, the House of Correction, and the Central Schools, from Nov. 26.

### MEDICAL.

**BATTY, Asst. surg.**, removed to 7th N.I. Dec. 24.

**COWELL, Asst. surg.**, to wing 15th N.I. Dec. 24.

**HEFFERMAN, Asst. surg.**, to 16th N.I. Dec. 24.

**LEGGAT, Asst. surg.**, to 3rd N.I. Dec. 24.

**EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—Mr. Mallett, late executive engineer 3rd grade, passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language, as prescribed in the Public Works code, Oct. 12, 1868.

**TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.**—The following change in the arrival of troops from England is intimated for general information:—The 62nd foot will arrive in the 5th troopship Feb. 2, 1869; the 6th (garrison) brigade, R.A., will arrive in the 6th troopship Feb. 13.

**TO DO DUTY.**—The following officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark at Bombay Jan. 1, in H.M.'s troopship *Malabar*:—Capt. Crowther, to command 2nd battalion 1st foot; Lieut. Paterson, to do duty 2nd battalion 1st foot; Lieut. Turnbull, to do duty 2nd battalion 1st foot; Lieut. Brehon, to do duty 1st battalion 11th foot; Lieut. Gosling, to do duty 37th foot.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made, with effect from Jan. 1:—Capt. Holland, R.E., to be executive engineer, 1st grade; Capt. Phelps, R.E., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade; Lieut. Baldwin, R.E., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. F. D. Campbell, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Mr. T. D. Little, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Lieut. Skinner, R.E., to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. Willans, R.E., to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. Osborn, R.E., to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. Pridden, R.E., to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. Sturt, 6th N.I., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. Turner, staff corps, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. M. S. Dooley, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. D. Pringle, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. H. M. Thompson, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade; Lieut. Awdry, R.E., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

**FURLONGS TO EUROPE.**—Capt. Candy, R.A., from Nov. 17 to May 17, in extension—to England, on m.c. Mr. J. Jardine, acting 2nd asst. coll. of Poona, for three months. Capt. Clarke, 19th hussars; Lieut. Taylor, 19th hussars; Lieut. Stanton, 1st batn. 1st foot; and Surg. A. Morpew, 1st batn. 1st foot, have leave to England on m.c. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Capt. W. Beers, 26th Cameronians, under orders to join the regtl. depot in England, having arrived from Bengal with invalids, will proceed to England by ship leaving Bombay on Jan. 1. Asst. surg. Allen, Bengal medical establishment, to Europe for two years—on m.c., under furlough regulations of 1868. Surg. Fox, Bombay medical establishment, to Europe for two years—on m.c., under furlough regulations of 1796. The following medical officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to proceed to England in H.M.'s troopship leaving Bombay Jan. 1:—Staff surg. Jardine; Asst. surg. Illingworth, F brigade R.H.A.; Asst. surg. Hannah, 101st foot. Mr. Norman, acting collector of Bombay, furlough to Europe for two years, from February, 1869, under rule 7, chapter 1, of the new furlough rules. The undermentioned officers have furlough to Europe for two years, from Aug. 21, under rule 9 of furlough regulations of 1868:—Lieut. Prideaux, staff corps; Asst. surg. Blanc, M.D.; Lieut. col. Westropp, commandant Poona horse; Major Plomer, staff corps, brigade major, Belgaum; Capt. Brown, staff corps, officiating wing subaltern, 7th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Scott, staff corps, assistant resident, Baroda.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BARTON**—At Cawnpore, Dec. 17, wife of G. M. Barton, son.  
**BROWN**—At Calcutta, Dec. 28, wife of H. G. Brown, son. [Chupra, son.  
**COOPER**—At Kidderpore, Dec. 25, wife of S. Cooper, of Hurryharpore,  
**DOLLET**—At Calcutta, Dec. 22, wife of Monsr. A. Dollet, daughter.  
**DUNCAN**—At Elphinstone-lodge, Chinchpoojly, Dec. 26, wife of R. B. Duncan, son.  
**HARCOURT**—At Howrah, Dec. 27, wife of C. W. Harcourt, daughter.  
**HOBSON**—At Dohra Dhoon, Dec. 17, wife of W. Hobson, daughter.  
**HOPKINSON**—At Manbhoom, Chota Nagpore, Dec. 24, wife of W. Hopkinson, lieut. asst. commissioner, daughter.  
**LAW**—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 24, wife of Major S. C. Law, son. [daughter.  
**MARTYR**—At Secundrabad, Dec. 12, wife of Major Martyr, 5th regt. N.I.,  
**MENESSE**—At the Retreat, Byculla, Dec. 23, Mrs. E. Menesse, daughter.  
**NELSON**—At Calcutta, Dec. 26, wife of T. H. Nelson, of the Bengal Secretariat, of twins (daughters). [daughter.  
**PAXTON**—At Byculla, Dec. 31, wife of H. E. Paxton, Imperial Customs,  
**PHELPS**—At Kurrachee, Dec. 22, wife of Capt. Phelps, R.E., daughter.  
**SIMPSON**—At Egmore, Madras, Dec. 20, wife of C. Simpson, daughter.  
**STRONG**—At Calcutta, Dec. 19, wife of J. G. Strong, son.  
**WALKE**—At Upper Colaba, Dec. 24, wife of J. F. Walker, daughter.  
**WAUCHOPE**—At Lucknow, Dec. 12, wife of Capt. Wauchope, B.S.C., son.

### MARRIAGES.

**BATES**—BURN.—At Kirkee, Dec. 29, James Bates to Miss Eliza Burn.  
**BISHOP**—EGAR.—At Madras, Dec. 23, the Rev. J. H. Bishop, C.M.S., to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of John Eggar, of Cambridge.  
**CHART**—GARNE.—At Byculla, Dec. 25, Sydney W. Chart to Alice Jane, daughter of Henbury J. Garne, of Henbury, Berks.  
**GREGSON**—BUCHANAN.—At Fort William, Dec. 26, Capt. L. A. Gregson, H.M.'s 26th Cameronians, to Sophia Jane B., daughter of R. Buchanan, Glasgow.  
**HAMILTON**—MACNAMARA.—At Palamcottah, Dec. 16, John Hamilton, of the D.P.W., to Sophie, daughter of Mrs. S. Macnamara.  
**MACKINTOSH**—JOBSON.—At Byculla, Dec. 23, J. A. P. Mackintosh, son of T. E. Mackintosh, formerly her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mexico, to Emma, daughter of late William Jobson, of Walthamstow, Essex.  
**MEREDITH**—RAYNEAU.—At Chinsurah, Dec. 19, Robt. Meredith, to Augustine, daughter of Auguste Rayneau, Barrister-at-law, Chandernagore.  
**SEWELL**—MOXON.—At Jubbulpore, Dec. 21, Capt. F. J. W. Sewell, H.M.'s 105th Regt., to Annie Edith, daughter of Lieut. col. Geo. G. Moxon.  
**WHITLOCK**—NICHOLLS.—At Rajahmundry, Dec. 8, by the Rev. Dr. Murphy, Chaplain, Lieut. C. J. T. Whitlock, Madras S.C., youngest son of the late Lieut. gen. Sir George Whitlock, K.C.B., to Adelaide Elizabeth, only child of Lieut.-col. Cecil Nicholls, Madras Staff Corps. No cards.  
**WILSON**—BUCHANAN.—At Middle Colaba, Dec. 22, Thomas Wilson, of Bombay, to Mary, daughter of the late John Buchanan, of Inverary, Argyleshire, N.B.

### DEATHS.

**BREWTEY**—At Byculla, Dec. 21, son of William Brewtey, aged 2 days.  
**BREWTEY**—At Byculla, Dec. 25, Eliza Currier, wife of Wm. Brewtey, aged 23.  
**CURRIE**—At Kukurhutti Dak Bungalow, Dec. 14, Major Mark E. Currie, R.A., son of Sir Frederic Currie, Bart., aged 44.  
**FINNIS**—At Tandit, South America, Nov. 22, Robert F. Finnis, late Indian Navy, aged 29.  
**GLEN**—At Broach, Dec. 15, Herbert James Fox, son of James Glen, civil surgeon, aged 1 year and 6 months.  
**HODGES**—At La Martinere, Dec. 19, G. B. Hodges, aged 76.  
**JACKSON**—At the Haupper Stud Depot, Dec. 17, Ernest Farquhar, son of Capt. E. Jackson, stud department, aged 2 years and 4 months.  
**KENNEDY**—At Delhi, Dec. 21, Donald Kennedy.  
**STODON**—At Gourdaspore, Dec. 18, Fanny Theodosia, wife of A. W. Stodon, C.S.

## Home.

THE NEW PATTERN SHAKO has been issued to the 33rd Regiment at Portsmouth. It is quite possible, from its appearance, that the inhabitants may some morning be startled by a rumour of a French invasion, so nearly does it approach the head-dress of the French line regiments.—*Broad Arrow.*

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The steamer *Delta* took on the 24th inst. £148,228 in specie for the East. Subjoined are the particulars, viz.: For Galle, gold, £5,000; Madras, gold, £993; Calcutta, silver, £15,400; Hong Kong, silver, £24,635; Shanghai, silver, £7,500; and for Bombay, gold, £14,500, and silver, £80,200.

SOLDIERS' KITS.—Mr. Cardwell, while visiting the camp at Aldershot, some days ago, expressed a wish to examine one of the infantry soldiers' kits. Accordingly, one was laid out for his inspection in a barrack-room, and, having minutely examined it, the Secretary of State is understood to have expressed his opinion that a soldier's kit might be considerably diminished, both in weight and quantity.—*Broad Arrow.*

RELIEFS FOR INDIA.—We stated last week that the 1st battalion 17th, 66th, 63rd, and 65th Regiments from Ireland, and a battalion from the Mediterranean, would probably form the Indian reliefs for the winter of 1869-70. Some change in this arrangement, however, has been made. The 39th Regiment, which was to have gone out next month, will now remain in Ireland till the autumn, owing to the dislocation of the transport service on this side of Egypt, caused by the breakdown of the *Crocodile*, and the 59th Regiment, from Ceylon, will probably complete the strength of the Bombay Presidency if required. The 39th will then head the list of regiments to be sent out next winter. The 1st battalion 17th and 66th will follow, but, instead of the 63rd and 65th completing the batch, these regiments will remain at home, and the 89th, from Ireland, and 83rd from Gibraltar, will go to Bombay—the last named regiment being relieved at the Rock by the 81st from Ireland.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

EXPORT OF COTTON MANUFACTURES TO INDIA.—From the Monthly Prices Current of Messrs. Alexander Collyer and Co., of Manchester, we extract the following comparative statement of British cotton manufactures exported to the principal markets in India in 1868 and the two preceding years:—

		BOMBAY.			
		1868.	1867.	1866.	
Plain cottons ...	yds.	284,018,769	272,846,424	215,431,338	
Dyed and coloured do.	yds.	34,506,398	35,667,533	23,102,202	
Printed do. ...	yds.	14,756,319	14,606,879	7,435,129	
Twist ...	lbs.	6,839,429	6,883,041	6,606,732	
		MADRAS.			
Plain cottons ...	yds.	20,703,423	18,480,122	15,279,203	
Dyed and coloured do.	yds.	3,421,354	2,099,675	1,787,920	
Printed do. ...	yds.	5,145,971	3,207,603	5,145,695	
Twist ...	lbs.	6,168,926	5,096,264	4,992,699	
		CALCUTTA.			
Plain cottons ...	yds.	519,910,619	451,375,695	318,717,223	
Dyed and coloured do.	yds.	43,797,020	39,412,680	23,909,885	
Printed do. ...	yds.	32,393,403	32,262,618	25,019,050	
Twist ...	lbs.	12,016,368	12,520,745	10,979,482	

A SELF-ACTING PUNKAH.—The services of the punkah-wallah, whose manual work in the barracks, hospitals, and private dwellings of India is often unsatisfactory as well as dear, will soon be superseded by a very ingenious piece of machinery, the invention of Lieutenant Turnbull, of the 6th Royals. This apparatus was on Thursday shown at the United Service Institution, and was approved by several distinguished Indian officers, as well as by the engineers, civil and military, who saw it in operation. The mechanism is simple even to elegance, and its perfect noiselessness will be one of its chief recommendations, the faint ripple of the linen punkah being heard amid the profound silence of the wheels that move it to and fro. A lead weight turning a horizontal shaft gives the desired motion to a slender fly-wheel with four spokes, a slight jerk of the punkah being caused at each revolution by the plan of making one spoke heavier, at the end next the nave, than either of the other three. This peculiar action imitates with admirable nicety of effect the movement of the wrist when the punkah is worked by an attendant. There are 12,000 revolutions of the fly-wheel, and consequently as many forward pulls of the fan, in eight hours; and this statement will exemplify the great saving of manual labour which the machine accomplishes. It is said, on the authority of a general officer, that the cost of such labour for a month has been, in the case of one regiment, more than a hundred pounds. Portability is another of the valuable qualities of Mr. Turnbull's apparatus, which, being taken to pieces, will fit into a shallow box two feet square. Heat vying with that of the tropics is not unknown even in this country, and the adaptation of the self-acting punkah to the wards of our home infirmaries would be no bad idea.

THE 39TH REGIMENT.—A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes:—"This regiment, having been ordered to embark for India in February, and all arrangements having been made, such as

supplying the men with sea kits, sending out heavy baggage by long sea round the Cape, &c., has suddenly been informed that their departure will not take place till October. The reason of this alteration is not apparent, as the regiment would have arrived in Bombay in March, whence it was to have proceeded to Poona, only seven hours by rail, so that it would not have been exposed to any great amount of heat, and the order for October shows that the authorities do not intend to commence the reliefs any earlier next year. It can hardly be for economy that a regiment of the Indian strength—1,000 strong—is retained on the home establishment, although it is said that the cause is the dislike of the Indian Government to pay for a second voyage of the *Adelia* in place of the *Crocodile*, to counterbalance which saving a little money will probably be expended at home by moving the regiment from Fernoy, where they have been concentrated about two months, near their port of embarkation, to the Curragh, where they will be further off. The hardship and inconvenience to all under the new arrangements is excessive, as all the officers have provided themselves with Indian outfits, and some have already got rid of their home kits, which must be repurchased at a great loss. Worst of all, a large number of the men, greatly in excess of the home establishment, have married, on the strength of the increased allowances in India and the larger number allowed to be borne on the strength there, and how they will manage it is hard to say, as there is no room in barracks for them, they are not entitled to lodging money, and the men's washing will not go far in support of the increased number. I trust these considerations will induce the authorities to change the present arrangement."

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.—(From a letter addressed to Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., dated Nepal, July 20, 1868.)—The following narrative is from the pen of a gentleman resident in Nepal, enjoying the confidence of Sir Jung Bahadoor, the *de facto* ruler of Nepal:—

You have desired me to write an account of my reminiscences of Nepal. I presume you refer to the treatment of the parties that conspired against the Maharajah while he was in England. The facts of the case are as follows:—Jung Bahadoor is one of a family of seven brothers, and when he went to England about twenty years ago, accompanied by the youngest two, he left his second brother, General Beem Bahadoor, as his *locum tenens*, and the third, General Budri Nur Singh, as commander-in-chief. The latter is a man of a restless and grasping disposition, and he determined to undermine Sir Jung's power while he was away. To effect this he circulated the most malicious reports of his doings in England; the younger brother of the King of Nepal, and a cousin of the Maharajah, were his confederates, and they made use of Kazeo Kurbher Khutree as a tool. This old man was one of Sir Jung's suite in England, and he said that the Maharajah had put his caste in his pocket, and had eaten beef and drunk wine. Sir Jung was unconscious of the plot maturing against him, and on his return to Katmandoo he received his brother and cousin with all affection and favour. The conspirators were sorely disappointed at his safe return, for they had placed assassins on the road by which he was to have passed, but he took another road, very providentially, and thus escaped. The conspirators then took the second brother, General Beem Bahadoor, into their counsels, and proposed to him that the King and Sir Jung should be murdered, and the younger brother of the former be placed on the throne, with General Beem Bahadoor as his minister. To this the latter feigned compliance, and when the plot was matured informed the Maharajah of it. The day following General Budri Nur Singh was to have shot Sir Jung at a private interview. The Maharajah ordered the houses of the conspirators to be surrounded at dead of night and themselves apprehended. This was done, and the men taken to the King's palace in irons; the "Assembly" was sounded, and the officers and troops were under arms at the palace, where a council of the chief officers of the State, presided over by the King, condemned the prisoners to have their eyes put out. To this Sir Jung would not consent, declaring that torture was a relic of barbarism. He recommended that the men should be expelled from the country; and, to prevent their being able to do any further mischief, that an application be made to the Indian Government, through the resident in Nepal, to have them incarcerated as State prisoners for life at the fort in Allahabad, the durbar providing for their maintenance. This was done, and the three chiefs were sent to Allahabad, where they remained in durance for five years; but the Maharajah's cousin dying in the fort, he interceded with the King, and had the other two released. The brother of the King returned to Katmandoo, where he was treated as though nothing had happened, and General Budri Nur Singh was appointed governor of the western provinces of Nepal, with a yearly salary of Rs. 40,000. Both of these men are alive and well. With regard to the old Kazeo, who was reported to have suffered death, the only punishment he received was a fine of Rs. 5,000, and compulsory loss of caste; but this latter punishment was commuted, and he was permitted to go to Benares and purify himself. When the conspirators were being tried at the Assembly, Sir Jung turned round to the Kazeo, and said, "I have nourished this snake in my bosom, and he has tried to destroy me. He placed my life in imminent peril, and by the laws of the country he has forfeited his own, and should suffer confiscation of his property. He justly merits this fate, but with the reminiscences of England fresh in my memory I will not allow him to suffer thus. He is an old man, and I shall have a regard for his years, and not condemn his family to servitude." The Kazeo's son was present, and he (Jung Bahadoor) ordered him to go to Calcutta as the Nepalese representative. "Go," he said, "and learn what the English are, and give your father and your friends the benefit of your experience." This young man was appointed to the post of representative from Nepal with the Governor-general on a salary of 10,000 rupees a-year, and for many years held the appoint-



ment with great credit. He subsequently became a colonel in the army, and was present with the Goorkha force at the taking of Lucknow. The old Kazeo, after a short stay at Benares, returned to Katmandoo, and was pensioned off with an allowance of 6,000 rupees a-year. He was here till June, 1867, when he made another visit to Benares, and died in August last, at the age of 72. Such are the facts of the case. The death of the Maharajah's cousin, in the fifth year of his imprisonment, has evidently given rise to the report so unjust to the Maharajah, and he directs me to say that he will be very grateful if you contradict it, as I told him you did.

## India Office.

Jan. 23, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Commander G. Peck, Mr. T. B. Cann (Uncov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. H. B. Kuowlys (Uncov.), Mr. E. Dawes (late I.N.) (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. G. Macleod, Inf.; Lieut. D. Adamson, Staff Corps; Capt. M. Millett, 43rd N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. F. E. Kempster, Staff Corps; Major A. H. Cooke, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. G. Woods, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Lynch, 19th N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Taylor, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. C. Rich, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Asst. surg. J. Duckering, Med. Estab.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. Kaye, 2 mo.; H. Balfour 6 mo.; W. De C. Ireland (Uncov.), 3 mo.; and G. C. Kilby (Uncov.), 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. J. King, 6 mo.; E. W. Ravenscroft, 3 mo.; Prof. J. P. Hughlings (Uncov.), 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. E. A. Saunders, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. F. Stewart, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major T. Leith, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. A. J. Lawrence, C. E. Bernard, J. W. Macnabb, W. Lane, J. Beames, W. L. Hoeley, J. Harper (Uncov.), J. L. Watson (Uncov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. T. M. Mason, F. Newnham (Uncov.), W. Williams (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Conductor W. F. Knight, Public Works Dept.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. C. Dodgson.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**DONELL**—The wife of C. O. Donell, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at 76, Talbot-road, Jan. 17.  
**DORAN**—The wife of Lieut. col. Doran, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 3, Leyland-road, Lee, Kent, Jan. 14.  
**DURRANT**—The wife of Sir Henry Durrant, Bart., of Scottow Hall, of a daughter, at Ford's Hotel, Jan. 15.  
**ELLIOT**—The wife of Capt. H. G. Elliot, R.M.L.I., of a daughter, at Lansdowne House, Charlton, Jan. 21.  
**FULTON**—The wife of Col. J. J. Fulton, of a son, at 1, Darlington-street, Bath, Jan. 7.  
**LOCK**—The wife of Capt. J. L. Lock, Offic. Deputy Comr. Nursingpore, of a daughter, since dead, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Jan. 18.  
**SEARLE**—The wife of Capt. Arthur T. Searle, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Cliftonville, Brighton, Jan. 17.

### MARRIAGES.

**BARRY—HARDING**.—John Milner Barry, Esq., M.D., of Tunbridge-wells, to Rosa, daughter of John Ward Harding, Madras Army, Retired List, at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, Jan. 21.  
**GARDEN—THORNHILL**.—Major Huntley Garden, Deputy Qrmr. gen. Bengal Army, to Henrietta M., daughter of the late C. B. Thornhill, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Jan. 19.  
**LAMBERT—SNOW**.—Charles E., son of C. Lambert, Esq., of The Elms, Wandsworth, to Emma A., daughter of the late Capt. Edward W. Snow, Madras Army, at Holy Trinity Church, Upper Tooting, Jan. 19.  
**MAXWELL—CAMPELL**.—Herbert E., son of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, to Mary, daughter of Henry Fletcher Campbell, Esq., of Boquhan, at the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling, Jan. 20.  
**PARAMORE—GOODRIDGE**.—Rev. D. R. Paramore, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon, and Rector of Codford, St. Mary, Wilts, to Leonora E., widow of Frank W. Goodridge, Esq., and daughter of the late Lieut. George Hutchings, 69th B.N.I., at St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, Jan. 18.

**PRITCHARD—DICKINS**.—Rev. Richard Pritchard, Rector of Newbold-on-Stour, in the county of Worcester, to Mary, daughter of William Dickins, Esq., of Cherington, at Cherington, Warwickshire, Jan. 19.  
**THOMSON—COCKBURN**.—Spencer Campbell Thomson, Esq., B.A., second son of W. T. Thomson, Esq., Bonaly, to Georgina Maria Johanna, fourth surviving daughter of the late George Fergusson Cockburn, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late Lord Cockburn, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Jan. 20.  
**VENN—DE BUTTS**.—Rev. Henry Venn, M.A., to Isabel Louisa, only child of the late William Minchin De Butts, Captain 88th Connaught Rangers, and of Mrs. Straith, 3, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, at Trinity Church, Brompton, Jan. 19.

### DEATHS.

**CARR**—Jeanie E. C., the wife of Francis C. Carr, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, at Woodleigh Cottage, Louthborough, Tunbridge-wells, aged 29, Jan. 19.  
**CHILD**—Major Arthur Child, of H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, at the residence of his brother, The Grove, Clapham-common, Surrey, Jan. 14.  
**CLAPPERLIN**—James B. Clapperlin, Esq., late Senior Member of the Medical Board in Calcutta, at 3, Buckland-villas, Belsize-park, Hampstead, aged 78, Jan. 20.  
**DEARE**—Elizabeth, daughter of late General Deare, of the E.I.C.S., at 25A, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, aged 91, Jan. 21.  
**FORBES-MITCHELL**—Mansfield Forbes, Esq., formerly of Bombay, son of the late Duncan Forbes-Mitchell, Esq., of Thaniston, Aberdeenshire, at Woodend Cottage, Banchory Ternan, Jan. 19.  
**GILBERT**—Isabella Rose, Lady Gilbert, widow of late Major-general Sir W. Raleigh Gilbert, Bart., at Twickenham-villa, Cheltenham, Jan. 18.  
**HALLIDAY**—Maria M., widow of late Thomas Halliday, Esq., at 50, Addison-road, Kensington, aged 86, Jan. 18.  
**HIBGAME**—Lieut.-colonel Edward T. Hibgame, late Madras Army, at Heigham, Norwich, aged 77, Jan. 17.  
**LAWFORD**—Margaretta, widow of late Samuel Lawford, Esq., at 8, Stainton-place, Blackheath, aged 88, Jan. 21.  
**MANNING**—Sarah C., widow of the late Henry Manning, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Sir Daniel Elliott, K.C.S.I., Pau, Basses Pyrénées, Jan. 14.  
**PALMER**—Alice F., daughter of late Colonel John F. Palmer, of the Madras Army, at Bath, aged 17, Jan. 18.  
**PUGH**—Alice, infant daughter of Lewis Pugh Pugh, Esq., late of Calcutta, at Aberystwith, aged 25, Jan. 17.  
**SERLE**—The wife of Captain S. Serle, H.E.I.C.M. Service, aged 69, Jan. 7.  
**SMITH**—John Smith, Esq., late of Bombay, at 27, Princes-gate, aged 59, Jan. 16.  
**TWEEDIE**—Elizabeth, widow of late Lieut. gen. Maurice Tweedie, of the Madras Army, at 6, Chester-street, Edinburgh, aged 76, Jan. 19.  
**WOLLEN**—Colonel K. Wollen, Bengal Retired List, at Eleanor-villas, Tollymore-park, Islington, aged 54, Jan. 19.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19. General Lee, Calcutta; Eurydice, Calcutta; Oriental, Calcutta; Eastward Ho, Madras; Bustave, Calcutta; Indus, Calcutta.—19. Surrey, Calcutta; Stag, Bombay; Bedfordshire, Bombay; Cœur de Leon, Madras; Star of Hope, Madras; Guiding Star, Calcutta.—20. Southern Belle, Kurrachee; Agra, Rangoon.—24. Tinto, Rangoon; City of Calcutta, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18. Mary Shepherd, Kurrachee; Knight of Snowdon, Calcutta; Berlin, Bassein; Dunelin, Bombay; R. H. Jones, Colombo.—19. Lochleven Castle, Singapore; Rapide, Bombay.—21. Knight Bachelor, Calcutta; Duke of Argyll, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, Jan. 23.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. J. Ogilvie and infant, Col. Fisher, Mrs. M. C. Craster, Messrs. J. E. Gore, H. C. McKenney, G. L. Burke, S. J. Carey, H. D. Pearsall, F. R. Upcott, J. H. Apjohn, W. H. King, W. Harvey, W. Connan, T. Smith, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Miss E. Winsor, Miss J. R. Winsor, Miss M. Forger, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Gale, Mr. J. H. Jones, Miss E. O. Whitehead. For MADRAS.—Mr. T. W. Sanders, Col. W. Graves, Mr. J. C. Lannin, Rev. C. Cooper, Mr. J. H. Maskell. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. Newport and infant, Major J. H. Pierce, Mr. J. Young, Mr. J. C. Single, Mr. G. White, Mr. M. Potter, Mr. D. N. Reid, Capt. F. Scrivener, Dr. Gray, Mr. J. Stenneth, Mr. Fitzgerald, Capt. Wilkinson, Major Hammond. For CEYLON.—Miss Green, Mr. J. C. Lawrie. For HONG KONG.—Miss Cazaly, Mr. R. Pottinger, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. A. F. Angus, Mr. J. T. Middleton, Mr. Green. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Burn and infant, Miss Stevens, Miss Maxwell.

From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Addis, Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Tolemache, Mr. J. L. Tickell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Browning, Mr. A. Renaud, Lieut. Turnbull, Mrs. Treamearne. For MADRAS.—Mr. Carnegie, Rev. W. Miller, Mr. M. Cross, Dr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clerk and child, Capt. R. Taylor, Major Darrah, Dr. and Mrs. Dawson, two Misses Dawson. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Hawkes, Capt. J. T. and Mrs. Trevor, Dr. and Mrs. Pringle, Lieut. Vallines, Mr. H. W. Vidal, Mr. A. Brodhurst, Mrs. Brine, Mrs. Showell, Mr. E. Eales, Mr. P. Creagh. For CEYLON.—Mr. L. Leesching. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Corner. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw and infant.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The John Allan, from London, for Madras, put back to Gravesend Jan. 16, with loss of foretopmast and fore and main-topgallantmasts, and other damage.  
The Lady Octavia, from Calcutta, arrived in the East India Docks Jan. 16, with loss of jibboom, &c., having been in collision in the Downs, and afterwards ashore near Kingsdown.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JANUARY 30.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Hart, Mr. Large, Mr. Tanner, Mr. C. Fraser, and Capt. and Mrs. Finch.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Probyn, Mrs. H. D. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Ormsby, Mrs. Carnegie, and Lieut. Joyce.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Cornwall.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. C. Marston, Mr. A. Heywood, and Mr. Weston.

#### FEBRUARY 6.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. A. C. Howard, Mr. G. A. Wilkinson, Mrs. Branden, Rev. Mr. Dyson, Mrs. Newcomen, and Miss Liptrot.



SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Theisger.  
 MALTA TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Heely and infant.  
 MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Church, Miss Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Elmes, and Mrs. Lee.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Miss J. J. McKenna, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Wilkieson, Mr. H. E. Fletcher, and Col. and Mrs. Woolley.  
 MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Abel, Mr. Fletcher, and Major A. C. Phillips.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. R. Wynter, Lieut. W. C. Morris, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and child.  
 MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Barton, Capt. Hincks, Lieut. and Mrs. Menteath, Mrs. Robinson and infant, and Mr. Lane.  
 SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. Holdich, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbay and two children, and Mrs. Gubbay, jun.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. O'Grady.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Sykes.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Freeman.  
 MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. J. H. Roberts, and Mr. Harton.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Col. Braeser, and Mr. Silva.  
 MARSEILLES TO BATAVIA.—Mr. Borger.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Green.  
 FEBRUARY 13.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Turton.  
 MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Shippe and infant, Col. H. Milne, Col. Conybeare, and Lieut. and Mrs. Heath.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Rev. Mr. Sadleir.  
 FEBRUARY 20.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. G. Hemfry, Mr. D. Ward, Mr. S. Ramsay, Ensign J. R. Hobday, Mr. Myhill, and Mr. A. C. Howard.  
 MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. McNeile, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Beames and infant, and Mr. J. Hemfry.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. O'Connell.  
 MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Capt. H. T. Rogers.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. MacLagan, and Mr. H. Walker.  
 MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. Murray, Mr. Pye, and Mr. Lane.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### INDIAN SERVICE.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* refers to the impression which appears to prevail that, among the new schemes of the Government, will be one to favour a shorter term of enlistment by keeping a certain number of infantry battalions always at home and a certain number in effect localised—in short, never relieved—in India. This would have a very beneficial effect in easing the relief, and we do not think there will be any serious practical difficulty in carrying out such a plan. We have now, or we very soon shall have, fifty-two battalions at home, as against fifty-two in India and thirty-seven in the colonies; or eighty-nine altogether abroad. The colonial strength will, no doubt, be speedily reduced by five or six battalions, and if we put eighty-five as the number of battalions to be provided for we shall not err on the wrong side. Now, if we took the twenty-five double-battalion regiments, kept one battalion of each always at home in time of peace in a high state of efficiency in the event of war, leaving the other battalions always in India, we should have only sixty battalions abroad to provide for in the way of ordinary relief. For this purpose we should have thirty battalions at home on the roster for service to provide for the due return home after ten years of twenty-seven battalions in India and thirty-three in the colonies. Our infantry strength would thus be made up—at home, twenty-five first battalions not liable to foreign service except in war time, and thirty battalions liable to serve in India and the colonies, or fifty-five in all; abroad, twenty-five second battalions not entitled to relief, and twenty-seven to be relieved in India, or fifty-two altogether, and thirty-three entitled to relief in the colonies.

### CAPTAIN CAMERON.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is sorry to hear that Capt. Cameron is still suffering from the effects of his prolonged imprisonment in Abyssinia. The misery, privations, and anxiety of a captivity of more than four years, a considerable portion of which was passed in heavy chains, have completely shattered his originally vigorous and robust constitution. Two doctors who have recently examined his condition—Dr. Blanc, his fellow-prisoner at Magdala, and Dr. Walker, of Reading, who has attended him since his return to England—agree, we understand, in the opinion that at the best he cannot hope to resume active employment of any kind for some considerable time to come, and that there is reason to fear he will be permanently disabled. Under these circumstances, Captain Cameron has certainly a strong claim to the consideration of his countrymen, on whose behalf he suffered. The small pension assigned to him is only what he would have been entitled to after so many years of official service; and, consequently, no reparation has been made to him by the Government for the peculiar misfortunes which befell him during his consulship. The papers laid before Parliament clearly show that it was in his official capacity, as the representative of a Power by whom Theodore conceived himself to have been ill-used, that he was persecuted by that monarch, and although we are all agreed now that he should never have been found "in that galley" at all, it is only fair to remember that this was not his fault. He went up from Massowah to Abyssinia because his instructions prescribed the study of current Abyssinian history on the spot, and if he is to blame for anything, it is for having been too keen and zealous in discharging this duty. The whole business has, no doubt, been very troublesome and costly for us all. We have a long bill yet to pay, but, on the whole, we have escaped from what seemed at one time a very serious difficulty on much more easy terms than was ever expected; and there is, therefore, a strong reason why we should

be not merely just, but generous to those who were the victims of a mistaken policy on our part and of the lawless ferocity of a savage prince, with whom we ought never to have had anything to do. Captain Cameron is clearly entitled to compensation both for his past sufferings and his present helplessness, and this compensation ought surely to be reckoned distinct from the usual pensions granted under ordinary circumstances for consular services of a certain duration. His memorial to the Foreign Office is at least entitled to sympathetic consideration.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	94
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	94	94
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	94	94
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	91½ 92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	91½ 92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	102 103
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	102½ 103
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	—	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	—	—

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	—	—	5s. 0 11-16d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	—	—	4s. 11½d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	—	—	4s. 11½d.		

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock ...	211½ to 213	
	India 5 per cent. ...	112½ to 112½	
	India 4 per cent. ...	102½ 3	
	India 4 per cent., 1898 ...	103½	
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	91	
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	104 ½	
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	110	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...	—	
	" " " 1859 ...	—	
	" " " 1863 ...	—	
	" " " 1864 ...	—	
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	—	
	India Debentures, 1873 ...	104½	
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	100	
	India 5 per cent. for account ...	—	
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	104	
	India 4 per cent., 1889 ...	105	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	104½	
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...	par to 1s. pm.	
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...	22s. pm.	
	Do. (under £1,000) ...	—	
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103½ to 104½
20	Ditto F Shares ...	18	—
Stock	Calcutta and S.E. (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	—
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106 to 107
Stock	East Indian ...	100	106½ to 107½
20	Ditto L Extension ...	15	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	94 to 96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	98 to 100
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	104½ to 105½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	par to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	94 to 96
Stock	Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103 to 105
20	Ditto ...	2	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	102½ to 103½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	4 to 5
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	29½ to 30½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	76 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	42½ to 43½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4
5	New ...	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	4½ to 3½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	104 to 105
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3½ to 3½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8½ dis.
50	Oriental Financial ...	11	— to — dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	49 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	2½ to 1½ dis.

## Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 851.] LONDON, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 9; Agra and Calcutta, January 5; Madras, January 4.

Lord Mayo reached Bypore on New Year's day, and Madras on the evening of the day following, in company with Lord Napier (not of Magdala), who had gone to meet him at Bypore. The Viceroy elect and his lady were welcomed at the terminus by the chief officials of the place and the two sons of the Nawab of Arcot. Their subsequent progress under triumphal arches, along crowded streets, made gay with lines of troops, was all that his lordship's well-wishers could desire. Believers in omens might have been gratified with what happened as Lord Mayo passed by the statue of Sir Thomas Munro. "A glorious rainbow," says the *Madras Times*, "shot across the sky and formed a triumphal arch across the head of the Viceroy elect." An obstinate croaker however might read the omen his own way, on the plea that rainbows sometimes indicate bad weather.

FOR all their enthusiasm the Madrassies were not all violently taken with Lord Mayo's outer man. "He is portly"—says the *Athenæum*—"and has a good general appearance, but by the side of Lord Napier he does not show off to advantage; he lacks many things which people fancy should belong to a representative of the Queen in India." What things, and in whose opinion? We are glad however to find that Madras has a Governor whose attractions are not to be eclipsed by the presence of so illustrious a visitor.

LORD MAYO at Madras, as at Bombay, declined to hold a public levée, in view of the respect due to the still reigning Viceroy, Sir J. Lawrence. But he declared himself ready to receive any number of private visits, and no doubt made good use of the four days that came between his arrival and departure. On the 7th Lord Mayo and his party proceeded in the *Feroze* to Calcutta.

THE famine, as usual, fills a prominent place in the Indian journals. From the North-West and the Punjab tidings come

of a more hopeful nature. Thirty thousand head of cattle have died near Delhi, and distress is great in Jhansie and Lullutpore; but rain has been falling heavily in some, and slightly in other districts, and the prospects of a fair *rubbee* crop have therefore much improved. In Gwalior and Central India there is much grain stored, though prices have risen greatly. If rain would only fall there, the worst of the crisis would be soon over. The local Government in the North-West has appealed for aid from private charity, to be backed up by an equal share of public co-operation. The Supreme Government however declines to stickle about fixed proportions. It avows "its own full responsibility for the support of the really helpless," and insists that no expense shall be spared by the local Government for the prevention of suffering, even though in some cases the aid so given "may be wasted on those for whom it was not primarily intended." Relief works on a large scale have been set on foot throughout the North-West, the Engineers being absolved for the time from the duty of cutting their estimates as close as possible.

FROM Marwar and Rajpootana scores of emigrants are daily crossing over into Sindh and Guzerat. The work devolved on the officials in aiding the passage of these poor people and looking after the sick and aged is necessarily far from light. No epidemic however has yet broken out; but beyond the British border crime is said to be increasing, so that in some places a man's life is reckoned to be worth a seer of flour.

THE Broach Exhibition was closed on the 2nd of January. With regard to the show of cotton much disappointment seems to have been felt. Owing to the time of year, no samples of this season's growth were to be found. On the other hand, there was no lack of samples from last year's crop as supplied by all the surrounding districts. One sample grown by the Governor himself in Sholapore was "quite equal to any specimen of native cotton produced." Of wools and vegetable fibres there was a great deficiency, and but one sample of the China or Kangra grass. Of machinery the display was not bad, and in silver-work and carved woods the Exhibition was rich enough. There was a full collection of oils and aromatics, contributed by a native doctor at Broach, and a still larger one of seeds, roots, and grains, sent in by the civil surgeon of Ahmedabad. A very good loan Exhibition of models, machines, pictures, photographs, and manufactures was opened at Kurra-chee on the 24th December.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been writing to the Bengal Government on the subject of the present famine. In view of the growing distress, it wants to know whether the time has come for a call on the private charity of Calcutta; considers that, if so, "a movement with that object should be initiated by Government," the Committee helping to the best of their power; and suggests the publishing of full and trustworthy information from month to month, on "the probable outturn as compared with the average of the crops" in the most suffering parts of the North-West Provinces. In reply, the Lieutenant-governor promises to consult the Governor-general in Council on the subject, hopes that it may not become necessary to appeal to the public in respects of the districts named, but states that in some parts of Behar the increasing distress has already led to the employing of sufferers on relief works, and to the raising of subscriptions by native gentlemen for the benefit of the weak and aged. Charity, hints the Lieu-

tenant-governor, may as well begin nearer home than the North-West. The final answer from the Supreme Government has not yet been published.

THE Indian Government has made a move for which the press may or may not have to feel grateful, according to the way in which the move is followed up. Deeming the maintenance of a "well-regulated system" of publishing official documents in the newspapers a desirable thing both for the Government and the public, it has ordained that in each department one or two clerks shall be told off at Rs. 50 each, to "prepare daily, or as occasion may arise, a precis of intelligence for the press." Copies thereof will be sent with all practicable despatch to the various editors, due regard being had to the "prior necessity of the prompt issue" of its orders by the Government itself. This looks a large concession, but it may mean nothing more than a cheap show of liberality without the substance. Everything depends upon the kind of information thus placed at the disposal of the press. "Reti-cence"—fears the *Indian Daily News*—"is too deeply ingrained in Indian officialism to admit of a liberal working" of a measure which at first sight seems so reasonable.

WHILE the Bengal Government makes so little progress in its dealings with the wild tribes of Chittagong and Assam, one of Colonel Fyfe's subalterns, Mr. Davis, has succeeded in delivering the Arakan Frontier from the inroads of lawless neighbours. By means of a large police force he encouraged our native tributaries on the Upper Koladan, and frightened the Khong and Koontso tribes into sending in their chiefs and releasing the captives of their many raids. No black-mail is paid to the wild tribes of Arakan, in whose neighbourhood Mr. Davis has established a large bazaar. These hill-tribes are not Buddhists. Without idols or a regular priesthood, they retain the old worship of the spirits of the woods, and hills, and streams. Like the Paharries further north, they are described as frank, truthful, and hospitable. Their languages are all unwritten.

NEWS from the Andaman Isles comes but seldom and interests few. We may note here however that three hundred Berberie sheep have been imported thither from Aden for breeding purposes. All attempts in that direction have hitherto failed, but this one is "expected" to answer. We hope it will.

THE planters and ryots of Tirhoot are once more at issue on the old question, Indigo. The old discontent "threatens to break out with renewed violence this year." It is the old story of masters and workmen disagreeing about the value of their several shares in the results attained. In the present case even the *Englishman* allows that the ryots "have felt seriously the pressure, caused by the large extension of indigo cultivation during the last few years," and suggests the wisdom of some concession to their demands, in the shape of land rather than money.

ACCORDING to a telegram received last Saturday, Sir Richard Temple expects a surplus of £200,000 from his coming budget.

OTHER telegrams mention a sad accident on the Bhoire Gaut incline of the Central India Railway. It was misty; the wheels would not bite; and the train ran away, dashing against a wall at the end of the reversing station. Fourteen native passengers were killed and more than thirty wounded. An inquiry will, of course, take place.

WE are informed that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will reach Calcutta in the course of his present cruise about the 10th December next. The officer destined for the honour of attending him during his stay in India will most likely be Sir Neville Chamberlain, who is now in Europe on leave. All old Indians will hail the offer of the appointment to such a man as no more than a fitting tribute to one of the most deserving and hitherto worst rewarded of Indian worthies. Sir N. Chamberlain's modesty has always stood in the way of the public recognition due to his many signal services on the Punjab Frontier, before Delhi, and during the Sittana campaign. Perhaps his turn of luck may be coming now.

WE understand that Colonel Harley Maxwell, of the Royal Engineers, an officer well known for his energetic services in India, retires from the 31st December, 1868. This promotes

Lieut.-Colonel Edward John Lake, C.S.I., late Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

It has often been suggested that our British regiments in India should, as far as possible, be cantoned in the hills; and the *Daily News* has lately repeated the suggestion. The arguments in its favour lie on the surface. The hills are healthier for white men than the plains. There would be an immense saving of life and money consequent on the keeping of our soldiers in the healthier climate. With the recent growth of railways British troops could be brought down from the hills at very short notice, in the highest state of efficiency, to any point in the plains. Such an arrangement, let us add, would help to make Indian service more popular among officers than it is now. There is no use in blinking the unpleasant fact that officers of regiments ordered out to India will not, if they can help it, go out to so ill-famed a place of exile. They dread the heat, the diseases, the distance from home, the absence of all their wonted recreations. Those officers who do go out to India are slow to qualify themselves for the Staff Corps, and so cut themselves off from all the agreeable possibilities connected with service in the British army. This being the case, would it not be as well to try and make Indian service a little more popular by turning to better account the capabilities of the Indian hill-ranges as stations for the great bulk of our European garrison? The Sanitary Commission long ago recommended the quartering of at least a third of that garrison in healthy hill-stations. Sir John Lawrence seems to have been of a like opinion. But the military authorities, from Lord Strathnairn down to Colonel Norman, could not see their way to so large a transfer of troops from commanding places in the plains, some of which were declared to be as healthy as Dugshai and Sabathoo, while others were deemed indispensable for strategic purposes. And thus it happens that only twelve per cent. of the British forces have hitherto been stationed in the hills. To our thinking such a proportion is much too small for present needs, in a country intersected with pleasant ranges of hills that afford every variety of climate and position. Places like Allahabad and Mooltan would still have to be held by European garrisons, and it may still be prudent to keep a few British troops within easy reach of the Deccan and other independent States. But when railways shall have linked the hill-ranges with all the great centres of native life, it will hardly be necessary to tell off regiments here and there for the purpose of watching cities like Lahore, Agra, or Benares. With the bulk of our troops massed in hill stations for the chief part of the year, and camps of exercise formed in the plains during some part of the cold weather, there would be all the less reason for keeping up our English army of occupation at its present strength. Why, too, in stations on the coast or beside great rivers, should not the regulars be replaced by marines?

THE discovery of the Timour MSS. mentioned in the papers happened some months ago. They seem to have been sent home from Beejapore some forty years before Dr. Hall found out their true value, which is undoubtedly great. Most of the MSS. are in Arabic.

THE British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company have just issued their prospectus of a scheme for connecting England with India by means of a cable from Suez to Bombay. The main particulars will be found in another page. We shall be glad to see an undertaking for which Government aid has so long been asked in vain, carried out successfully by a private company. Under right conditions it ought to answer in the long run; but shareholders needing quick and regular returns must remember that hitherto undertakings of this kind have not reaped the commercial success they seemed to merit. One element of success, low charges, naturally wars with the hope of early profits. The experiment however is worth the making for many reasons.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Major Richard C. Johnson, Retired List, Bengal Army, 50th N.I., at Arcachon, France, aged 68, Jan. 7. Frederick J. Pettigall, Esq., M.D., Surgeon Bengal Army, at Clapham, Surrey, aged 40, Jan. 24.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Mr. Barter, Capt. Henchy, Mr. A. W. Blunt, Lieut. Scott, Mr. Bertie, Mr. H. Cayley, Mr. Birdwood, Lieut. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Edson and infant, Mrs. Bray.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From Bengal.—Col. and Mrs. Baugh and infant, Mr. Bloomfield, Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. J. Brock, Capt. Porteous. From Bombay.—Mr. J. Keeling, Mr. J. Adams.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

"A Bengal Civilian's" interesting letter must stand over till next week.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1869.

## THE NEW FORM OF THUGGEE.

THE practice of Thuggee, which at one time seemed to have virtually died out, has once more turned up again with a new face. Instead of strangling, the votaries of Bowani have taken to poisoning their victims. The *rumal* of other days has been replaced by the more refined *datura*. Poisoning, indeed, was not unknown in the days when Sleeman laboured for the suppression of Thuggee; but it remained for a new generation of Thugs to exchange the coarser processes of yore for one that might be applied with comparatively small risk of discovery. According to competent judges the former preference for strangling was due in the main to a stricter observance of caste rules among travellers, as betrayed in their unwillingness to accept food at the hands of strangers. Be that as it may, the fact remains that for some years past a good many people have been poisoned to death by bands of robbers carrying out their murderous intent under the guise of religion or hospitality. On one occasion the servant of a Jain priest at Bhagulpore plots with a well-known Thug leader to poison his master with the view of carrying off the accumulated treasures of a popular shrine. Our English robbers have a wholesome fear of adding murder to felony, but in India the two crimes continually go together. In this case the plotters present their offering of sweetmeats at the idol's shrine. The priest, according to custom, would divide the offering between himself and the worshippers, but the latter politely request him to make over their share of the feast to his own servants. What follows can easily be guessed. The priest and his followers eat and fall into a lethargy. The former is forthwith strangled, and the latter awake at last to find the temple ransacked of its treasures, and their master's body at the bottom of a well.

At another time the victims are a poor woman and her daughter on their way home from Mecca. Passing through Jaunpore they fall in with a fellow-traveller, who gives the mother a portion of his own meal and treats the daughter to a smoke from his "chillum." When both are insensible, the Thug helps himself to the few rupees he can find about them and disappears, serenely careless of their fate. The poor mother died from the poison mixed with her food, and the police could find no traces of the murderer. This seems to be the commonest mode of dealing with the intended victims. The robber joins himself to one or more unsuspecting travellers, and persuades them sooner or later to accept his fatal present.

One poor native declined the proffer of a smoke from the hookah of a stranger sitting beside a well. At the next halting-place the same man offered him a drink from his own vessel, which was also refused. But the stranger's importunity was not to be baffled, and his new friend finally accepted a piece of *goor* from the hands that were longing to ease him of a gold chain and earrings to match. Luckily for him they were too near a village when the poison had done its work, and he escaped alive with the loss of his precious trinkets. Scenes like these are said to be continually recurring throughout Hindostan. The police as a rule have signally failed in hunting out the criminals. It is even asserted that in many cases the failure arises from their own complicity with the ruffians they are set to look after. Even the more zealous among them perversely set their faces against the co-operation of other departments, such as that for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. Government also is said indirectly to hamper the feet of justice by its unwillingness to make use of criminals for the discovery and repression of crime. It will have nothing to do, if possible, with approvers, and practically disowns the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief. That the crime of "administering drugs" has increased and needs diminishing seems to be confirmed by the returns lately received from the North-West and Central Provinces. In the former we find fifty-five cases of robbery by means of poison last year, against fifty the year before. The latter shows eleven cases of drugging in 1867, against nine in 1866, and three in 1864.

## EARLY INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

SPECULATION on primeval forms of worship must long continue to be as much a matter of guesswork as speculation on the races of men that peopled the world in the days before fable began to wear the shape of history. No ethnological Owen has yet made much progress in piecing out the skeleton of those dim forgotten ages. Whence came the Basques of Spain? Were the Pelasgi a Celtic, or a Turanian race? What sort of people built Stonehenge? Do the non-Aryan races of India all belong to the Turanian type? How came Serpent-Worship to prevail among the Semitic races of Judaea? Scores of such questions remain to answer with anything like certain knowledge. Meanwhile however not a few earnest students are exploring these twilight regions, and amassing facts which may hereafter be generalised to good purpose. In India, for instance, Mr. Hunter is doing for the non-Aryan races what Bopp and Max-Müller have already done for the Aryan all over the world. And working from another starting-point, Mr. James Fergusson has just been throwing a flood of strange light over the architectural monuments of the people whose origin Mr. Hunter seeks to decipher through the lenses of comparative philology.\*

We need not dwell on Mr. Fergusson's claims to speak with authority on all points connected with that art to which he has devoted a lifetime of hard labour. His great "History of Architecture" every one knows—at least by name. Students of Indian art must have reaped both profit and pleasure from his work on the Jain Temples of Western India. In the present volume—a magnificent monogram on the sculptures of two great Buddhist "Topes" at Sanchi and Amravati—the same writer has been aided by the liberality of the India Office in producing a work rich in antiquarian lore, and massive with photographic illustrations of two rare and characteristic monuments of Indian art. Out of nearly a hundred plates there is hardly one technically imperfect, and not one which the reader interested in such things would willingly pass over. Even they who know nothing about "topes," and "dagobas," and five-headed Nagas, and care little for the true meaning of any particular illustration, will be struck with the quaint beauty, the marvellous wealth of ornamentation, the rare efflorescence of exquisitely-carved details, visible in most of the plates. No

\* "Tree and Serpent Worship: or, Illustrations of Mythology and Art in India in the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ." By James Fergusson, F.R.S., M.R.A.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1868.

Greek frieze was ever fretted with such a crowd of figures as those which cover every inch of the strange, gridiron-like gateways at Sanchi. These marvels of minute, yet effective carving, suggest at first sight a greatly magnified edition of the carved ivory boxes and card-cases wrought by Indian and Chinese artificers. Time and chance have sometimes effaced the sharp outlines, or broken off whole fragments of the stonework; but enough remains to show us what sort of artisans they were who could chisel so freely, with so true an eye and a taste so appreciable, the stone pictures here reproduced. These sculptures seem to come midway between Greek and Egyptian art; they are less conventional than the latter, and less classically correct than the former. Here and there indeed are figures, and even whole scenes, which, for easy grace of attitude and truth of outline, might have done no discredit to Greece herself. Often, too, we come upon pillars and capitals and arches that might have been designed by Norman or old English architects. Other of the sculptures are more grotesque, reminding one now of Egyptian, now of early Italian art. In the main however these samples of Indian workmanship betray no doubtful evidences of artistic feeling and plastic power, whether in the grouping of figures or the treatment of details.

The history of these photographs is interesting. Some of the sculptures from which they were taken had lain in the India Museum at Fife-house ever since 1820, when Colonel Mackenzie first sent them home. Twenty-five years later a large collection of marbles from the same monument at Amravati were sent down to Madras by Sir Walter Elliot, then Commissioner of Guntoor. After lying for ten years exposed to wind and rain, they were finally brought to England, and stored, for want of room, in the coach-houses of the India Museum. A few of these were sent off bodily to Paris for the Exhibition of 1867. Select specimens of both sets were photographed for the present work, of which they form the latter half. For the earlier portion, illustrating the Sanchi Tope, Mr. Fergusson was indebted to "a beautiful set of drawings made in 1854 by Lieutenant Colonel Maisey," and to a set of photographs of the same monument supplied by Lieutenant Waterhouse, R.A. These have been made the text for a brief yet sufficient running commentary, prefaced by a thoughtful dissertation on the Tree and Serpent Worship of olden days.

In this introduction the author takes a survey of all the countries in which traces of that primeval worship seem to have been found. In Egypt it prevailed only as one among many forms of worship. Judæa practised it more or less generally until the age of Hezekiah. From Greece it began to pass away with the return of the Heraclids. Rome adopted it for a time from Etruria. Germany, guiltless of Snake-worship, confined herself to adoring Trees. Scandinavia on the contrary long cherished both forms of superstition. Among the Slaves of Eastern Europe they flourished far into the Middle Ages. The Celts in Gaul and Britain seem to have worshipped trees only. In Scotland however the traces of Serpent worship are to be found on the sculptured stones of the Eastern coast, north of the Forth. May we venture to add that the story of St. Patrick driving all the snakes out of Ireland most likely implies the prevalence of Snake-worship in the Green Isle before its conversion to Christianity, just as Hercules strangling the snakes points to a like war of creeds in Greece?

In most parts of Asia and Africa Mr. Fergusson finds traces of the same superstition, always coincident, he avers, with human sacrifices. But he insists that the worship, however common among Aryan and Semitic races, was essentially a monster of Turanian birth, engendered probably by "the mud of the Lower Euphrates, among a people of Turanian origin," and spreading thence "to every country of the Old World in which a Turanian people settled." What the Lower Euphrates has to do with aught Turanian, we cannot tell, any more than we can take for granted the Turanian—that is, Mongolic—descent of the Pelasgi or the Etruscans. Nor does it seem at all clear that Serpent-worship sprang from one source only, and that a Turanian source, however readily

we may allow that the aboriginal Khonds and Bheels, and other Indian tribes of Turanian origin are given to that worship even in the present day. That India was once the scene of a wide-spread belief in the divinity of serpents no one can doubt who has read Miss Frere's "Old Deccan Days," in which the Snake plays as prominent a part as the Fairy does in a book of nursery legends.

As filling a gap in the history of Indian architecture, the great Buddhist monuments of Sanchi and Amravati are well worth the study bestowed on them by Mr. Fergusson. From the Great Tope of Sanchi, built in the first century of the Christian era, dates the vigorous outgrowth of stone architecture in India. Before that time wood alone had been used for building, and some of the stonework at Sanchi bears witness to the workmen's inexperience of the new material. Thenceforth the new style of architecture, borrowed in part from Greece by way of Bactria, grew in beauty and distinctive force on to the day when the last of the structures surrounding the Tope of Amravati was finished, about the middle of the sixth century. After that date the progress of Indian architecture is represented by the Jain temples and the rock-cut Caves, until with the decline of Buddhism the art which sprang from it declines also, and the glory of the Hindu temple dies out before the development of the Mohammedan mosque.

The sculptures reproduced in this splendid volume, with the able co-operation of Dr. Forbes Watson, of the India Museum, teem with illustrations of the tree and serpent-worship described in the text. At Sanchi the worship of trees seems most in favour, for on the Eastern Gateway of the Tope we find all the beasts of the field doing homage to the Sacred Tree, and at the head of these strange worshippers walks the five-headed Naga himself, as chief of the serpent kind. At Amravati however the serpent reigns supreme, though tree-worship has by no means gone out of fashion. His serpentine majesty, the Naga, is here continually to be seen spreading his seven-headed hood over Rajahs and Ranies and the august Buddha himself. But these fine sculptures are much more than a mere hand-book of an old-world superstition. To those who would study them by the light of Mr. Fergusson's excellent commentary they furnish a full and faithful picture of life and manners in Southern India during the height of the Buddhist reaction from the old Vedantic philosophy.

## Correspondence.

### RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I saw in your paper some time ago that officers of the Indian Army were going to petition Parliament about the Bonus Compensation grievance; can you or any of your readers inform me whether the petitioning about to take place is confined to those officers who have already retired, and whose grievances (setting forth the miserably small sums allowed them by the Indian Compensation Committees) have been ventilated in your columns? Or is the matter really going to be brought before Parliament? From the representations of officers about their claims being ignored and curtailed, it would be a boon were a fixed sum allowed, even 10 per cent. of what but for the amalgamation he could have got. But those palmy days for retiring are gone, when a major could sometimes get £4,000 as a bonus and his pension. As things are at present officers cannot retire, and do not retire; but it is the interest of Government to supply the inducement to retirement lacking by the extinction of the bonus system. I do not suppose that Government will ever part with hard cash to give a bonus; but they might induce a number of officers to retire by shortening the periods of service for pensions. For instance, let a Staff Corps captain of fifteen years' service be allowed to retire on a major's pension, a major in the Staff Corps be allowed to retire on a lieutenant-colonel's pension, a lieutenant-colonel on a colonel's pension, and a brevet-colonel on £600 a-year. If Government would only try this plan they would effect a great saving by getting rid of a number of officers (doing duty at stations) who are not

wanted, and who are unwillingly a drag on the revenues of the country. Then we shall, I believe, before long, see young officers (who did not join the Staff Corps) get their lieutenant-colonelcies after a service of fourteen years, or even less. To induce such young lieutenant-colonels to retire allow them the pension of their rank, however short may be their service. I believe that nothing less than this will break the deadlock which exists at present, and which is entirely owing to the extinction of the Bonus system.—Yours truly,

AN OFFICER.

### THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Lord Mayo's assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-general of India appears to me an appropriate time for re-opening the question whether during the greater portion of each year the Government of that country should be conducted from Simla, or from Calcutta, which is still nominally the capital of the Empire. The subject has been much discussed; but, as I venture to think, not exhausted.

The question has hitherto been treated mainly from a sanitary point of view. Those in favour of the annual migration allege that the climate of Calcutta has been proved to be exceptionally hurtful to officials of high standing, and that the administration from Simla, while it secures less frequent change among the *personnel* of the Government, is quite as efficient as from Calcutta. The accuracy of these allegations is denied by those who hold the opposite view. I do not propose to renew the discussion solely on these issues, though I cannot refrain from calling attention to some facts which have, as far as I know, been hitherto overlooked, and which may fairly be considered as telling as much in favour of Calcutta, as the cases specified by Major Chesney in the note at page 168 of his "Indian Polity" do against it on the score of its unhealthiness. I would here remark that of the cases mentioned by Major Chesney two if not three do not illustrate his argument. The illness of which Mr. Ritchie died was not produced by anything exceptional in the climate of Calcutta. Sir James Outram's death may more fairly be set down to the arduous nature of his whole Indian service, and I have always understood that the disease which caused Lord Canning's untimely death was contracted during his journey to England. There is one circumstance which ought to be allowed due weight when isolated cases are adduced to prove the unhealthiness of Calcutta; it is, that all the three gentlemen who have held the appointment of Lieutenant-governor of Bengal are still alive, and that two out of the three are in active official life. Sir F. Halliday, the first appointed, and who retired in 1859, has lately been made a member of the Council of India, and Sir J. P. Grant, who succeeded him, was selected for the appointment of Governor of Jamaica at a time when the English Government were obliged to be more than ordinarily careful in their selection. Calcutta being the capital of the Government of Bengal, the Lieutenant-governor ought, except when travelling on tours of inspection, to reside at it; and neither Sir F. Halliday nor Sir J. P. Grant can be accused of neglecting his duty in that respect. Sir Cecil Beadon, who was less in Calcutta than his predecessors, was in but indifferent health when appointed. The case of Sir G. Yule, too, tells against the necessity of the move to Simla; the climate of Simla, not of Calcutta, caused his retirement from the service shortly after his appointment to the Governor-general's Council.

The view from which I regard the question is the financial one, and this may be considered under the two heads of—

I. The salaries of the Governor-general and of the high officials of the Government.

II. The expenses connected with the journey to and from Simla, which are debited to the State.

The members of the Government of India and those who are attached to it in the various secretariats draw high salaries, which were fixed not only with reference to the responsible and, in many cases, onerous duties attached to the appointments, but also with regard to the fact that those duties had, as a rule, to be performed in the Plains, not in the Hills, during the unpleasant part of the year; and I venture to suggest that if it is settled that the migration from Calcutta to Simla is to be an annual one, a reduction of salaries (say all above one thousand rupees a month) should be an essential part of the scheme. The principle of comparatively lower salaries for work performed in the hills during the hot weather is not new in India. I would

instance the case of the district of Dehra Doon; the district is one of small area, but, except so far as they are affected by that fact, the duties are similar to those of ordinary districts in the N. W. P., and are indeed heavier than in some districts of considerably larger area. The hill station of Mussoorie is however situated in the district, and is the place at which the officer in charge of it resides during each hot season. On this ground the pay of his appointment is but £100 a month, while officers in charge of districts in the Plains receive £225. The justice of this arrangement is so apparent to the service that not four years ago, when there was a scheme for revising civil salaries, and it was proposed to raise the pay of the officer in charge of Dehra Doon to £120 a month, the general feeling was strangely against the proposition—and not many years ago an officer, who was enjoying £250 a month as a judge in the Plains, offered to take the appointment at Dehra Doon if it was guaranteed to him during the remainder of his service. I repeat, then, that the reduction of all large salaries of officials belonging or attached to the Government of India ought to be appended to any formal sanction of the migration to the hills.

2. No one, I fancy, will dispute the abstract justice of the proposition that those expenses connected with the journey to and from Simla which are debited to the State ought to be simply the necessary travelling allowances; and that there is no reason why officials, because they are attached to the Government of India, should be placed on a different footing, as regards travelling allowances, from other officials who are ordered on the public service from one place to another. The case of the Governor-general and of the members of his Council requires to be treated separately; there can be no question as to their being entitled to be conveyed at the public expense in a manner fitting their rank; but there is no reason why, except in the case of the Governor-general, the families of the members of Government should also be carried free. The Governor-general's way should be smoothed for him; and in the case of the members of his Government the fairest plan to the Indian taxpayer would be to reimburse them at the end of their journey for all personal travelling expenses. At present, if report speaks true, they receive allowances for the journey, which vary with reference to the number of their families, and are besides compensated for breaking up their Calcutta establishments.

As regards the officials who are attached to the Government of India there is, as far as I can see, no reason why they should be treated exceptionally from other officials who are transferred or who have to travel on the public service from one station to another. In such cases there is a fixed mileage allowance, which covers, or is supposed to cover, only the actual expenses of the official himself. This allowance and no more should be made to every official attached to the Government of India, who has to accompany it to Simla; and the reduction of all large salaries, if effected, would go some way towards meeting the expenditure on travelling allowances.

I have treated this subject under considerable disadvantage, because, so far as I know, no detailed statement of the expenditure connected with these annual migrations has been published by the Government of India; and it is impossible to say to what extent it was intended that officials should pay for the transport of their families and household goods; but it is notorious that the concession, whatever it was, has been greatly abused, and that many officials have carried up to Simla as personal baggage at the public expense, beer, wine, and oilman's stores, with the view of saving themselves the difference between the prices at Calcutta and those at Simla.

The whole subject of the expenses connected with the annual migration to Simla, in the interest of the Government as well as of the Indian taxpayer, requires thorough ventilation; and I hope that some member of Parliament will move for a detailed return of all expenses connected therewith during the last five years.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, A BENGAL CIVILIAN.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### BURMESE RAILWAYS.

The *Englishman* thinks that the Kiang-Hung line has several serious disadvantages. It would pass for some 400 or 500 miles through a most thinly peopled country, a country covered with what we might call primeval forest, and of so rugged a character as to induce the majority of the Yunnan traders to prefer the longer route



to Canton, rather than commit their goods to its perils. Then again its natural terminus, Maulmain, is inconveniently situated for the purposes of a trade of such vast proportions as that which the line would tap. In fact this line would have to contend with those physical obstacles which have hitherto prevented the efficient construction of a Grand Trunk Road between Arakan and the Irrawaddy valley, and which render the work of keeping up telegraphic communication between Calcutta and the seat of administration a matter of extremest difficulty. We might, therefore, set it aside for the present as impracticable. The choice of routes then lies between the valley of the Cambodia and that of the Irrawaddy, between Rangoon and Saigon. The distance to the Chinese marts in the case of the French settlement is greater; the belt of wild country to be traversed is also greater, and finally the sea voyage to Europe is both longer and more dangerous. We may safely say then that a railway starting from Rangoon would have all the chances of success in its favour. Such a railway has been proposed by Dr. Dawson, and supported by Colonels Fytche and Fraser. Dr. Dawson, in the first instance, would confine himself to the construction of the section of 180 miles between Rangoon and Prome, between two large centres of trade, the one having a population of 70,000 and the other of 24,000 souls. In deciding on the merits of these schemes it must be remembered that the valley of the Irrawaddy is the only really settled line of country, that it is rapidly increasing in wealth, and that its commercial wants are expanding year by year. A line between Rangoon and Prome would certainly pay, because it would minister to the wants of a population of a million and a quarter, already largely engaged in trade, and would offer advantages, which they do not now possess, to another million chafing under the rule of the King of Ava. Nor is this all, it would materially strengthen our military position in Burmah. At present if an outbreak were to occur, it would take some ten or twelve days for the Chief Commissioner to strengthen the frontier post of Thyet Myo, a period which the railway would abridge to the interval between sunrise and sunset. To estimate how greatly the power of re-enforcing Prome at a day's notice would add to our strength, we must bear in mind upon how frail a tenure the King holds his throne, and how hearty is the wish of his people for annexation. The engineering difficulties to be met with on the line from Rangoon to Prome are of a very unimportant nature. The whole country is an almost perfect level, and labour is plentiful. The only obstacle to be overcome, in fact, is the river Hlyne, which carries off the spill water of the Irrawaddy. The whole line of 180 miles might, it has been estimated, be constructed for a sum of one million sterling, and for this the projectors ask a guarantee. The Government ought to have little hesitation in granting such a concession to such a line, as the embankment of the railway would save a large tract of country from being flooded by the Irrawaddy, and might ultimately be used "in part of a general reclamation scheme for the country embraced between the Penling Creek to the south, Prome to the north, and the Irrawaddy and Hlyne rivers to the west and east."

#### INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Englishman* discourses on the effect which the large withdrawal of funds from India has on Indian finances, and the absence of all benefit to India in the arrangement by which immense sums are retained by the Secretary of State for India in London. Whatever the advantage may be to England, or still more, whatever influence it may give to the Secretary, or power it places in the hands of the British Cabinet, for evading the stringent firmness with which the House of Commons holds the purse of the nation, it is ruinous to India. That such a state of things should for a moment exist can only be explained by the indifference with which the House of Commons, the nation, and the press of England view all questions regarding India. If any one obtains a glimpse of the truth, it is a truth too unpleasant to ventilate. As the House of Commons once received the information that the debt to India for the Chinese war was still unsettled with a shout of sardonic laughter, so would the information be received that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must have more millions, because the Indian funds, hitherto at his command, were shut off from him. There is still another important question involved in this system of withdrawing from India every available rupee, to add to the immense balance in England. This is more local, but its effects are detrimental to the interests of India in a high degree. Whilst the Secretary of State is drawing on India, the Government is compelled to borrow money from its banker—that is to say, it is obliged to overdraw its account. When famines and droughts severely limit the income from revenue, and the necessity for feeding a starving population is imperative, the State has no other resource; the funds held in the Presidency Bank to meet the wants of commerce are withdrawn, whilst India has four millions sterling lying useless, so far as India is concerned, in London. The State is now compelled to overdraw its account with its banker in Calcutta to the extent of nearly two millions sterling to meet its absolute liabilities. The system is bad. We cannot accuse the Bank of Bengal of allowing every one and any one to overdraw their accounts as the Bombay Bank did. We cannot hint at the absence of commercial morality, but we must observe that the fault is the same. The principle is

as objectionable. Commerce has scarcely recovered from the severe blow of 1866, and in the last year, when a slow process of improvement had set in, the action of the Secretary of State for India paralysed all improvement. The Government being compelled to weaken the Presidency Bank by constant withdrawals of money, it followed that the slightest demand of the local banks or merchants on their deposits obliged the bank to raise its rates of interest. Consequently, we have it rapidly raising its rate of interest week after week from 6 to 9 per cent., filling merchants with tribulation, and causing all the improvement lately gained to be lost. All this mischief, this confusion and loss arises out of the system which we so strongly condemn; the system by which the Secretary of State retains the sinews of India in his own hands for purposes secret and discreditable to its supporters.

#### THE HORSE GUARDS AND THE LATE BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

The *Bombay Gazette* brings forward a grievance of no insignificant kind which the Bombay Artillery have long had to endure. Any one who will open the Army List will see a most singular sight. It will be found that the name of Major-general Sir William Coghlan remains a fixture under the head of the effective colonels in the list entitled "late Bombay." There he figures as a colonel, having the rank of colonel commandant; but if the inquirer turns to another page he will find the name of Sir William on the fixed establishment of major-generals. Consequently, he is a major-general, a colonel, and has the rank of colonel commandant of Artillery. Now, the retention of his name on the list of colonels, without benefiting that officer in the slightest degree, acts injuriously as a bar to promotion. There are six effective colonels, and this major-general is reckoned as one! Consequently, it follows that the non-removal of his name on his promotion to the rank of major-general has ever since arrested promotion in the lower ranks, and defrauded the veterans of the Bombay Artillery of that rise to which they had and have a right to look. Now the name of Sir William is retained on the list in defiance of the well-known Royal Warrant of June, 1864. There it is laid down that—"The Colonels of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian army, who had attained that rank previously to 18th Feb., 1861, will continue to rise to the rank of general officer in the Indian List; but when the last of such Colonels of Artillery or Engineers, as the case may be, is promoted to the rank of major-general, the promotion of officers in that branch of the service to the rank of general officer on the Indian list in each case shall cease." Now Sir William Coghlan is actually a major-general of April 14, 1863, and yet his name has been retained ever since on the list of Colonels R.A., "Late Bombay." We could understand why, as a matter of distinction, his name should remain as Colonel Commandant, but why it remains on the list of effective colonels requires explanation. Will the Major-General be eligible to command the 21st Brigade as an effective colonel when it lands in England? Perhaps the true explanation may be found in this little fact. If Sir William's name had been removed at the proper time Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch would have been senior to all the colonels of 1868 in the list of the old Royal Artillery; and if it had been removed a few weeks ago two lieutenant-colonels of the old Royal Artillery would have been passed over. Although, apparently, there is no objection to old Royal Artillery officers stepping over Indian veterans, there seems to be a marked objection to old Indians stepping over old Royals.

#### NATIVE TROOPS.

The *Som Prakash* refers to the question regarding native troops. The editor complains of their not having proper arms, as the European soldiers have. The Sepoys' "Brown Bess" is, in the writer's opinion, on a lower footing than the unseemly weapons of the frontier tribes. No ruler, like Sir John Lawrence, has so dishonoured India as to distrust her sons. It is owing chiefly to this that the Sepoy regiments are not better armed, or organised on a larger scale. Is it supposed that the English will be able to defend themselves with 60,000 European soldiers against the combined forces of Russia, and of those countries subjected by her? No! unless England can turn the natives of India to some account as soldiers, and place greater confidence in them, she will be unable to accomplish her purpose. Let England beware. For when she finds she has over-estimated her strength as compared with Russia, she will in vain look to Indians for help; for those who have been rendered powerless by their rulers, from a foolish fear of mutiny, will be in a poor condition to afford support.

#### COMPARATIVE VALUE OF NATIVE AND ENGLISH LIVES.

The *Samachar Chandrika* draws a comparison between the European and the Native as regards the light in which they appear to the Government. The editor believes the former class is without doubt the favourite, deducing his opinion from ostensible proofs, of which the following is the most forcible. "Two murders were committed at the Neigherries. In one, two European females were the unfortunate victims of the assassin; and the other two native females and a child. The reward offered for the detection of the perpetrator of the former was Rs. 200, and that of the latter Rs. 50. Now, we leave our readers to judge of the value of a native life in compari-

son with a European. On investigation it will be found to be as 6 : 1 :: European : Native. Is this not sufficient to show that partiality exists? We would advise the Government to abolish this distinction, for it cannot otherwise than generate evil. Now, the nineteenth century is at hand, and the eyes of the people have been opened to good and evil; so if the Government wish to instil loyalty into the minds of the subjects it behoves it to behave judiciously by destroying the offending distinction.

**THE BENGAL ARMY IN 1867.**—The average strength of the European troops was 34,603 men. In the months of November and December 6,000 were withdrawn, and in calculating the admissions and death-rates the returns of the first ten months only have been regarded. The average daily sick was 1,803, or 53 per 1,000. The admissions into hospital were 48,876, or an average of 1,412 per 1,000, showing a favourable result in comparison with former years. The deaths were in the proportion of 30.95 per 1,000, representing a loss of life greater than any that has occurred in any year since 1861, but explained by the occurrence of an epidemic of cholera. The total deaths numbered 1,071, and 479 of these were from cholera—that is, among the European troops. Last year it was noticed that the ratio of deaths among cases of dysentery had been very materially reduced; that, from having been 8.60 per cent, in 1859, it had gradually, and almost without any check, fallen to 4.19 in 1866. In 1867 the results were not so favourable, since for every hundred cases treated 5.33 died. The admissions from serious liver disease show a decrease of 8 per 1,000 as compared with the previous year. The admissions from fevers were 16,113, or 465 per 1,000, the same as in 1866. No less than 144 cases of delirium tremens, in a ratio of 4.2 per 1,000, were treated. The admissions from venereal disease were 166 per 1,000—a lower average than in any of the eight previous years; in fact, within that period the diminution has been one-half. In Oude the rate of admission was only 121 per 1,000. The loss by invaliding amounted to 47.28 per 1,000; somewhat less than in 1866. The total loss from invaliding and death together amounted, as regards the European army, to 78.23 per 1,000. The employment of soldiers on public works is favourably reported upon. In a wing of the 88th, out of 400 men of all ranks, there was not one case of illness for 29 consecutive days. The daily average sick during five months was only 0.42 per 1,000. The native army numbered 39,114 men; the deaths were at the rate of 16.77 per 1,000; the daily number 1,834, or 46 per 1,000. The native enjoyed a remarkably immunity from cholera as compared with the European troops; 240 cases occurred, and 184 of the attacked died. Fevers were very rife—29,100 admissions, or 744 per 1,000; the death-rate being 3.04. In the gaols there were 54,962 prisoners in 1867, or 2,500 less than in 1866. The sick-rate for these was 32 per 1,000; the death-rate 38.32, or 24 per 1,000 less than in 1866, and 72.49 less than in 1860. These are satisfactory results. The mortality and sickness from dysentery and diarrhoea are still large; 10,929 cases occurred in the year. Fever was abundantly present again.

**MILITARY.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) learn from the Punjab that a change in the disposition of troops in that province is under the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It is contemplated making the Peshawur Brigade an independent command, and moving the head-quarters of the division to Sydn-Bowlee. Nowshera is to have two regiments of the Indian army cantoned there; and at Jhelum there are to be three, unless, which is not improbable, the 29th N.I., *en route* to Jhelum, be directed to proceed to the new cantonment to be formed in the Salt Range as a support to Bunnoo. The garrison of Jhelum, in the course of the change about to be made, will likely enough fall under the command of the Brigadier commanding at Sealkote, and thus be removed from the command of the Major-General Commanding the Peshawur Division. —After the break-up of the Hazara Field Force, the 24th Punjab Native Infantry and two squadrons of the 9th Bengal Cavalry were retained in Hazara as a check on the tribes. This force has now been recalled, and will march, the cavalry to Rawul Pindiee, and the infantry to Meean Meer.—*Englishman*, Jan. 1.—The 26th Punjab Native Infantry having been released from quarantine at Mohana, Central India, were expected to reach Agra on 4th January.—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that a party of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders will be sent to work on the Dalhousie-road during the ensuing hot season, the Inspector-General of Hospitals having overcome Sir John Lawrence's persistent objection to the British soldiers leaving the plains.—Brigadier-General Maxwell, C.B., will complete his time of service on the Brigade Staff of the Army on the 24th inst., and will be succeeded by Colonel A.H. L. Wyatt, of her Majesty's 11th Foot.—*Englishman*.—Her Majesty's 77th Regiment, *en route* to Agra, were at Pindiee on the 25th Dec. The probable date of their arrival at Meean Meer is the 11th January.

**CASHMERE.**—We learn from *Indian Public Opinion* that the Maharajah of Cashmere, anxious that his eldest son should be rendered qualified for the task of governing, has recently intrusted him with special functions in the administration of his dominions. The lad has been put at the head of a Council of *Omeras*, comprising Wazir Poonnoo, Sirdar Utter Singh, and others, and it has been resolved that the decisions of the new council can only be reversed by the Maharajah himself.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

**CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.**—In Calcutta we have a number of very old people, and it is a wonder how well they stand the climate. One old lady paid the debt of nature on the 28th. She was called Mrs. Smith, and resided at the Water Gate, in Fort William. She was conscious to within an hour of her death, and had walked about the previous day, and attended service and taken the sacrament. She stated that she was born on Michaelmas Day, 1770, and was consequently in her ninety-ninth year. Though pretending to be poor, and living on the offertory funds, she had more than seven hundred rupees concealed amongst her clothes. She had been through the campaign in Egypt and the Pindaree War, and had been twice wounded. As she has lived for many years under an assumed name, no one knows anything about her. Her name was Agnes, and she called herself Smith. A correspondent of the *Englishman*, some short time ago, mentioned that there were 103 European and East Indian pensioners on the funds of St. John's Church, whose united ages amount to 6,664 years, giving an average of sixty-four years and eight months each. The eldest is ninety-two and the youngest twenty-eight years. Say what people may, Calcutta is not the worst station by many in India, as I can testify, having been nearly all over the country. Those who decry it live in filthy neighbourhoods, or are interested in abusing it. I do not believe that any one death has taken place amongst the military attributable in any way to the unhealthiness of Calcutta, and that is saying a great deal.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

**FUTTEHGHURH, Dec. 28.**—The companies of the 41st quartered here will shortly proceed to join head quarters at Agra, their places to be taken by a detachment of the 105th Foot from Dinapore. The stay of the 41st has been but short, viz, since the end of October, and the sudden departure of the officers and men is much regretted by all the residents of this station. What an endless moving of troops has been going on, without any object, as far as lookers on can discover, and causing serious expense and inconvenience to officers and soldiers; this will, however, perhaps be attended with eventual benefit in so far as it may bring about a consideration on the part of Government of the whole subject of the needless moving of troops; the matter is not so very simple, as the relief is now very much regulated by the military authorities in London, who are not likely to care how people ten thousand miles off are affected by their orders. This is one of the many troubles brought about by that job-muddle business known as the amalgamation. Old Indians, a class who are fast disappearing from the scene, say that prior to the annexation of the Punjab, corps could reckon almost with certainty upon remaining three years at a station; if this was possible *then*, why not *now*? Some rain fell on the 17th; it was a heavy drizzle rather than rain, and not a drop has fallen since. The dearthness of grain continues to be the subject of much complaint, but there is not a famine here; still the present rates cannot but weigh heavily upon people having small incomes whether fixed or fluctuating. It has been suggested that some relief works should be set on foot, for the benefit of those who are able and willing to work but cannot get work; and also that something should be done for those unable to work; the latter class seem to be legion here as elsewhere; how they keep body and soul together is a puzzle.

**BUNDEECUND, Dec. 29.**—We cannot sufficiently thank Providence for sending down the longed-for rain, which I believe has to all intents and purposes been adequate to the necessities of the season; though rather a day after the fair, yet I think it is better late than never, for the fields that were, owing to the timidity of the owners, lying uncultivated for want of sap, have derived no advantage whatever, that being the share of the cultivated ones only, whose crops were being scorched for want of rain, which I cannot say has been so very welcome to every one, as I have just learnt that a bunneah, who had during the drought purchased a very large quantity of grain, has lost his wits and is now on his road to a lunatic asylum, because a day after his large investment in grain a copious shower of rain reduced the exorbitant rates at which he had made his large purchase. Mr. Lang, the Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie, is on a visit to Lucknow, whither he has gone to spend the Christmas vacation. Some of the police subordinates have, I understand, come to grief at an adjacent station, and are candidates for admission into No. 1 Chowringhee. A trio of three colonels was assembled a short time back at Orai in the Jaloun district, consisting of Colonels Lloyd, the Commissioner, Ternan, Deputy-Commissioner, and Swiney, Superintendent of Police, for the purpose of devising some feasible plan to afford relief to sufferers from the drought, and while thus deliberating on the *pros* and *cons* of the question and thinking how to relieve others, they were themselves relieved of the task by a timely shower. Colonel Ternan left the district on the 23rd ultimo on a month's leave, his duties being taken over by Mr. J. Alone, Assistant Commissioner, who is, I believe, out in the interior of the district with the Commissioner and Colonel Swiney. Smallpox is raging most furiously in several parts of Bundelcund, its results being mostly fatal.

**MEERUT, Dec. 30.**—For days back the clouds have been threatening. Full and dark have they been, with every appearance of a speedy disposition to empty themselves, but as usual have cleared away before sunset, leaving behind them prospects of disappointment. Had I written two days ago I would have assured you that Meerut was expecting to be deluged every moment. Indeed I never was so much disappointed; every moment seemed to bring the clouds closer, and the sullen appearance of the heavens, the density of the atmosphere, and the perfect stillness that prevailed, combined to help us into the belief that more rain than was wished for would fall and spoil the expectations of the agriculturists. With all those symptoms, however, only half-a-dozen drops or so fell, and in fifteen minutes' time every thing above and below became as bright as ever. The military have temporary accession to their strength by the arrival from Dinapore of the 105th Regt. A fortnight ago five companies of them reached this and camped behind the station cemetery; the other five have since arrived, and the whole regiment is now comfortably housed; whilst the 3rd Buffs have moved into camp and are making preparations to leave this station by the 2nd or 3rd proximo by train for Umballa, where it is expected they will make a stay of two or three months, owing I suppose to the scarcity prevailing in the districts through which they are to pass *en route* to Dugshai. The 105th to all appearance seem a well-behaved body of men. Time, however, will show what they are, and whether any of them will give us cause to complain. The 3rd Buffs have the regret of all who have had anything to do with them. Their departure from the station will be very much felt, for, with very few exceptions, their conduct during their short stay here has been the very best. Both officers and men have, by their kindly intercourse and social disposition, earned the goodwill of the station, and, go where they will, each one will have our warmest and hearty wishes for his welfare and happiness.

**ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.**—It has surely been raining somewhere to the west, for the weather here has again become delightfully cold. The sky has been quite clear for the last few days, and all hopes of the "Magh" rains have been given up. The Central Famine Relief Committee has met twice since its appointment; at the last meeting the report of the honorary secretary to the effect that he had issued circular letters directing the formation of local committees, and that the suggestions of the previous meeting had been carried out, was heard; other members were enrolled, and suggestions made regarding returns of fall of rain and prices current being called for weekly from districts; it was also suggested by a native member that native noblemen and gentlemen be addressed individually for assistance. I am glad to find that the Municipal Commissioners have abolished octroi duty on grain, and in its stead have imposed a "wheel tax." If I am not mistaken, the residents of the new civil station fought very hard some time ago for the introduction of this tax in lieu of a "site tax" that the then Commissioners contemplated imposing, but with very little effect. It appears that the present non-official members are of a different type, for I am told that the official members again proposed a sort of "house tax," but the proposal was rejected. By the way, how is it that an account current of the municipal fund is not published every month in the local paper? We pay all manner of taxes, but do not know how our hard earned money is disposed of. The Government should insist on this being done, for there is scarcely any check on the expenditure incurred by the Commissioners, and the way business is done by them is not altogether satisfactory, for I have reason to believe that the more independent members are often browbeaten if they oppose any motion put forward by the official members; at all events the fact of the "officials" always having the majority on their side on account of the native members who simply "obey orders," renders the "non-officials" almost useless to their electors. Mr. Baly, I hear, is to be the Archdeacon for Allahabad. I am glad of this election, as Mr. Baly is a good, pious man.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL** on the 7th January reduced its rates 1 per cent. all round.

**RANGOON.**—Mr. Housman, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Recorder of Rangoon.

**CHOLERA.**—The Calcutta papers state that cholera of a severe type has broken out in Tirhoot and Mozufferpore.

**DELHI.**—We learn from the *Mofussilite* of the 31st Dec. that the small-pox epidemic at Delhi was abating, and that there was no sickness in the garrison.

**CIVIL.**—The *Pioneer* believes that Colonel H. Daly, C.B., will succeed Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., as agent of the Governor-General in Central India.

**ACCIDENT TO MAJOR DELANE.**—We regret to learn from the *Pioneer* that Major George Delane, commanding the Viceroy's body-guard, has met with a severe accident at Calcutta; the buggy in which he was driving being upset, he was thrown out and his arm broken; the bone has, however, been set, and Major Delane is progressing favourably.

**WE (Englishman)** are informed that Mr. R. B. Chapman will be succeeded in the Presidency Division by Mr. Rivers Thompson, and that Mr. H. Bell, Magistrate of Nuddea, will officiate for Mr. Thompson, as Legal Remembrancer.

**INDIGO.**—The Statistical Department, after having allowed indigo to stand at Rs. 160 for some time, have now raised its value to Rs. 300 per maund. This will make a difference of over a million sterling in the estimated value of our exports.

**RANGOON.**—The Rangoon papers announce the death of Mr. Thomas Warner, a well-known advocate in that city. They also speak of the likelihood of Captain Sladen leaving Mandalay on sick leave. Captain Watson, now Deputy-Commissioner at Shoaygyeen, will act for him.

**TRADE AT PALAMPORE.**—The Yarkundi traders at the late Palampore Fair offered for sale gold, musk, live yaks, Bokhara silk corahs, China grass, nettle fibre, Hilt ponies, nutmegs, cinnamon, rhubarb, and woollen cloths. They bought 40,000 lbs. of green tea at an average price of Rs. 1.5 per lb. The next fair in March will, it is anticipated, prove very successful.

**KANGRA.**—A report on the Kangra Valley shows how much a little care on the part of Government for the interests of the planter will smooth over the difficulties between planters and ryots, and dispose both parties to be conciliatory. The report states that there are 8,910 acres in the valley held by 32 planters, and of this area no less than 3,786 acres are under tea.

**CANNING COLLEGE.**—We learn from Lucknow that the students of the Canning College there have put in a good appearance at the University examination. Of twenty sent up to the entrance sixteen have passed—four being first class. Of the three who went in for the first arts, all passed. This result is most favourable, and very creditable to the principal and professor of the institution.

**WATERWORKS IN THE PUNJAB.**—We are told that the long contemplated works for diverting the waters of the River Beas into the channel of the Barce Doab Canal are about to be, if not already, commenced. These waters will add very considerably to the power of the canal (on which, we are also told, navigation is soon to become a fact), and extend its valuable operations to the lower parts of the Doab, now, or at least some of them, perfect types of "howling wildernesses."

**DOING DUTY.**—The *Pioneer* tells rather a good story of the late frontier campaign. As a guard was being marched past two officers for picket duty, one of them observed that a soldier had his gun ready capped and on full cock, and suggested to the other, to whose regiment he belonged, that the man would most likely do mischief to himself or some of his comrades. His friend's reply was—"Full cock is it? Ah! That's nothing to do with me you know; I'm only doing duty with the regiment!" So much for the interest officers under the present system possess in the soldiers they command.

**THE VAGRANCY BILL.**—All the political officers who have been consulted are in favour of the introduction of the proposed Bill "to Provide against European Vagrancy." Those most qualified to judge of the evil effects produced on native and European interests in the interior by the spread of European vagrancy are of opinion that the enactment is calculated to afford a practical remedy to the present state of things. It appears that some States in Central India are very subject to visitations from the class of persons whom it is the object of the Bill to check and reform.—*Pioneer.*

**CASHMERE AND ITS CUSTOMS' OFFICERS.**—Dr. Cayley concludes his report for the month of November as follows. That is the last month of the trading season, and there will be little or nothing doing for the next six months:—"I have brought to the notice of the Cashmere Government," he says, "numerous complaints against the robberies and extortions practised in the Cashmere Customs' offices, and in every case redress has been given, and the offenders are to be punished. The evil is, however, so great and so universal, that nothing short of the most complete reform in the whole system of levying duties in Cashmere will eradicate it. The effects are that trade is now all driven from the Cashmere to other routes, and the Maharajah's interests chiefly suffer."

**THE MAHARAJAH OF JOUDPORE.**—The Maharajah Tukht Shigh of Joudpore at last, it is said, recognises the danger which threatens his throne, and shows a disposition to abandon the influence of slave girls for the advice of wise men. So protracted and fierce has been the feud between him and his nobles that it would have been vain to expect any good result from direct negotiations. The mediation of British officers has accordingly been invoked, and it is probable that Colonel Keatinge and Colonel Brooke are by this time on the spot. They have a difficult task before them, for though the Thakoors have real grievances to complain of, it is none the less apparent that many of them have purposely ignored their duty to their suzerain, have encroached on his lands, and whilst calling for justice to themselves have omitted to accord it to their own people. If an honest reconciliation can be effected, and the evil of following up famine and pestilence with the sword be avoided, there will be great reason for thankfulness. Both parties have an interest in coming to terms, seeing that the continuance of the present state of affairs suggests the loss of his position to the Maharajah and the cost and indignity of intervention to his subjects.—*Friend of India.*

**EXECUTION OF MEER HAJEE.**—The convict Meer Hajee was executed at Delhi on Tuesday, the 29th Dec., at 8 o'clock A.M., in front of the Lahore gate of the city, facing the apartments which were the scene of the murders of Captain Douglas and others in 1857, for which he suffered death. The prisoner was brought from jail to the place of execution about 7.30 A.M. under a strong police guard, and was apparently quite unconcerned; he mounted the scaffold with a firm step; while the rope was being adjusted he muttered in a low voice, "Brethren, remember your kulma," and then repeated in the same low tone two or three times "La Illa," &c., &c., soon after which the drop fell, and all was over, almost without a struggle. After hanging the usual time the body was made over to the friends of the convict. The execution was not attended with any sign of disorder. The crowd, which appeared to be composed chiefly of Hindoos, behaved with the greatest decorum. We are sorry to learn that there were a number of European children in the crowd of spectators. A gentleman was so overcome by the scene of something else, that when he first caught sight of the culprit on the scaffold he fell down in a sort of fainting fit.

**THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER.**—Heavy rain, we learn from an Agra contemporary, has fallen at Jhelum. Rain commenced to fall on Christmas night, and it continued to fall heavily the whole of the following day. Grain had risen to a high price; it is said, however, that the local grain dealers have supplies in abundance stored in their granaries, which possibly will be speedily opened now.—A correspondent in Oude writes to a contemporary:—"We have had a couple of days' shooting some miles in the interior. The country is in a deplorable state; not a drop of water. Herbage there is hardly any, and not a vestige of cultivation. Game very scarce and very wild. Lots of grey wolves knocking about, but at a safe distance."—A good fall of rain occurred at Lahore on the 25th December, and there was every appearance of a week's rain. It fell pretty heavily for about eight hours over a large tract of country, but was not enough to penetrate far into the burnt-up soil. It will no doubt, remarks the *Delhi Gazette*, be of service so far as to increase the food for cattle.—The *Mafussilite* (Delhi) says that, "the mortality amongst the cattle in a district close by amounts to no less than thirty thousand head." The principal cause of this heavy loss was the scarcity of fodder and water; and it is believed the worst has yet to come.—According to the *Pioneer*, Gwalior, and Central India generally, is spared the suffering which prevails so intensely in Rajpootana and parts of the North West. There is abundance of grain stored up, though of course the price has risen very considerably. The great anxiety is, lest if no rain should shortly fall, the wells should fail, and the cultivation dependant on well irrigation be suspended.—The *Englishman's* Hyderabad correspondent, writing on the 16th December, says that the Madras monsoon has been a total failure, as far as the country about Hyderabad is concerned. The prospects of the country are, therefore, gloomy.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29. Roodee, Davis, Liverpool; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay.—30. The Lord Warden, Smith, London; Gondola, Barron, East London.—31. James Livesey, Harvey, Liverpool.—Jan. 1. M. M. Peter, Greatorex, Masulipatam; Buckia Letchumy, Rowland, Masulipatam; Khandeish, Storey, Liverpool; str. Himalaya, Lewis, Madras.—2. Str. Sattara, Beyts, Madras; str. Coringa, Ewart, Akyab; Jorgen Bruhn, Bruhn, Liverpool; D. Draper, Harding, Liverpool; Lincoln, Wilks, London.—3. Accrington, Christie, Mauritius; Flying Foam, Christianson, Liverpool.—4. Str. Kurrachee, Cothor, Moulmein; Pere de Famille, Guilleman, Bordeaux.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Gondola.—From East London.—Messrs. P. Dobie, P. H. England.  
Per The Lord Warden.—From London.—Mrs. and Miss Boxley, Mr. and Mrs. Cutcheth, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. Wynne, Miss Nightingale, Miss Potts, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Prowe, Mr. Herklots, Mr. Anthony and two children, Mrs. Norris and five children, Mrs. Smith, Miss Anthony, Miss Norris, Messrs. Cutler (two), Mr. Staner, Mr. Woodruffe.  
Per str. Himalaya.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Adj. Nelson, Lieut. and Qrmer. Williams, Dr. Cleasland, Dr. and Mrs. Wikeley and two children.  
Per str. Sattara.—From Madras.—Lieut. col. Hunter and three children, Lieut. Watson.  
Per str. Coringa.—From Akyab.—Mr. W. M. Bourke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hart, Mr. T. Hutchinson, Mr. T. F. Bevan, Mr. J. Miller.  
Per Accrington.—From Mauritius.—Mr. and Mrs. Renand and child, Mr. and Mrs. McLochin and two children.  
Per str. Kurrachee.—From Moulmein.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Mr. J. Malins.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30. Str. Abyssinia; City of Niugpo, Dominion, Gazelle, Formosa, Northern Queen.—31. Henry Handley, Berkeley Castle.—Jan. 1. Arima, Natolia.—2. Str. Burmah; Unrivalled.—3. Eastern Star, Marlborough.—4. Cutch Merchant.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For Madras.—Mrs. H. Kenny. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and two children, Major S. B. Cookson, Mr. W. N. Eddis, Mr. H. Lathbury, Col. J. Smith. For Southampton.—Col. and Mrs. Baugh and infant, Mr. Bloomfield, Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. J. Brock, Capt. Porteous.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 4, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½	Ra. 94 0 to 94 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 8 to 94 12
5 per Cent. P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 109	103 12 to 104 0
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114	112 10 to 112 12
6 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104	108 8 to 109 12

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11½ to 1 11 13-16
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1 11 15-16

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	100 to 102
Assam Tea Company ...	200	150 to 200
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1740 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	9 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobiler (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	575 to 600
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	540 to —
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 75
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	190 to 195
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	20 to 22
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	240 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	192½ to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	123 to 125
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	440 to 450
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	140 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	11½ to 12
Peoples Bank of India... ..	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	282½ to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	70 to —
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	587½ to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	67 ex div.
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 5 0 to £20 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 5 0 to 2 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 5 0 to 2 7 6	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0	2 10 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**LADY NAPIER.**—It is said that Lady Napier (of Madras) accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Napier, will return to England in March, and make a sojourn there for a few months.

**LORD NAPIER'S MOVEMENTS.**—Lord Napier (says the *Deccan Herald*) is shortly to proceed on a tour of inspection through the southern Mahratta country, from whence he will go direct to Mahabaleshwur, so that Poonaites may not expect to see his lordship till June next.

**MAJOR FRASER.**—Major Hastings Fraser, of the Madras Sappers, has, we learn from the *Madras Mail*, been appointed Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, vice Briggs promoted. Major Fraser is the author of the interesting work entitled "The Nizam: Our Faithful Ally."

**THE ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.**—We hear that the accounts of the late Maharajah of Mysore have now been nearly all settled. Some 6,000 dependants of that open-handed but deluded Prince have been pensioned off. Some have received full pensions, others half, others gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service. The gratuities alone amount, we believe, to about two and a half lakhs, and altogether some six lakhs have been spent on those who were in the service of the Maharajah. The Government of India left the settlement of these accounts to Mr. Bowring and Major Elliott, who have done their work expeditiously and in a manner that appears to have given satisfaction even to the pensioners themselves.—*Madras Mail*.

**FAILURE OF CROPS IN SOUTH ARCOT.**—The state of the crops in South Arcot is reported as being "as bad as could be," owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. Almost all the tanks in the inland Taluq are already dry, and most of the paddy and late dry crops are reported "shavy." The collector has, we are informed, stayed all collection of "khists" in the Trinomaly Taluq, and heavy remissions will doubtless be necessary to enable the people to tide over another season of want and high prices. Unless we have a late fall of rain, as has sometimes occurred in January, there is little doubt that this season will in the eastern districts prove worse than the last, the distress being of course enhanced by two, or we might say, three bad years following in succession. There is, we are glad to hear, one saving clause as far as South Arcot is concerned, namely, that in the adjoining district of Salem the crops are, as a rule, good. We should like to hear how many of the irrigation schemes proposed last year have been sanctioned; and of these what percentage have been completed or even put in hand.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 26.



**THE ARRIVAL OF EARL MAYO AT MADRAS.**—Earl and Countess Mayo arrived at Madras on Saturday evening, Jan. 2. The *Coromandel*, in which the Viceroy elect and his suite sailed from Bombay, arrived at Beylore at dusk on the evening of the 1st, and it was dark when the illustrious passengers landed. They were received by Lord Napier, who had come thither to welcome them. Lord Napier having presented a few gentlemen to the Earl, the party dined at the Railway-station Hotel, and at ten o'clock left for Madras in a special train. At Salem, where the train arrived at six o'clock, there was a halt of an hour and a quarter, and the Earl, who, it will be remembered, viewed part of the Ghaut scenery on his way to Poona from the locomotive, got on the engine at Mullapooram and continued there till the train arrived at Samulputty. After various stoppages the train arrived at Madras at 4 55 P.M. on the 2nd January. The station was decorated with flags, scrolls, and mottoes, and the platform was covered with red cloth. The party was received with respectful silence by those who had assembled to witness their arrival. Besides the European gentlemen present on the platform were Muziz-ood-dowlah Bahadoor, second son of his Highness the Nabob of Arcot (who had with him his sons), and Oomduh-ood-dowlah Bahadoor, another son of the Nabob, and a number of other native gentlemen. Lord Napier presented the sons of the Nabob and the principal members of the Madras Government to the Earl and Countess. After a short stay at the railway terminus, the party drove off to Government-house, the guard of honour presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem. The streets from the station to Government-house had been rendered as pretty as it was possible to make them, by having the roads well watered, several of the houses newly whitewashed, and triumphal arches and other decorations in different places. The road for some distance from the station was lined by the Madras Volunteers, and troops lined the remainder of the way to Government-house-bridge. The party reached Guindy park shortly before seven o'clock. Arrangements had been made for the holding of a levee by Earl Mayo during his visit to Madras, but his lordship intimated, as at Bombay, that "he deemed it more consistent with the respect due to the present Viceroy that all presentations of an official character should be deferred until after his installation at Calcutta," and so the projected levee was countermanded. The Earl and Countess left Madras for Calcutta at daylight on the morning of January 7.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27. Sir Robert Seppings, Coates, London; King Harold, Murray, Glasgow.  
—Jan. 3. P. and O. str. Mongolia, Stewart, Galle.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Love, Mr. R. C. and Mrs. Pye, Mr. J. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Sumner, Mr. G. A. Fairweather, Mr. W. Munro, Mr. D. Cochran, Mr. E. Gowan, Mr. F. Rees, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. W. Howard, Mr. W. Atterbury, Mr. J. Betts, Miss J. Christie, Mr. W. H. West, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. E. Best, Mr. J. Dalziel, Mr. W. Donaldson, Mr. T. Wilkie, Mrs. Clark and four children, Mr. F. Rolls, Mr. J. M. Ruddle, Mrs. Falls, Mr. R. McLeisch, Mrs. Walsh and three children, Miss Hubbard, Mr. H. M. Roberts, Mr. G. T. Shalloo, Miss F. Sanders, Mr. J. Phillip, Mr. C. W. Robertson, Mrs. Moore, Rev. J. and Mrs. Trafford, Miss Robinson, Miss Brice, Mr. Graham, Ensign D. Cooper, Ensign C. S. Whitehill, Mr. W. Coard, Ensign H. Franco, Mr. S. E. Radcliffe, Mr. Wintle, Mr. H. C. Halkett, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. F. Curtis, Mrs. Sandys. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Paul, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn and three children, Miss Fullerton, Mrs. Mazuchelli, Miss Wilson, Major Ogilvie, Mrs. Mills and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lockie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fraser, Miss Nicholas, Mr. Sneed, Mrs. Wood, Capt. Taylor, Mr. W. Hailles, Col. and Mrs. Thuillier and child, Mr. E. Garside, Mr. C. Simpson, Miss Lawrie. From SUZ.—Mr. Demetriadi, Mr. Farger. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Davies, Mr. Hay, Mr. S. P. Johns. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Gray, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. G. Johnstone. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. A. Brookes, Mr. J. W. Jackson, Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Moss, Mr. G. Elliot. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. C. S. Highmoor, Major and Mrs. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Lawson, Capt. Ogilvie, Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers and child, Hon. L. C. Innes, Mr. J. S. Symons, Lieut. Chambers. From SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert, Major Hutchins. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Macfadyen, Mr. Pater. From PENANG.—Lieut. Robson.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28. Str. Himalaya, Lewis, Calcutta.—29. Str. Satara, Calcutta.—30. Decide, —, Cocanada.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Case and child, Mr. H. Weir, Mr. Richardson, Hon. G. H. Taylor, Miss Rundall.

## Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 4, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 0½
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 11½

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	55 to 55½
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1850	14 to 14½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1850-57	8½ pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1812-13	13½
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... .. each Rs. 10-8-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Indigo, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

## Bombay.

### THE COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, has forwarded to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce a statement, dated December 12, showing the area under cotton cultivation this season. The cotton-growing tract of the Central Provinces, as most people know, is the country lying south of the Sautpoora range, between that range and the River Wurdah, including the Nagpore, Chandah, and Wurdah districts. Much of the cotton grown there is taken up for consumption by the looms of the Nagpore, Chandah, and Bhundara districts, yet it is from that quarter that the chief exports are made. The Jubbulpore division includes the hilly districts of Seonee and Mundlah. The area sown with cotton there is small, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac thinks, hardly likely to increase. Famous as the country along the Nerbudda and the Raepore division is for its grain crops, there has for a few years been a tendency to extend the cultivation of cotton in the tracts to the eastward. The exports, however, are still small. During the present season there are 662,129 acres under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces, viz., 293,359 acres in the Jubbulpore division, 96,886 in the Nerbudda division, 200,257 in the Chutteesgurh division, and 560 in the Godavery district. The Nagpore cotton goes to the markets in the Wurdah district, Hingunghat, Deolee, and Arvee, where the local consumption is considerable; and a large quantity was last year despatched to the North-West Provinces. The Jubbulpore and Nerbudda cotton now comes to Bombay, by way of Khundwah. That of Chutteesgurh goes partly to Cuttack, *via* Sumbulpore, and partly to Mirzapore across the hills.

These returns correspond pretty nearly, says Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with those of last season. It is noteworthy, however, that in the great cotton-growing tract of these provinces, the Wurdah district, where the Hingunghat cotton is grown, an increase of upwards of 18,000 acres is shown. The districts of the Chutteesgurh division also show an increase, but this, he thinks, is chiefly attributable to more accurate statistics consequent on the advance of the land revenue settlement in these districts, rather than to any considerable extension of the cultivation. Taking the cultivated area of the Central Provinces at 15,205,760 acres, cotton occupies about 5 per cent. of the cultivated land, its stronghold being still the Wurdah district, where upwards of 40 per cent. of the land reserved for the autumn harvest is sown with this crop.

Turning now to the Berars, we find that there are in these provinces 1,156,192 acres under cotton cultivation, very nearly the same as last year. The cotton of East Berar is taken to Oomrawuttee and Karinjah; and some portion finds its way to the markets beyond the Wurdah. The cotton of West Berar goes to the markets of Khangaum and Akote.

With regard to the prospects of the crops, drought has told more or less on them throughout the Central Provinces. Want of rain has, however, been but little felt throughout the Wurdah district, where Hingunghat is chiefly grown, and the crop there is much superior to that of last season. In the Berars the drought has reduced the crop below the average. Captain Huddleston, the Deputy Commissioner of Akola, writes: "Last year I estimated the yield per acre at 80 lbs. of cotton. But in parts of the district, where the soil is very light or where the position of the fields is on high land, some injury has resulted from the very small rain fall during the last rains. The best cotton ground in the district has not indeed suffered to any extent, although the out-turn from inferior soil will be below the average. I have lately seen fields where the cotton plant is but fifteen inches high, with a yield hardly one-fourth of the usual produce, and others, where it is not even worth while to pick the apology for cotton on the plants. This is, however, quite exceptional, and if the yield be taken at 75 lbs. per acre all round, which is five pounds less than last year's estimate, the whole district out-turn will be 30,000,000 lbs., or taking the Bombay candy at 784 lbs., about 40,000 candies."

In Booldana the crop on black soil is doing well; that on hard soil is not very promising. In Ellichpore and Oomrawuttee the crop is exceedingly good. Speaking with reference to the crops generally, Mr. Rivett-Carnac concludes by stating that "the cotton sown after the first burst of rain, which fell more than a fortnight earlier than usual, has not felt the want of the latter rains so much, but I fear that the cotton which was not put into the ground until July must be more or less affected by the drought. Luckily, however, the cotton sown late bore but a small proportion to the whole crop."

### STATION TALK.

NEEMUCH, Dec. 29.—The detachment of the Royals from Nusseerabad came into camp on the morning of Christmas-day. It consisted of Captain Teal and Ensign Kennedy, with the head-quar-



ters of the two companies to be formed out of the detachment already here, two at Nusseerabad having been broken up for this purpose. They brought with them the arms for the men here, so that now the protection offered by the presence of European infantry in the station is no longer a sham. A corresponding detachment leaves this for Nusseerabad next week. They were to have gone earlier, but there is an old order to the effect that except in cases of emergency troops are not to be marched during Christmas week. It cannot be said that we are at all bigoted in our religion up here, for on Christmas-eve more than a dozen officers, including our Brigadier, attended midnight mass at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at the special request of the Rev. Father Mariannes, R. C. C. The next day, also, I observed that the only Catholic officer we have in the station—I hope he will excuse my mentioning him—returned the compliment by being present at the Protestant church during mid-day service. The way in which the altar in the Catholic Church was “dressed” (that is the correct term, I believe), excited some surprise, as one does not usually see anything so handsome in up-country stations, and in this place until very lately there was not even a priest, the Roman Catholics having to be content with flying visits three or four times a-year from the Nusseerabad chaplain. The way in which the service was conducted, also, was remarkably good, owing to the co-operation of a number of the Christians in the band of the 28th N. I. The next day one had an opportunity of observing the result of the combined labours of several fair hands for some days past in the decorations of the English Church, and very pretty and tastefully executed they were, though I don’t know what that stern anti-ritualist, the late “John of Bombay,” would have said about the numerous repetitions of the cross that one perceived.

AHMEDNUGGER, Dec. 31.—Our little station (which, since the departure of the Dragoons, and the exit into the districts of the civilians, has been almost deserted) will soon resume its usual lively and gay appearance. The first detachment of the 3rd Hussars comes in to-morrow, being followed after a couple of days’ interval by a second—the headquarters (which will be the last) coming in about a week’s time. The regiment comes out very strong in officers (having upwards of thirty with it), and I hear there will, in consequence, be a great paucity of houses. It has often struck me how strange it must appear to a casual observer, that while Government is spending lacs of rupees (and very wisely, too,) in providing every possible description of comfort and barrack accommodation for the soldiers, the officers have to shift for themselves the best way they can, and in many cases have to crowd three or four together into a wretched bungalow rented at an exorbitant rate; while on the other hand their men are marching into a cantonment, find barracks, furniture, &c., and everything ready for them. The want of suitable accommodation for officers, which is increasing daily, owing to landlords contenting themselves with patching up instead of properly repairing the houses they make such an enormous profit out of, has been so often noticed in the public press that it is almost needless for me to recur to the subject here, but it is to be hoped that some day the authorities (whoever they may be) will have the necessity forced upon them of building suitable houses for officers, which they could afford to rent as well as to live comfortably in. The expected arrival of so many cavalry officers has caused a great rise in the horse market as regards Ahmednuggur, and every one who possesses an animal with four legs expects to get at least four figures for the same! There are horses of all kinds for sale here—good, bad, and indifferent; so at all events there will be a variety to choose from.

RAJCOLE, Jan. 1.—We are now in the height of the cold weather. The thermometer at six in the morning stands at 58 deg. and at mid-day at 65 deg. By letter received from some of the attendants of the chiefs of this province now at Broach it would appear that they enjoyed themselves well, and were heartily pleased with the reception given them by his Excellency the Governor. Some of these chiefs and Kooors must have cut pretty figures, the Koor of Joonaghur especially. The address of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to the chiefs of Kattywar appears most appropriate, and it is to be hoped they will profit by it, and bring themselves to remove the heavy load of oppression which they are causing thousands of their subjects to bear, solely through their apathy and indifference. These chiefs to be known must be seen in their own province—they are at home here, and an observant eye will not find it difficult to read the stuff of which each one is composed. We expect a gathering on or about the 18th, and it would be worth the while of such gentlemen as can afford the time and expense to pay us a flying visit. I am not yet acquainted with all the fun that is to come off, but shall inquire and furnish you with a programme in a day or two.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, the newly-appointed Governor of South Australia, left Bombay for Agra en route to Calcutta on Monday, the 4th January.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The Convocation for conferring degrees in connection with the University of Bombay was to take place on the afternoon of the 12th January.

COTTON.—The cotton shipped from the port of Bombay during the month of November last amounted to 9,328,911 lbs., or a little over 11,899 candies, valued at Rs. 29,92,084.

KURRACHEE.—Owing to the expansion of trade in Kurrachee the Government of India (says the *Indian Daily News*) has sanctioned the establishment of a bonded warehouse at that port, and has authorised the engagement of the building belonging to the Scinde Press Company for the purpose.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—His Excellency the Governor has notified his intention of giving a cup, value Rs. 200, to be shot for at the meeting of the Rifle Association of Western India.—Townley Filgate, Esq., Captain Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has stated his intention of giving a cup, value Rs. 100, to be shot for by volunteers only.

A BOMBAY CELEBRITY.—We regret to announce the death, yesterday morning, of Mr. Cullianjee Sewjee, at his garden-house, Matunga, after about a fortnight’s illness. Cullianjee was an intelligent and enterprising man, and although unlettered, had risen by the force of character to the rank of the prince of native contractors in Bombay. He had reached a good old age, and married more than one wife, but leaves behind him no child to inherit his reputed great wealth.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 9.

AHMEDABAD.—We are given to understand that the constitution of Rev. Taylor, of the Irish Mission, is so broken down by his uncommon labours in the field he has chosen that he intends to proceed to England for a change of air in a short time. The mission-school at Ahmedabad is mainly indebted to him for its present prosperity, and he has conferred a great obligation upon the scholars of Guzerat by his elaborate grammar of the Guzerathi language, which, with all its shortcomings, promises to be the best text-book for some years to come. We hope this kind-hearted gentleman will soon return to our shores in better health to continue his useful career.—*Guzerat Mitra*.

MUSCAT.—By the steamship *Mahratta*, Captain Scott, which arrived at Bombay on the 1st January, we learn that affairs continue quiet at Muscat, though Azan-bin-Ghes is enforcing his supremacy with no mild hand, and the people do not seem to acquire any love for his rule. Syud Salim was at Bunder Abbas when the *Mahratta* left, and it was expected that he would make an early attempt to regain his throne, it being reported that he had some three or four thousand followers ready for an attack on Muscat. The Vizier was on a visit to Bushire, and it had been arranged that he should sail as a passenger in the *Mahratta* to Bunder Abbas, there to see the ex-Sultan. He was, however, too late in returning, and so lost his passage.—*Bombay Gazette*.

“AS DRUNK AS A LORD.”—On Saturday last a European, who called himself Lord George Gordon, was placed before Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, and charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in Breach Candy-road on New Year’s-day. It appears that on the morning of Friday a native policeman found Lord George Gordon lying drunk on the Girgaum-road, and had him taken to the chowkey close by. Lord George had nothing to urge in defence, and only requested his worship to send him to Tanna. In convicting him of the offence named, his worship reminded the prisoner that he was not unknown to him; but as it was about thirteen years since he (the prisoner) was brought before him at Tanna on a similar charge, he would only order the ordinary fine on this occasion, but he warned Lord George Gordon not to come before him again. He was fined half a rupee.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 9.

THE “ST. ABBS.”—The question of the captivity in Somali land of any survivors of the crew of the *St. Abbs* has received a somewhat singular turn by the deposition before Captain Goodfellow, First Assistant Resident at Aden, of Hajee Othman bin Abdalla, a native of Brawa, near Magadoxa. Hajee Othman was interpreter to Mr. Kinzlebach, who was sent to inquire into the fate of Baron Von de Decken. On the death of Mr. Kinzlebach the Hajee set out on his return to Aden, but whilst on the voyage from Zanzibar he was driven to take refuge at Hushul, a port on the Somali coast. Here he met with a man who spoke no Arabic, but who was able to converse in the Somali tongue. The stranger is described as of a reddish colour, of a moderate stature, and with the right ear bored. The account he gave of himself was that he was a Banian, that some twelve or thirteen years ago he was wrecked on the Somali coast, at Howeeyah. The Somalis attacked the party and killed all but three of them, of whom he was one; the other two were in the interior. They were made to tend cattle, and had neither changed their religion nor married into a Somali family.—*Englishman*.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—Her Majesty’s troopship *Jumna* was to sail on the 12th January for Suez, with invalids and time-expired men from Bombay for England, and would also take two homeward bound batteries from Aden. The arrangements were as follows:—The details from general depot (strength 2 officers and 44 men) would be brought to Bombay by ordinary train, arriving at the Carnac Bunder at six o’clock on the morning of the 11th, and would be taken with their baggage at once on board. The invalids and time-expired men (strength 18 officers, 3 ladies and 4 children, 644 men, 56 wives, and 109 children) expected from Kurrachee on the 11th January in the steam transports *Dacca* and *Punjab*, with sailing

transport *Windsor Castle* in tow, would on arrival be, with their baggage, transhipped at once to the *Jumna*. Any details that might be in Bombay awaiting passage by the *Jumna* would embark at six A.M. on the 11th from the Apollo Bunder, where boats and coolies were to be in readiness. The 1 and 4 batteries 21st Brigade, also proceeding to England by this opportunity, were to embark at Aden. The strength of the two batteries was as follows:—4 officers, 98 men, 7 wives, and 19 children.

**RETIREMENT OF DR. ARNOTT.**—The Bombay Medical Establishment is about to lose a distinguished ornament in Dr. Arnett, C.B., Inspector-General Indian Medical Department, Honorary Surgeon to the Queen. He has sent in his resignation, and will quit India next month, having, within a few weeks, completed forty years of service. His appointment as Assistant-surgeon dates from the 19th of Feb., 1829, and we believe he intends to sail for home on the 20th Feb., 1869. The following official record of his services speaks for itself:—"Inspector-General F. S. Arnett, M.D., C.B., Honorary Surgeon to her Majesty, served in medical charge of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), with the Bombay Column Army of the Punjab of 1848-49; at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army (medal and two clasps). Served as Superintending Surgeon of the Central India Field Force under the command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., from the commencement to the termination of the campaign, and was present at the capture of Rutgurh, the relief of Saugor, capture of Garacotta, forcing the pass of Muddenpoor, siege and capture of Jhansi, battle of the Betwa, the action of Koonch, battle of Galoolwee, capture of Calpee, battle of Moorar, capture of the Lushkur and city of Gwalior (medal and clasp and C.B.), served as Superintending Surgeon of the Gwalior Division till the suppression of the mutiny." Dr. Wright, Deputy Inspector-General, now with the Poona Division, will probably succeed to the post of Inspector-General Indian Medical Department. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon at the end of 1837, (and has seen a great deal of active service.—*Bombay Gazette*.)

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 31. Juventa, Holmes, Liverpool.—Jan. 1. Rothsay, Main, Aden; str. Mah-ratta, Scott, Bussorah.—2. Toftcombs, Russell, London; Kooria Moorria, Pike, Maulmain; Adriatic, Wilson, Rangoon.—3. Str. Carnatic, Coleman, Suez; str. India, Baxter, Calcutta; str. Phlox, Baker, Goa; Amanthoo Rahman, Nacoda, Coochin; str. Malta, Hyde, Hong Kong; Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, Coochin; Agnia, —, Hong Kong.—4. Str. General Havelock, Teasdale, Verawell; Pearl of India, Osborn, Johore; Hellen Scott, Gribble, Liverpool; H.M.'s str. Coromandel, Hewett, Beypore.—5. Hannan Law, Black, Liverpool; Hindoostan, Mennie, Moulmain; Ticonderoga, —, Calcutta; Prince of Wales, Nacoda, Muscat.—6. Alma, Crawford, Siam; Isabella Hurcus, Bremner, London; Ardgowan, Ker, Liverpool; Chanticleer, Jenkins, Hong Kong; Asia, Morrison, Singapore; Simone Stella, Acardi, Liverpool; Hydree, Orlinton, Mauritius.—7. David Malcolm, De Antone, Bangkok; Glen Tilt, Lewis, London.—8. Tallula, Gilchrist, Moulmain; str. Scotia, Hibbert, Beypore; Hydaspes, Page, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Lawson and two children, Mr. J. H. Waller, Earnest Smith and Doyne, Capt. and Mrs. Sale, Mrs. Chitty and child, Mr. Jabez Cooper, Mrs. Carr and son, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Richards, Mr. H. Pope, wife, and two children, Mr. Goole, Mr. Gee, Mr. Doukin. From Marseilles.—Rev. W. Jones, Mr. Paliogalus, Mr. Leoander, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mr. D. Low, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miley, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Mr. J. Brack, Major and Mrs. Hicks, Col. M. Green, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. Hughes Hallett, Mr. Ruttonsing, Major Dunsterville. From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. Row's child, Mr. J. W. Allan.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 1. H.M.'s str. Malabar, Rich, Suez.—2. Str. Baroda, Haselwood, Aden and Suez; str. Manchester, Moylan, Cutch.—3. Str. Dacca, Hutchison, Kurrachee; Yorrick, Kingcome, Kurrachee; str. Punjab, Parke, Kurrachee; Windsor Castle, Douglas, Kurrachee.—4. Sea Queen, Woodcock, Moulmain; str. Mah-ratta, Scott, Kurrachee.—5. Annie Fletcher, Timmouth, Mangalore.—6. Jane Leech, Morrison, Colombo.—8. Annie, Baker, Moulmain; str. China, Steward, Hong Kong; Krishna, Bonfellow, Aden and Suez.—9. Mail str. Golconda, Blake, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For Marseilles.—Mr. H. Birdwood, Mr. Edwin Barter, Mr. Henry Cayley, Mr. Ewan, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond, Mr. Walker, Capt. R. C. Henchy, R.A., Mr. A. W. Blunt, Lieut. Scott, Mr. Bertie, Lieut. L. M. Carmichael. For Suez.—Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. J. Bray, Mr. Ellis. For Southampton.—Mr. J. Keeling, Mr. J. Adams.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 8, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11 13-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 11 15-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	108 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	7000 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	5 dis.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	18 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	

Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	40 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	55 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	Rs. 1300 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	Rs. 14500 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	680 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	10 pm.
(£20 paid up)	Rs. 3200 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 5000 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 330 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	800 per share old

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 96
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 96
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	" 96
" " " " 1842-43	" 96
" " " " 1854-55	" 106
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	" 112
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106½
Sycee Silver	
Gold Leaf 97 touch	per Tola. 16 3-16
Gold Bars, English	16½
Ditto Pekin	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s.; Seeds, £1. to £1 2s. 6d. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2 10s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.

**THE NEW TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY.**—The prospectus of the British Indian Sub-marine Telegraph Company (Limited) has just been issued. The object is to construct a line between Suez, Aden, and Bombay, with a view to future extensions to China and Australia. The undertaking is brought forward in connection with the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph, Telegraph Construction, and Great Eastern Steamship Companies. An agreement has been entered into with the Telegraph Construction Company for completing the line for a sum of £1,000,000, "of which £540,000 is to be paid in cash, and £460,000 in paid up ordinary shares of the company, of which latter £150,000 are reserved, and are not to be paid over as to £50,000 until the cable is successfully laid between Suez and Aden, and as to the remaining £100,000 until the line has been completed in like manner from Aden to Bombay." £1 per share is to be paid on application, £2 on allotment, and the remainder by instalments extending up to the middle of October next. The chairman is Mr. John Ponder, and the rest of the board is composed as follows:—Sir James Anderson, Baron Emile d'Erlanger, Lieutenant-Colonel Glover, R.E., Mr. Thomas Dyson Hornby, Lord William Hay, Mr. Philip Rawson, and Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P. Transactions took place in the shares on Friday afternoon at 1 to 1½ prem. In addition to the project described above, it is stated that the prospectus of another company having objects of a kindred character, and entitled the Indian and Australian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), will be brought forward immediately. This company proposes to lay submarine telegraphic cables direct from England to India and Australia, via the Mediterranean and Red Seas, but it is intended, in the first instance, to construct the section between Suez and Bombay.

**CLAIMS OF OFFICERS.**—The undermentioned officers are appointed members of the committee for investigation of claims of officers ordered in G.O. No. 182 dated March 13, 1867, in the room of Lieut. col. Aitchison and Major Glasspoole:—Lieut. col. J. H. Champion, staff corps; Major G. W. Hanson, staff corps.

**ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Major Forlong, of the Madras staff corps, superintending engineer, Rajpootana Circle, department of public works, N.W.P.; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 3. Lieutenant Hughes, of the Madras staff corps, assistant commissioner, British Burmah; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 25.

**OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PRESS.**—The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the establishment and maintenance of a well regulated system of publication of official documents in the newspapers will be of essential service both to the Government and the public, and he has accordingly resolved to introduce the following agency for supplying the public through the press with accurate information upon ordinary matters of public interest. The Secretary to the Government of India in the foreign, the home, the military, the public works, and the financial departments, and the Assistant-Secretary in the Legislative branch of the home department (which, for the purposes of this resolution, will be considered a separate department), is directed to appoint in his own office, respectively, a clerk to prepare daily, or as occasion may arise, a precis of intelligence for the press. Copies of any parts of the precis, or of the papers to which it refers, which can properly be made public, will be communicated with all practicable despatch to the press. Care will be taken that the intelligence be sent to the press as early as consistent with the prior necessity of the prompt issue of the orders of Government. Nothing in these orders will affect the existing orders in regard to the publication of papers in the supplement to the *Official Gazette*.



# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

**BILDERBECK, J. F.**, overseer, 1st grade joined the 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road, Dec. 5.

**BROOKE**, Lieut., asst. comr., reported his arrival from Seroncha, and assumed charge of his duties at Nagpore Dec. 12.

**BUCKLAND, C. T.**, to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Burdwan div., during leave of Montresor. Dec. 19. [Dec. 1.]

**BURKETT, W. R.**, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of 1st grade, from **CHAPMAN**.—The services of Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the financial dept. Dec. 23.

**CRASTER**.—Capt. G. Craster, R.E., exec. engr., Multan div., transf. temp. to Dalhousie div., during absence of Smith. Dec. 17.

**CRAWFURD, J.**, to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class in that dist. Dec. 16.

**CROFT, A. W.**, to offic. in the 3rd grade of the Bengal educational service, during leave of Lobb. The above appt. will have effect from the date on which Mr. Lobb proceeded on leave.

**DAVIS**, Lieut., to be dist. supt. of police of Julpigooree dist. Dec. 8.

**ELLIS, H. W. W.**, to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Jessore, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class in that dist. Dec. 16.

**FITZPATRICK, D.**, offic. dep. comr. of Amritsar, is inv. with powers. Dec. 17.

**FORESTER, J. W.**, who restd. his arrival from Eur. on Dec. 14, is posted to the fuel plantation div. [the Gujerat dist.]

**GARDINER, J. W.**, asst. comr., on leave, is transf. from the Peshawur to **GLASGOW, F. C.**, asst. eng., 1st grade, special works div., Bari Doab canal, to Hill-roads div. in the Punjab. Dec.

**GREY**.—The services of Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, asst. comr., are placed temp. at the disp. of his honour the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal. Dec. 19.

**GRIFFITHS**.—With reference to Govt. of India's notific., dated Dec. 3, Condr. Q. S. Griffiths, supvr. 1st grade, is posted to the Upper Sirhind div.

**HARRISON, H. L.**, is apptd. to special duty of making inquiries regarding the administration of the certificate tax in the Hooghly dist. The leave granted to Mr. Harrison, under orders of Dec. 8, is cane.

**HENDERSON, H. B.**, civil and sessions judge of Benares, who restd. his return on Dec. 9 from leave, res. charge of his office as civil and sessions judge on the same date.

**HOLMES, W. H.**, C.S., whose serv. have been placed at the disp. of Govt., N.W.P., is posted as an asst. to the Meerut div., and is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll. Dec. 28.

**HOLMES**.—The undermentioned gentleman, apptd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., has restd. his arrival in India on Nov. 21.—Mr. W. Holmes.

**JOLL, H.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, att. to the Burrakur div., passed in the colloquial Hindustanee on Dec. 15 last.

**JONES, E. J.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, reported his arrival on Dec. 18 last, and was posted to the Agra Canal div., irrigation branch.

**LACKERSTEIN**.—The underment. asst. engr., 3rd grade, having passed the exam. prescribed, and prom. to asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 1 last:—M. R. Lackenstein, asst. engr., Jullundhur div.

**LAIDMAN, G. J.**, of the C.S., whose services have been placed at disposal of Govt. N.W.P., is posted as an asst. to the Allahabad div., and is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll. [to Rawulpindee div.]

**LOBB, T.**, asst. engr., transf. from 1st div., Lahore and Peshawar Road, **LYONS, J. H.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Rawulpindee, transf. to the Peshawar div. Dec. 21.

**MCCARTHY, C. V.**, late sub engr., 3rd grade, is re-admitted to the P.W.D. in the same grade, and is posted to the 2nd circle, N.W.P. Dec. 28.

**McMINN, C. W.**, asst. settlement officer of the 2nd grade in Oude, to offic. as settlement officer of Barabunkee, v. Major F. E. A. Chamier, transf. to the Seetapore district. Dec. 23.

**MALE, W. F.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from the Cawnpore div., P.W., to Allahabad div. P.W., which he joined on Dec. 9.

**MARKHAM, A. M.**, is app. to be a settlement officer on a salary of Rs. 900 per mensem, with effect from May 1, without preju. to his appt., dated Nov. 30. [P.W., dated Allahabad, Dec. 24.]

**MARTIN, Ens.**, asst. engr., 3rd grade, N.W.P., is posted to the Agra div., **MARTEN, T.**, is app. to the P.W. dept. as an overseer of the 1st grade, and posted to Punjab. Dec. 23.

**MEDLEY**.—With ref. to notification dated Nov. 11, E. B. Medley, asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to 1st div. Lahore and Peshawar roads. (This cane. the notification dated Dec. 7, posting Mr. Medley to 7th div., Grand Trunk Road.)

**MONEY, Capt.**, officg. dep. comr. of Loharduggah, having returned to duty on Dec. 13, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him under orders of 9th idem, is cane.

**MURRAY, Capt.**, 1st asst. conservator of forests, N.W.P., is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class. Capt. Murray is also invested with authority to receive and try charges upon ref. by the mag., dated Dec. 18.

**NICHOLETTIS**.—The services of H. S., dist. supt. of police in Hyderabad Assigned Territories, are placed at disposal of Govt. of India in foreign dept. Dec. 23.

**NOBLE, G. I.**, is app. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, and posted temp. to Nagpore. Mr. Noble reported his arrival and assu. ch. of his duties on Dec. 15.

**PEACOCK**.—The appt. is confd. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice, of Mr. F. B. Peacock as Registrar of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, in its Appellate Jurisdiction, with effect from Nov. 16.

**QUARRY, W.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W., Punjab, Hill Roads div., to the Special Works, div., Bari Doab Canal. [Dec.]

**REILY, E. M.**, to be sub registrar of assurances of sub dist. of Furreedpore.

**RICHARDSON, W. P.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival, and was posted to the irrigation branch of P.W. dept., N.W.P. Dec. 28.

**ROBINSON, Capt. J.**, in charge of the Hissar Govt. cattle farm, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class, for the purpose of deciding offences relating to cattle trespass.

**ROBINSON, A.**, asst. to supt. of Dehra Doon, is invested with authority to receive and try charges in that dist. Dated Dec. 23.

**SMEATON**.—The undermen. gentleman, apptd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival in India Dec. 5:—Mr. R. Smeaton.

**STEVENS, C. S.**, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, is apptd. to exercise powers of a coll. of a dist. for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals during the period that the coll. will be engaged in visiting the interior of the dist. Dec. 23.

**TENNANT, Major**, exec. engr., 1st grade, is posted temp. to Multan div., during absence of Capt. Craster. Dec. 25.

**WACE**.—The undermen. gentleman, apptd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival in India Dec. 3:—Mr. A. A. Wace.

**WARD, Lieut.**, asst. supt. in the revenue survey and assessment Tanna and Rutnagherry (Bombay), to be an asst. supt. of 2nd grade in the revenue survey, &c., in Mysore, with effect from Nov. 15.

**WIGGINS, Lieut.**, asst. dist. supt. police, is apptd. to the dist. supt. police 5th grade, and is posted to Benares, v. Manning res. Dated Dec. 24.

**WILKINS, Rev. W. J.**, to be a marriage registrar in Calcutta.

**WINTER**.—The undermen. gentleman, apptd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival in India Dec. 9:—Mr. C. D. C. Winter.

**WYNNE**.—The services of Mr. H. LePoer Wynne are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR PLEADERSHIPS, N.W.P.

Dec. 17.—No. 161a.—In modification of the rules for the examination of pleaders in the civil courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature for the N.W.P., and of the Mookhtears in the Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to the said High Court, published by notifications in the Judicial (Civil) Dept., No. 181a, dated June 25, 1867, and in the Judicial (General) Dept., No. 96a, of the same date, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to order, under section 6, Act 20 of 1865, that the examination of candidates for the offices of pleaders and mookhtears shall be held by a central committee, to be assembled at Allahabad on Jan. 12, 1869.

2. The central committee shall consist of the following members:—

1. Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, Judge of Allahabad, president.
2. Mr. W. C. Plowden, Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
3. Mr. E. B. Thornhill.
4. Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, Officiating Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Allahabad.
5. Mr. P. Whalley, Officiating Under Secy. to the Govt., N.W.P., who shall also be Secy. to the Committee.

3. The powers vested in the divisional committees by the notifications Nos. 181a, dated June 25, 1867, and 96a, of the same date, are hereby vested in the central committee.

4. The rules for the conduct and report of the examination shall be the same as in the aforesaid notifications.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR REVENUE AGENCIES, N.W.P.

No. 1,046a.—In modification of the rules for the examination of candidates for the office of revenue agent, published by notification in this department, No. 315a, dated April 26, 1867, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to order, under section 24, Act 20, 1865, that the examination of candidates for the office of revenue agent shall be held by a central committee, to be assembled at Allahabad on Jan. 12, 1869.

The central committee shall consist of the following members:—

1. Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, Judge of Allahabad, president.
2. W. C. Plowden, Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P.
3. Mr. E. B. Thornhill.
4. Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, Officiating Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Allahabad.
5. Mr. P. Whalley, Officiating Under Secy. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., who shall also be Secy. to the Committee.

3. The powers vested in the divisional committee by notification No. 315a, dated April 26, 1867, are hereby vested in the central committee.

4. The rules for the conduct and report of the examination shall be the same as in the aforesaid notification.

### OFFICIATING APPOINTMENTS—PUNJAB.

Dec. 22.—No. 3,474.—In continuation of notification No. 3,340, dated Dec. 8, the following offic. appts. are announced up to Nov. 30:—

Consequent on the departure on leave of Lieut. col. J. E. B. Parsons: Mr. J. W. Smythe, officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, officd. in the 2nd class.

Mr. W. E. Purser, asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, and Lieut. H. V. Riddell, asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, with effect from Nov. 1.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B.:—Major Maxwell, offic. comr., offic. as addl. comr., Jullundur div., with effect from Nov. 1.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. P. H. Egerton:—Lieut. col. O. J. McL. Farrington, offic. comr., offic. as addl. comr., Amritsar div., with effect from Nov. 4.

Consequent on the return from leave of Capt. L. J. H. Grey:—Mr. C. R. Hawkins, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to the 2nd class; and Lieut. A. S. Roberts, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 4.

Consequent on the return from leave of Major C. A. McMahon:—Major C. A. McMahon, dep. comr., 3rd class, offic. in the 2nd class; Mr. G. Knox, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class; Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 1st class; Mr. E. O'Brien, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class; and Mr. E. H. Harrison, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 4.

Consequent on the appt. of Mr. W. Coldstream, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as sec. to financial comr.:—

Capt. A. F. P. Harcourt, asst. comr., 2nd class, offic. in the 1st class; and Lieut. R. S. Armstrong, asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. in the 2nd class, with effect from Nov. 7.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. A. Brandreth:—

Mr. A. Brandreth, C.S., offic. as dep. comr., 1st class; Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer, offic. dep. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class; Major H. P. Babbage, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to asst. comr., 1st class; Mr. G. Smyth, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class; and Mr. H. Priestley, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 9.

Major P. Maxwell, offic. addl. comr., reverted to dep. comr., 1st class; Mr. C. P. Elliott, offic. dep. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class; and Mr. J. W. Smyth, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 11.

Consequent on the return from leave of Major F. M. Birch:—

Major F. M. Birch, asst. comr., 2nd class, offic. in 1st class; Mr. T. Roberts, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to 2nd class; and Lieut. R. S. Armstrong, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 13.

Consequent on the return from leave of Capt. R. G. Sandeman:—

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 2nd class; and Mr. R. W. Trafford, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 14.

Consequent on the transfer of charge of the Amritsar district from Mr. Griffin to Mr. Fitzpatrick:—

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, asst. comr., 1st class, offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, and Mr. L. H. Griffin, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 1st class, with effect from Nov. 14.

Consequent on the return from leave of Lieut. C. McNeile:—

Lieut. C. McNeile, asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. in the 2nd class; and Mr. A. W. Stogdon, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 14 last.

Consequent on the return from leave of Lieut. col. J. E. B. Parsons:—Major R. J. D. Ferris, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class; and Mr. W. E. Purser, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 16 last.

Consequent on Major P. Maxwell assuming charge of the Ferozepore district:—

Mr. G. Knox, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 1st class; Mr. W. M. Young, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to the 2nd class; and Mr. S. S. Thornburn, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 24 last.

Consequent on the appt. of Mr. C. R. Hawkins, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr. of currency:—

Mr. S. S. Thornburn, asst. comr., 3rd class, offic. in the 2nd class, with effect from Nov. 24 last.

Consequent on the return from leave of Major R. J. D. Ferris:—

Lieut. col. W. Paske, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, reverted to asst. comr., 1st class; Mr. J. Frizelle, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, reverted to the 2nd class; and Mr. S. S. Thornburn, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, reverted to the 3rd class, with effect from Nov. 27 last.

#### PUNJAB POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 17.—No. 3,070.—Promotions.—H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from Nov. 1, in room of Capt. P. H. F. Harris, nominated to fill the new appt. of asst. insp. gen. of railway police:—

Capt. T. H. Scott, from 4th to 3rd grade of dist. superints. of police.

Mr. T. Smith, asst. dist. superint. of police, 1st class, 1st grade, to be a dist. superint. of police, 4th grade.

Mr. M. Morris, from 2nd to 1st grade, 1st class, of asst. dist. superints. of police. [of police.]

Mr. J. Turnbull, from 3rd to 2nd grade, 1st class, of asst. dist. superints.

No. 3,071.—Mr. C. Brown to be an asst. dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, 1st class, v. Turnbull.

No. 3,072.—Transfers.—Capt. M. Ramsay, dist. superint. of police (offic. canton. mag., Sealkote), from Ferozepore to Montgomery dist.

Mr. H. Beattie, asst. dist. supt. of police, fr. Jhelum to Shahpur dist.

Mr. J. F. G. Hatchell, asst. dist. superint. of police, from Umritsar to Goojerat dist.

No. 3,073.—Mr. T. Smith, dist. supt. of police, is posted to Ferozepore.

Mr. C. Brown, asst. dist. superint. of police, is posted to Jullundur.

#### MILITARY.

ARDAGH, Lieut. col., comr. of the Pegu div., in British Burmah, serv. placed temp. at disposal of home dept. Dec. 22.

BAILLIE, Capt., of the invalid battn., serv. placed at the disposal of the P.W. dept., Bengal. Dec. 23.

BARROW, Col., C.B., financial comr. of Oude, is apptd. to carry on the current duties of the office of the chief comr., in addition to his own, during the absence on special duty of R. H. Davies, C.S.

BLAIR, Lieut., R.E., is re-app. to the P.W. dept. as an exec. engr. of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Punjab. Dec. 22.

BOILEAU, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr. 1st grade, Rajpootana, reported his return from sick leave on Nov. 30 last.

COOKE, Lieut., of the Madras staff corps, qrmr. 38th Madras N.I., serv. placed at disposal of the foreign dept., Bengal. Dec. 23.

DYCE.—The appt. of Lieut. Dyce, R.A., to offic. as 3rd class comy. of ordnance not having taken effect, the G.O. of Nov. 10 is cane.

LOYD, Capt., dep. comr. of the 2nd class in British Burmah, will perform the current duties of the office of the comr. of the Pegu div., during employ. of Ardagh as recorder of Rangoon. Dec. 22.

NEWMARCH, Capt., dep. asst. comy. gen. of the 2nd class, to offic. as 3rd asst. secy., during period Lees may offic. as 2nd asst. secy. Dec. 26.

SANDILANDS, Lieut., H.M.'s 90th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. on prob. of 1st Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force.

SMYTH.—That part of G.G.O. Dec. 10 last, placing the services of Lieut. Smyth, of the R.A. at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., is cane, and that officer will continue in his app. as offic. 3rd cl. comy. of ordnance.

TAYLOR, R., dep. acct. gen., Punjab, to take temp. charge of the office of the controller of the money order office, Calcutta. Dec. 22.

TREVOR, Lieut., Madras staff corps, asst. comr. of the 1st class in Hyderabad assigned districts, to offic. as 2nd asst. resident at Hyderabad, v. Tweedie, offic. as 1st asst. resident, with effect from Oct. 12 last.

#### STAFF CORPS—PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 21.—No. 1,234.—Lieut. col. Steele, Madras staff corps, having completed 5 years' serv. as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to rank of col. by brevet, from Dec. 21, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 1,235.—The foll. proms. are made from date specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632, of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

#### Brevet.—To be Colonels.

Lieut. cols. R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal staff corps; M. T. Ffrench, Madras staff corps; and A. F. Placo, Madras staff corps; Dec. 21, 1868.

No. 1,236.—The undermen. officers of Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' serv., are prom. to rank of major, from date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. J. E. B. Parsons, J. F. L. Fisher, C. C. Ekins, J. C. Horne, D. S. Buist, H. A. Prinsep, and H. C. Smith; Dec. 20.

No. 1,237.—The undermen. officers of Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' serv., are prom. to rank of capt., from date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. H. B. Sanderson, C. O'Donel, H. C. Fagan, G. F. I. Graham, C. J. Garstin, A. Murray, and G. Atkins; Dec. 20.

No. 1,238.—The undermen. officers of royal engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in Bengal presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified:—

Lieut. J. W. Ottley and N. Arnott; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 15.

No. 1,240.—The undermen. officer is admitted to Bengal staff corps, with effect from date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. M. O. Boyd, gen. list, inf., asst. comr., Kamroop; Dec. 23.

No. 1,241.—The foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.—Major W. G. G. Cumming, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. E. L. Earle, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from Aug. 16 last, v. Major gen. C. Haldane, Bengal inf., deceased.

#### MEDICAL.

BAILLIE, Dr. N. B., to offic. as civil surg. of Bhaugulpore, dur. leave of Wright. Dec. 17.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### CIVIL FURLONGS.

No. 3,728.—The following letter, addressed to the Accountant General, Bengal, and the extract referred to therein, are published for general information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the officiating examiner of claims, Calcutta, No. E 1,777 of Nov. 23, and in reply to forward an extract (para. 3) from a letter, No. 3,727, addressed this day (Dec. 21) to the Accountant General, Madras, from which you will observe that in calculating the amount of furlough admissible to covenanted civil servants under the rules of June 16, 1868, the period of any junior furlough taken by them under the rules in force prior to 1855 should be regarded as *dies non*."

Extract from a Letter from the Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant-General, Madras, No. 3,727, dated 21st December.

Para. 3, Paragraph 5.—At the time the new leave rules were promulgated, an officer, who had been compelled by ill health to take, under the rules in force before those of 1855, what was called a "junior furlough" previously to having completed the residence entitling him to an ordinary furlough, was entitled to the full three years' furlough when he had completed such residence, and could also obtain leave on medical certificate



up to a limit of three years; and the declaration in rule II. of the new rules that "the maximum period of furlough which can be granted to any officer during the whole period of his service is limited to six years," is qualified by the declaration in rule XXIX. that "whatever aggregate amount out of the three years' furlough and three years' sick leave under the rules until now at force at present remains to be taken by an officer under the old rules, shall remain to be taken by him under the rules now promulgated." It seems clear therefore that "junior furlough" does not form a part of the maximum of six years' furlough admissible under the new rules, but it should be treated as *dies non*, i.e., that it should neither be credited in an officer's account as actual service qualifying for furlough, nor debited as furlough taken. Accordingly the entry in the fifth column of your statement against the name of Mr. Robinson should be one year, nine months, and twenty-two days, and the entry in the eighth column should be supplemented with the remark that Mr. Robinson's leave may be extended up to the 4th April, 1870, on an allowance of Rs.1,000 per mensem, and may be further extended on medical certificate up to the 4th April, 1871, on a subsistence allowance of Rs.400 per mensem.

#### HOLDERS OF DEBENTURES.

*Financial Department, Fort William, Dec. 21.—No. 3,623.*—With reference to the notification dated Nov. 19, 1866, No. 11, the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to grant to holders of the twenty lakhs of debentures payable on Jan. 4, the option of having those debentures paid off according to the terms of the notification, or of having them paid off on the same terms on July 4, 1869, up to which time they would bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

#### COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

The following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Dept., with effect from Nov. 27 last, the date of departure of Capt. W. Willoughby on furl. to Europe:—

Capt. G. S. Mignon, acting asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to be acting asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

Capt. R. T. Clarke, dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, to be acting asst. comy. gen. 2nd class.

Capt. A. Phelps, acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class.

Lieut. E. S. Walcott, acting sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to be acting sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

The following alteration is made in the Commissariat Dept., with effect from Nov. 21 last, the date of arrival from England of Capt. E. S. Ostrehan, sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class:—

Lieut. E. S. Walcott, acting sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd class.

**ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.**—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. H. C. Collier, of the Bengal staff corps, date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 1. Mr. G. A. Pepper, of the civil service, reported his return to India Dec. 22, per steamship *Candia*. Mr. C. T. Buckland, of the civil service, reported his return from leave at Bombay Dec. 19. Mr. Buckland is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

**CIVIL ENGINEERS ESTABLISHMENT.**—Postings.—With reference to Government of India's notification No. 224, dated Dec. 9, the undermentioned passed students of the Thomason College, Roorkee, are posted to the divisions specified opposite to their respective names:—As Engineer Apprentices—Mr. R. Bradley to the Hancie division, Western Jumna Canal; and Mr. H. Smallman to the Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers of the Hyderabad Commission have passed the prescribed examination, as specified in the several cases:—In Marhatta—Capt. H. Szczepanski, asst. commissioner of the 1st class and officiating deputy commissioner; Lieut. F. Grant, asst. commissioner of the 3rd class. For the Higher Standard—Lieut. C. Woodhouse, asst. commissioner of the 3rd class, but to appear again for the lingual test in Marhatta.

**MESS CONTRIBUTIONS ON PASSAGE.**—H.E. the Governor gen. in Council has prescribed the following scale of messing contribution to be recovered from officers provided with a free passage on board sea-going vessels from port to port in India:—When Beer and Wines are not provided—General officers, Rs. 2-8; field officers, Rs. 2; and captains Rs. 1 per diem. When Beer and Wines are provided—General officers, Rs. 4-8; field officers, Rs. 4; captains, Rs. 3; and subalterns, Rs. 2 per diem.

**GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN LAW, 1868.**—Examiners—H. W. Dashwood, Esq., Magistrate of Agra; E. Warner, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; H. Millett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; and Baboo Pearey Mohun, Pleader. The following candidates have passed the above examination:—English Class—Gunga Saran, Ram Kishore Chuckerbutty, Damodar Dass, B.A., Kullian Rai, Kishan Chand, and Baij Nath. Vernacular Class—Jaggan Nauth, Tajamal Hossein Jwala Pershad, and Jafar Hossein.

**ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**—The following promotions are made in the warrant grade of the army commissariat department:—Permanent: Serg. and acting sub conductor Moore to be sub conductor, from Dec. 12 last, v. Sub conductor C. H. Gilson, remanded to military duty. Temporary: Serg. Davies to be acting sub conductor, from Dec. 12 last, v. Acting sub conductor Moore, confirmed in that grade. Serg. Beckett, supervisor, 2nd grade, from Mean Meer div. to Derajat div. Sub conductor D. Gair, overseer, 1st grade, from 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, to Jullandhur div.

**SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS IN INDIA.**—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the secretary to the Government of India in the home department. Copies have been sent to one of the secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces:—Mr. Walter Raleigh Gilbert Hickey, civil engineer, Calcutta, for lighting railway stations, barracks, or detached houses. Mr. James Macdonald, surgeon, 37th Madras grenadiers, and medical superintendent to the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, and Mr. James Penman Hugh Walker, executive engineer, in the service of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, both resident in the city of Cuttack, Orissa, for an improved form of weir or anicut for the purpose of impounding water to supply canals for irrigation and purposes of navigation. Messrs. Humphrey Chamberlain and John Craven, engineers, both of Wakefield, in the county of York, and Mr. Herman Wedekind, of No. 2, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, in the city of London, for improvements in drying and burning bricks, lime, cement, and other like substances, and in the kilns employed therein.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The following officers had furlough in December, under the last new rules, except when otherwise specified:—Capt. Keir, Bengal staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., for two years, m.c., from Nov. 21, per *Golconda*. Lieut. Marshall, R.E., excc. engr., Eastern Jumna Canal, public works dept., N.W.P., for two years, m.c. Lieut. Adamson, Bengal staff corps, per *Nubia*, Dec. 9. Lieut. Iles, Bengal staff corps, per *Hotspur*, Dec. 16. Capt. Depree, Bengal staff corps, surveyor, 1st grade, topographical survey of India, for two years. Capt. Wells, of late 2nd European L.C., for two years, embarking at Bonibay. Lieut. Badgley, Bengal staff corps, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, topographical survey of India, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. Bertie, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squadron officer, 3rd cav., Punjab frontier force, for two years. Surg. major Farquhar, M.D., medical dept., surg. to H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India, for two years. Lieut. Marshall, asst. comr., Lahore, has usual preparatory leave, with effect from Feb. 7 next. Major De Bude, commandant Huzara mountain battery, for four months, from Dec. 15. Lieut. Harman, Peshawur mountain battery, for one month, from Feb. 15, to Calcutta, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Major Biden, Madras staff corps, commandant No. 3 light field horse battery, Hyderabad contingent, for 11 months, embarking at Bombay. Major Marshall, Bengal staff corps, excc. engr., public works dept., Bengal, for one year, from March 1 next.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The following furloughs were granted in December last:—Lieut. col. McAndrew, deputy inspector general of police, Lahore Circle, one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, with effect from Jan. 10. Furlough to Europe for one year, under rules of June, 1868, is granted to Mr. Martin, officiating judge of Furruckabad, with effect from March 1 next, or subsequent date; the usual preparatory leave is also granted to Mr. Martin to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Twelve months' leave of absence on m.c., together with twenty days' preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. Cann, inspector first circle, department public instruction, N.W.P., with effect from date on which he may be relieved of his present duties. Rev. Mr. Horsburgh, junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, to Europe, for two years, with effect from date on which he may avail himself of the same. The usual preparatory leave has been granted to Mr. Cooper, in civil medical charge of the station of Siwageen, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta on m.c. One month's leave of absence to Mr. Reade, assistant magistrate and collector in the Meerut division, to attend the examination for high proficiency in Oorloo, to be held at Calcutta in January, 1869, is hereby cancelled. Mr. Jarman, accountant, first grade, office of controller of public works accounts, one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Stainforth, assistant district superintendent of police, from Dec. 26, 1867, to Jan. 31, 1868, in extension of the leave dated June 21, 1866; Mr. Stainforth has also five days' leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. Lobb, professor in the Presidency College, for fifteen months, under the unvacanted service absentee rules, from the date on which he has availed himself of the leave. Dr. Wright, civil surgeon of Bhaugulpore, for twenty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe.

## Madras.

#### CIVIL.

ARBUTHNOTT, J. R., to office as coll. and mag. of Madura, dur. abs. of the Hon. D. Arbuthnott on leave. Dec. 29.

#### MILITARY.

CANNAN, Lieut. col., officg. comdt. 16th N.I., to do gen. duty at Madras until the arrival of the 16th N.I. Dec. 21.

CAVE, Capt., att. 12th N.I., to do gen. duty at Bellary, under orders of officer comdg. ceded dist. Dec. 11.

CHRISTIE, Lieut. col., inf., to do gen. duty at Kamptee under orders of the officer comdg. Nagpore force. Dec. 21.

CLEPHANE, Maj., wing officer, 34th regt. L.I., to office as asst. adj. gen. at head quarters.

DRURY, Ens., 2nd batt. 19th foot, is apptd. 2nd wing sub. 9th N.I., and to be a prob. of Madras staff corps. Dec. 21.

FULTON, Lieut. col., inf., to be officg. comdt. 36th N.I. Dec. 21.

GILLIAN, Lieut., having exc. from 76th to the 2nd batt. H.M.'s 7th foot, is dir. to return to England to join the latter corps. Dec. 21.

HARKNESS, Lieut. col., to be officg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 34th L.I., with effect from date of Major Clephane's departure. Dec. 21.

HOPE-EDWARDS, Ens. H. J., 3rd batt. 60th rifles, will join and do duty with the detach. of his regt. which arr. fr. England per *Alumbaugh*. Dec. 21.



JACKSON, Ens., 55th foot, is appd. 2nd wing subalt. 12th N.I., and to be a prob. of Madras staff corps. Dec. 21.  
 PAXTON, Lieut. col., inf., to do gen. duty at Trichinopoly under the orders of the officer comdg. southern div. Dec. 21.  
 PHILLIPS, Major, staff corps, to do gen. duty at Kamptee under orders of the officer comdg. Nagpore force. Dec. 21.  
 PRENDERGAST.—The servs. of Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., of the royal engns., are tempy. re-placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for employment in com. of the corps of sappers and miners, during furl. to Europe of Col. Hill. [qrmr. 5th N.I.]  
 PROUDFOOT, Lieut., 2nd batt. 21st fus., prob. for the staff corps, is appd.  
 STEER, Capt., 1st batt. 1st foot, is appd. staff officer at Ramandroog, v. Lieut. O'Rorke. Dec. 21.  
 WEBB, Col., staff corps, to com. the garrison of Vizagapatam and Waltair, fr. Oct. 28, during the abs. of Brig. gen. Babington, on a tour of insp.

#### MEDICAL.

BRETT, Surg. major, M.D., att. 17th N.I., to proc. forthwith to Arcot, and relieve Asst. surg. Hay, Bombay estab. Dec. 17.  
 MCALLUM, Surg., M.D., 11th N.I., and Asst. surg. Ffrench, 16th N.I., are permitted to exchange appts. Dec. 18.  
 THEOBALD, Surg. J. R., having completed 20 years' serv., is prom. to rank of surg. major, from Dec. 20 last.  
 WALTER.—The unexpired portion of the leave to Australia on m.c., granted to Surg. Walter on March 5 last, is can. from Dec. 7 last.  
 WIKLEY, Staff asst. surg., British med. serv., to proc. to Calcutta, and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. British med. serv. at that station for orders. Dec. 17.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### THE EARL OF MAYO'S LEVEE AND BALL.

Fort St. George, Dec. 29.—The Right Hon. the Earl Mayo, K.P., appointed Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India, will hold a levee in the banquet hall, at half-past four o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 4th proximo.

All gentlemen in her Majesty's civil, military, and naval services, and gentlemen, both European and native, whose names are on the Government house list, will be received.

All military officers will appear in full dress; civilians in evening dress.

Guindy Park, Dec. 28.—In consequence of H.E. the Earl of Mayo's expected departure from Madras on the 7th proximo, the public ball fixed for that date will take place on the 5th proximo. Officers to attend in full dress.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The undermentioned officers are directed to join the officers' surveying class in the Civil Engineering College, formed on Monday, Jan. 4, 1869, without prejudice to their appointments:—Major Hill, aide de camp to H.E. the C. in C.; Capt. Henderson, aide de camp to H.E. the C. in C.; Lieut. Campbell, adjt. H.E. the Governor's body guard; Lieut. Robertson, staff corps, 2nd squad. subaltern 4th regt. L.C.; Second Capt. Thompson, R.A.; and Lieut. De Thoren, 45th foot.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have passed the high proficiency test in the Hindustani language:—Capt. Bullock, 1st squad. subaltern 2nd L.C.; and Lieut. Powlett. The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. Macneill, gen. list, attached to 41st N.I. The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Lieut. Watts, 1st royals; Ens. Gosselin, 76th foot; and Asst. surg. Smith. Mr. R. T. Mallet, late exec. engr., 3rd grade, passed an examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in the Public Works Code, on Oct. 12 last.

FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. col. A. W. Drayner, infantry, on furlough for one year and two months, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras; Conductor L. Dunne, of the ordnance department, on medical certificate for two years, and to embark from Bombay; Lieut. Seacome, 20th brig. R.A., by the overland route, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops; Lieut. Boulderson, 1st battalion 2nd foot, overland, on medical certificate; Lieut. Stanton, 1st battalion 1st foot, from Dec. 9, or date of departure from Bombay, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Bradford, 60th foot, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board; Major Aynsley, staff corps, for six months, Neilgherries and Madras, private affairs; Capt. Ducat, Bombay staff corps, is allowed furlough on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1866; Hon. D. Arbuthnot, collector and magistrate of Madura, for two years, on furlough under the rules of 1868, with subsidiary leave for thirty days, under section 11 of the rules.

## Bombay.

#### CIVIL.

BUHLER, Dr., received ch. of the office of educational insp. N.D. Dec. 26.  
 COOKE, S., B.A., having been appd. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India professor of chemistry and geology in the Poona Civil Engineering College, assumed charge of the appt. Dec. 27.  
 COOKE, T., M.A., resumed charge of his duties as principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College Dec. 29.  
 DUNSTONVILLE, J. H., to be supny. asst. supt. in the Southern Mahratta country revenue survey, v. Lieut. Lawrence. Jan. 5.  
 FORBES, H. D. E., to be supny. asst. settlement officer in Sind. Jan. 6.  
 HILLIARD.—The priv. leave of absence for 2 mo. granted to Mr. W. E. Hilliard, dep. conservator of forests, Belgaum and Dharwar, in Govt. notification dated Nov. 25, is can. at his own request.

IZON, C. B., acting sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira, joined his appt. Dec. 26.  
 LOVETT, Lieut. B., R.E., asst. supt. Persian telegraph dept., acted as supt., 3rd div., during the absence in Abyssinia and Europe of Capt. St. John, R.E., from Sept. 3, 1867, to Oct. 21, 1868.  
 WHITE, R., to act as sen. asst. judge and session judge of the Konkun for detached station of Rutnagherry, dur. abs. of Naylor on 3 mo. leave.

#### MILITARY.

BARR.—3rd Regt. N.I.: Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 1 last, directing Ens. Barr, wing subalt., to perform the duties of qrmr., in add. to his own, v. Lieut. Yates, to Europe.  
 BARRAS.—Mehidpore station order confd., dated Nov. 19 last, appg. Capt. Barras, offic. adj. 15th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer.  
 BRADY.—Official notification has been received of the underment. officer of the 2nd foot having been removed to the batt. of his regt. specified opposite his name:—Capt. Brady, 1st batt.  
 BROWN.—With reference to G.O. of Nov. 23 last, Capt. L. Brown will join the 5th regt. N.I. at Vingorla on or about Dec. 23. [15th regt. N.I.]  
 BUSHE.—With reference to G.O. of Dec. 3 last, Capt. Bushe will join the CHRISTIE.—Kolapore station order confd., dated Dec. 5 last, appg. Lieut. and adj. Christie, 17th regt. N.I., to act as station staff officer.  
 DURAND.—Regtl. order, 10th regt. N.I., confd., dated Nov. 11 last, appg. Capt. and adj. Durand to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, with effect from Nov. 11 last, v. Major Pierce offic. 2nd in com.  
 EDWARDS.—The underment. officer, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. by brevet, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. H. B. Edwards, cadre 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., Dec. 12 last.  
 ELDER, Major J. J., staff corps, is transf. from gen. duty, Bombay, to gen. duty, Ahmednuggur. Jan. 2.  
 GRAHAM.—The Govt. of India has confd. the appt. of Major Graham as 1st examiner pay dept., and of Col. Day as circle paymaster.  
 HAMILTON, Sergt., 1st batt. 2nd foot, is app. to act as barrack sergt. at Poona, with effect from Dec. 21, v. Wauche.  
 HARRISON, Ens., 49th foot, is att. to H.M.'s 1st batt. 23rd foot, Bombay, with effect from Jan. 1.  
 HAYWOOD.—Regtl. order, 11th regt. N.I., confd., dated Nov. 11, app. Lieut. Haywood to offic. as adjt., in add. to other duties, consequent on the death of Lieut. Pye.  
 HIGGINS, Rev. J., app. by H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay ecclesiastical estab., is admitted to the service from Dec. 1, the date of his arrival at Bombay.  
 HULBERT, Lieut., general list, will remain att. to 7th regt. N.I. Jan. 2.  
 HUME, Lieut., to offic. as qrmr. 11th N.I., in consequence of the death of Lieut. and Adj. Pye. Dated Nov. 11.  
 HUMFRET, Ens. J., is transf. from 2nd wing subalt. 19th regt. N.I. to 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd regt. L.C.  
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut., 1st batt. 23rd foot, to be instr. of musketry to the batt., v. Lieut. Roe, res. Dec. 16.  
 LEMAN.—Regtl. order 96th foot confd., dated Nov. 30, app. Lieut. Leman, asst. instr. of musketry, with effect from Nov. 19.  
 LUCAS, Cornet H. F. E., who has been admitted to the S.C. on prob. by G.O. of Dec. 2, is app. squad. subalt. 1st regt. Scinde horse.  
 LUCAS, Cornet C. A. de N., who has been admtd. to the staff corps, is apptd. squad. sub. of 2nd regt. Sind horse. Dated Dec. 2.  
 LYONS.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,134 of Dec. 10, Major Lyons, staff corps, is placed on duty at Bombay, not Kurrachee.  
 MALDEN, Lieut. P. D., staff corps, to be adj. 11th regt. N.I., v. Pye, dec. regt. N.I. to wing sub. 24th regt. N.I.  
 MARTIN, Lieut. H., cadre 26th regt. N.I., transf. from wing sub. 22nd regt. N.I. to wing sub. 24th regt. N.I.  
 PIERCE.—Bombay garrison order confd., dated Dec. 12, 1868, apptg. Maj. Pierce, 10th regt. N.I., to perf. the duties of station staff officer at Tanna until further orders, with effect from Nov. 15, 1868.  
 SANDERS, Capt., staff corps, to com. No. 4 comp. sappers and miners, v. Leacock, on fur. Dec.  
 SIMPSON.—Regtl. order, 28th regt. N.I., confd., dated Dec. 1, apptg. Lieut. Simpson to act as adj. to his regt., in add. to his other duties.  
 SIMPSON.—Regtl. order, 1st batt. 2nd foot, confd., dated Nov. 30, apptg. Ens. Simpson inter. to the regt., with effect from Nov. 4.  
 SINCLAIR.—The leave granted to Major A. Y. Sinclair, cadre 26th regt. N.I., in G.O. No. 1,095, of Dec. 2, is can.  
 SMITH, Lieut. T. S., 49th regt., is att. to do duty with the 23rd Royal Welsh fusiliers, from Dec. 29, 1868, to Jan. 20, 1869.  
 SMITH.—Northern div. order confd., dated Oct. 26, dir. Maj. Smith, 18th regt. N.I., to act as statn. staff officer at Rajkote, in add. to his other dut.  
 STEVENS, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 3rd regt. Sind horse.  
 STEWART, Bombay garrison order confd., dated Nov. 2, apptg. Capt. Stewart, 2nd batt. 1st foot, to the com. of the Colaba sanitarium, dur. abs. of Major Hand, on duty at Deolallee.  
 THOYTS, Capt., staff corps, is att. to the 16th regt. N.I. at Ahmednuggur. Dated Dec. 19.  
 YATES.—Indore station order confd., dated Nov. 9, apptg. Lieut. Yates, 3rd regt. N.I., to act as station staff officer, v. Forbes.

#### POSTINGS.

Official notification has been received of the undermen. officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the batln. of their regt. specified:—1st Foot.—Lieut. col. Wells and Major Rudd, 1st batln.; Capt. Roberts and Lieut. Fiske, 2nd batln.

Official notification has been received of the undermen. officers of the 2nd foot having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the batln. of their regt. specified:—Capt. Corbet, 2nd batln.; Lieut. Hughes, 1st batln.

## MEDICAL.

AUCHINCLOSS, Staff surg., M.D., is placed on gen. duty, Pres. circle. Jan. 2.  
 COLSTON, Surg., has been app. supt. of Matheran, from the date on which he assumed charge of that office. He is also invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class in the Tanna dist.  
 HUNTER, Asst. Surg., to be civil surg., Sholapoor. Dec. 23.  
 TATHAM, Asst. Surg., gen. duty northern div., is att. to the 20th regt. N.I., v. Fox, proc. to sea and Australia on m.c.  
 TRESTRAIL, Surg. major, to act as principal med. storekeeper at the Pres. during the abs. of Surg. major Davey, on furl. to Eur.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

Jan. 6.—With the sanction of Govt., the following change in the reliefs of native troops for 1868-69, ordered in G.O.C. No. 748, dated Aug. 31 last, will take place:—

- 5th regt. N.L.I., from Belgaum, to stand fast.
- 7th regt. N.I., from Aden to Dharwar.
- 12th regt. N.I., from Dharwar to Aden.

## FURLOUGH APPLICATIONS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Dec. 10.—No. 1,133.—The provincial C. in C. is pleased to notify that officers hereafter applying for furlough to Europe may send in their applications to army head quarters 90 days before the date of their intended departure. (Vide G.O.C. No. 7, of May 25, 1859; G.O.C. No. 878, of Aug. 17, 1860; and G.G.O. No. 554, of Aug. 25, 1868.)

Jan. 6.—The limit now placed on the number of officers to be absent on furlough makes it needful to regulate precedence of applications.

The C. in C. will use his own discretion as to the length of time beforehand within which applications for furlough will be received and recorded in the Adjutant-general's office; but the applications should not ordinarily be forwarded by the Adjutant-general to Govt. more than three months before the time of intended departure on furlough.

If applications be forwarded at one time in excess of the limit, precedence will ordinarily be given to the officer who has the longest period of furlough due to him. But the Government will use its discretion according to all the peculiar circumstances of each case.

Furlough once granted will not be withdrawn if the vacancy be anticipated by officers going on furlough under medical certificate.

LANGUAGE.—The Commander-in-Chief has notified (January) that Government have sanctioned the periodical Sessions of the Civil and Military Examination Committee being held in future on the 10th February, 10th July, and 10th November, instead of on the 10th January, 10th May, and 10th October, as heretofore.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Buhler, professor of Oriental languages, Elphinstone College, has been appointed to act as educational inspector, N.D., during Mr. Curtis's absence on leave to Europe. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, professor of English literature, Deccan College, has been allowed six months' leave, from Feb. 20, 1869.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have obtained leave of absence:—Capt. Moray, staff corps, and Lieut. Langley, R.A., for 30 days' from the date of departure—to proceed to Bombay, on m.c. Asst. apoth. C. K. Rozario, from Jan. 1 to 31, 1869—to remain at Poona, on m.c. Lieuts. Goode and Gardiner, staff corps, and Asst. surg. Riddell, 25th N.L.I., from Jan. 1 to 31, 1869—in extension, to remain at Bombay, on m.c. Surgs. Kearney and Ogilvie, and Lieut. col. Langston, Bombay inf., from Jan. 1 to 31, 1869—to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—Captain Hickman, staff corps, brigade major, Aden, Nov. 20 last; Lieut. Cahill, staff corps, Dec. 5 last. The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified opposite their names:—Capt. Lord, staff corps, Dec. 13 last; Colonel Whitehill, staff corps, commanding 23rd regt. N.L.I., Dec. 19 last; Major Alexander, staff corps, 2nd in command 18th regt. N.I., Dec. 19 last. The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Dec. 13 last:—Lieut. Edden, staff corps, quartermaster 23rd regt. N.L.I.; Lieut. Comyn, general list, quartermaster 4th regt. N.I. (rifles).

MILITARY FURLOWHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained furlough in January, under the last new rules, except where otherwise specified:—2nd Capt. Walker, R.A., from date of embarkation, to England, via Egypt, in troop ship, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. Aldridge, 95th foot, from Feb. 6 to May 5 next, in extension, to remain in England on urgent private affairs; Lieut. col. Shuldham, 108th foot, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 30, preparatory to proceeding home on resignation of the service; Capt. Anderson, Bengal staff corps, for two years; Lieut. Hartigan, staff corps, wing subaltern 5th regt. N.I., for twenty months; Lieut. Moore, Madras gen. list, adjt. 13th regt. N.I., for two years; Lieut. Gardiner, Bombay staff corps, wing subaltern H.M.'s 8th regt. N.I., to Europe, to appear before a medical board; Lieut. col. Cooper, Madras staff corps, offic. comdt. H.M.'s 36th regt. Madras N.I., to Europe, for eighteen months, on m.c.; Capt. Ducat, Bombay staff corps, to Europe, for two years, on m.c.; Asst. surg. Alexander, M.D., Madras medical establishment, to Europe, for two years, on m.c.; Lieut. Buchanan, attached to 6th N.I., from Jan. 1 to June 30 next, to Bombay, to study Hindustani; Lieut. Campbell, royal (Bombay) engr., to Europe, for two years. The following medical officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England in H.M.'s Indian troop ship *Junna* on Jan. 12:—Surg. major Davey, Indian medical service; Surg. F. Holton, 77th foot; and Staff surg. T. Ball.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF WARRANT OFFICERS.—A warrant officer transferred to an appointment, whether the transfer involves a great or small increase of pay, is entitled to his travelling expenses.

EXAMINATION IN HINDOOSTANI.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard:—Assistant-surgeon S. B. Halliday, 7th Regt. N.I.

CIVIL FURLOWHS AND LEAVE.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Newton, judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed two months' privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1864. Mr. E. H. Little, acting 1st asst. coll., Sattara, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from Feb. 20, 1869, under new Furlough Rules; also subsidiary leave for two days previously. Mr. T. B. Curtis, educational inspector, N.D., has been allowed leave of absence to Europe for twelve months, on m.c., from Dec. 12 last. Mr. H. Birdwood, senior asst. judge and session judge of the Konkan for the detached station of Rutnagherry, and acting registrar of the High Court, Bombay, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from Jan. 9.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 19.

## BREVET.

Col. J. H. Lefroy, R.A., at present serving with the temporary rank of brig. gen., to have the temporary rank of major gen. whilst employed as director gen. of ordnance; Dec. 3, 1868.

Jan. 22.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. R. T. Maillard to be capt., without purch., v. W. P. Bagenal, dec.; Nov. 26.

18th Hussars.—Cornet E. A. Fraser to be lieut., without purch., v. T. H. M. Brown, dec.; Cornet R. G. Kennedy to be lieut., without purch., v. E. A. Fraser, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Nov. 27. Ens. H. Paget, from 10th foot, to be cornet, v. Kennedy; Jan. 23.

20th Hussars.—Gentleman Cadet F. J. Graves, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, v. Kavanagh, prom.; Jan. 23.

21st Hussars.—Gentleman Cadet T. H. M. Kelly, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, v. Turnbull, prom.; Jan. 23.

3rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet W. C. Howarth, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Okeden, transferred to 60th foot; Jan. 23.

6th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet D. C. Murray, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Gray, transf'd. to 3rd foot; Jan. 23.

10th Foot.—H. Paget, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. E. Reading, who retires; Jan. 23.

19th Foot.—Lieut. A. M. Handley to be capt., by purch., v. A. Goren, who retires; Ens. W. G. W. McClintock to be lieut., by purch., v. Handley; E. A. Brice, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. McClintock; Jan. 23.

60th Foot.—Lieut. N. W. Wallace to be capt., by purch., v. F. A. Campbell, who retires; Ens. J. N. B. Price to be lieut., by purch., v. Wallace; Ens. F. J. A. Wood to be lieut., by purch., v. Sir T. N. Dick-Lauder, Bart., who retires; N. E. de B. Fenwick, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Price; Jan. 23.

102nd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet C. R. Kerr, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. W. J. Morse, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Jan. 23.

103rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet J. R. Dick, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Heathcote, prom.; Jan. 23.

104th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet W. J. Irwin, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Loch, prom.; Jan. 22.

107th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet A. Batson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Hughes, dec.; Jan. 23.

## BREVET.

The undermen. promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. gen. W. G. Gold, col. of 53rd foot, who died on Dec. 26 last:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major A. J. Macpherson, 24th foot; Major W. D. Harris, 104th foot; Capt. and Brevet major E. Dawson, half-pay, royal staff corps; Major E. Brown, 107th foot; Major D. Kemp, half-pay, late 107th foot—all dated Dec. 27 last.

To be Major.

Capt. W. W. Knollys, 93rd foot; Dec. 27 last.

The undersigned promotion to take place in succession to Maj. gen. W. Hamilton, C.B., who died on Dec. 30, 1868:—Capt. the Hon. L. A. Adington, R.A., to be major; Dec. 31.

The undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the deaths of Gen. Sir T. M. Douglas, K.C.B., Bengal inf., on Oct. 18 last; Lieut. gen. W. Taylor, Madras inf., on June 27 last; and Lieut. gen. W. Justice, Madras inf., on Oct. 27 last:—

To be General.

Lieut. gen. G. Moore, Bombay inf.; Oct. 19.

To be Lieutenant-generals.

Major gen. H. Lawrence, Bengal inf.; June 28.

Major gen. R. Budd, Madras inf.; Oct. 19.

Major gen. G. Hicks, C.B., Bengal inf.; Oct. 28.

The commission as major gen. of S. C. Briggs, Madras staff corps, to be antedated to June 28.

## To be Major-generals.

Col. L. S. Hough, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 16.

Col. H. W. Blake, Madras inf.; Oct. 19.

Col. R. G. Taylor, c.b., c.s.i., Bengal staff corps; Oct. 28.

The surname of the officer of the Bombay inf., prom. to be general, in *Gazette* of Oct. 27, is Soppitt, and not as stated in that *Gazette*.The surname of the surgeon major on the Bengal establishment promoted to the honorary rank of dep. insp. gen. is Hilliard, and not as stated in *Gazette* of Oct. 27.The Christian names of Major gen. Norcott are William Sherbrooke Ramsay, and not as stated in *Gazette* of January 1.

## Jan. 26.

10th Foot.—The surname of the ensign who retired in *Gazette* of Jan. 22 is "Redding," and not "Reading," as there stated.

## BREVET.

Major E. Brown, who was prom. to lieut. col. in *Gazette* of Jan. 22, belongs to the "101st," not "107th" foot, as there stated.

## INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 21.

Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that the name of the under-mentioned officer be removed from the list of the Bengal army:—  
Capt. T. Pearson, of the late 66th Bengal N.I.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At St. Thomas' Mount, Jan. 2, wife of Asst. surg. D. H. B. Anderson, m.b., Army Medical Staff, son.

BORRADDAILE—At Nungumbankum, Dec. 30, Mrs. G. Borradaille, daughter.

CHESSON—At Punchgunny, Jan. 1, wife of John Chesson, son.

CROFTON—At Darjeeling, Dec. 10, wife of R. W. L. Crofton, son.

DAVIS—At Sungroor, near Loodianah, Dec. 25, wife of C. Davis, daughter.

DURAND—At Simla, Dec. 18, Lady Durand, daughter.

ELLIS—At Mazagon, Jan. 4, Mrs. F. M. Ellis, daughter.

GODWIN—At Calcutta, Dec. 25, wife of J. G. Godwin, Govt. Tel. Dept. daughter.

GOSLING—At Bombay, Jan 5, wife of David E. Gosling, daughter. [son.

HARRISS—At 18-2, Theatre-road, Jan. 4, wife of A. E. Harriass, solicitor,

MARSHALL—At Dinapore, Dec. 29, wife of Major W. E. Marshall, exec. engr., daughter. [twin daughters.

NELSON—At Sealkote, Dec. 25, wife of Lieut. J. S. Nelson, 38th regt., of

PULLAN—At Dohra, Dec. 23, wife of Capt. A. Pullan, B.S.C., son.

ROSS—At Entally, Dec. 29, wife of G. G. Ross, daughter.

SELLS—At Meerut, Dec. 29, wife of A. Sells, B.C.S., son.

SHARP—At St. Thoma, Madras, Dec. 27, wife of F. C. H. Sharp, C.S., son.

SMITH—At Goristan-lane, wife of H. M. Smith, son.

STEPHENSON—At Cachar, Dec. 25, wife of Major Stephenson, son.

STUART—At Bangalore, Dec. 27, wife of Capt. C. J. Stuart, M.S.C., daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT—CLAUDIUS.—At Cuttack, Dec. 18, J. Abbott, b.m. of Caius College, Oxford, to Rose, daughter of R. Claudius.

AVERN—WATSON.—At Bhaugulpore, Jan. 1, F. M. Avern, exec. engr., P.W.D., to Jane, daughter of G. C. Watson, m.d., Chester, England.

BARTON—VANSITTART.—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, Dec. 26, Major N.

Barton, B.S.C., to Edith Katharine, daughter of H. Vansittart, B.C.S.

CARNAC—DURAND.—At Simla, Dec. 28, J. H. Rivett-Carnac, to Annie Marion, daughter of Major gen. Sir H. M. Durand, R.E.

CRESPIGNY—PETERSON.—At Buxar, Dec. 29, C. S. C. Crespigny, lieut. 41st Welsh regt., to Constance Grace, daughter of Fred. Peterson, of Bentinck Castle, Simla. [of W. Seaton, of Peelkhamma House.

DADD—SEATON.—At Howrah, Dec. 21, E. J. Dadd, to Sarah Ann, daughter

HUTCHINSON—MORGAN.—At Nagpore, Dec. 26, C. W. Hutchinson, to Edith, daughter of the late John Morgan.

JEREMY—JONAH.—At Allahabad, Dec. 29, E. Y. Jeremy, of Meerut, to Jane Grey, daughter of J. Jonah, of Allahabad.

KIDD—SYMONDS.—At Madras, Dec. 29, D. W. Kidd, to Alice Emma, daughter of the Rev. A. R. Symonds.

LEE—SARGANT.—At Coimbatore, Dec. 20, Rev. Wm. Lee, L.M.S., Tre-vandrum, to Sophia, daughter of W. T. Sargent.

OWEN—PILCHER.—At Calcutta, Albert S. Owen to Margaret Jane, daughter of James Pilcher, of Dover, Kent. [Humphreys.

SEATON—HUMPHREYS.—At Howrah, Dec. 24, Alfred Seaton to Jane Elsie

TRAFFORD—MENGE.—At Kangra, Dec. 19, Richard W. Trafford, B.C.S., to Harriet Ann, daughter of the Rev. T. P. Munge, C.M.S.

## DEATHS.

BIRBA—At Shergotty, Dec. 28, Ellen, wife of Charles F. Von Birba, aged 22.

EMIN—At Cossipore, Calcutta, Dec. 30, Emin J. Emin, aged 61.

GARDINER—At Madras, Dec. 15, Richard A. Gardiner, aged 18.

MASCURINE—At Madras, Dec. 28, Jane Caroline, wife of T. H. Mascurine.

MOORE—At Cuttack, Dec. 20, Maud Helen, daughter of Capt. C. F. Moore, M.S.C., aged 2 yrs. 5 mo. [Ouseley, aged 33.

OUSELEY—At Nelson, New Zealand, Nov. 15, Wm. W. J., son of Col. PERKIN—At Sydn Bowlie, Dec. 22, Eliza, wife of Horace H. Perkin, 20th Hussars, aged 34.

SANDEMAN—At Kidderpore Dockyard, Dec. 28, W. H. Sandeman, chief superin. eng., Govt. dockyard, aged 49.

SMITH—At Bhaugulpore, Dec. 30, W. Smith.

SMITH—At Bhaugulpore, Dec. 30, Mrs. W. Smith.

## Home.

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the evening meeting of this society, on January 25, Sir R. I. Murchison, President, in the chair, an interesting communication was read on the "Effects on Climate of Forest Destruction in Coorg, Southern India," by Mr. George Bidie. Coorg was described as lying near the centre of the Western Ghats, chiefly on the eastern side of the range, and at an average elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea level, but divided into a number of hills and valleys, gradually subsiding into the table-land of Mysore. Formerly it appears to have been covered with forest, but the lower slopes are now nearly denuded, and the rainfall is said to decrease with the thinness of the arboreal vegetation. As regards the elevated crests of the Ghats, which intercept the rain-bearing winds of the south-west monsoon, they would cause an abundant precipitation, whether they were covered with trees or not, but the water supply and fertility of the lower slopes and plains to the east are seriously diminished by the clearing of forest on the hills, and the result is brought about in the following way:—The natural forest acts as a check on the too rapid evaporation and carrying off by streams of the rainfall on the surface of the land. As the rain descends, it is gradually conveyed by the leaves of trees to the dense underground of shrubs and carpet of dead leaves, and below this encounters a layer of vegetable mould, which absorbs the water like a sponge. By these means, and aided by the roots of trees, the moisture is transferred to the depths of the earth and the reservoirs of springs, and thus is kept up a perennial supply of water to the lower lands; whereas rain falling on the bare surface of cleared lands runs off at once by the nearest watercourses, and none is retained to keep up the flow during the dry season. Besides which, evaporation is so much more abundant from a surface exposed to the sun than from land screened by a clothing of forest, and the flow of surface water tends to sweep away the clothing of soil and render a district utterly barren. The area of forest cleared during the last few years for coffee cultivation in Coorg amounts to 20,000 acres. Dr. Bidie's conclusion from his official tour in Coorg and Mysore was that tropical forest was the *alma mater* of springs and streams. Many facts were adduced in confirmation of this view, and on the influence of forests on temperature, on the composition of the air, and on animal life. Species of plants characteristic of barren soils were spreading rapidly over the cleared districts. He recommended that a belt of jungle should be preserved, at least fifty yards wide, on each bank of the upper course of the Cauvery and its tributary streams, and that the forest on the crests and slopes of hills in which important streams arise should be also carefully preserved. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests in Madras, testified to the care and accuracy of Dr. Bidie's report. He thought that the results of forest clearing, on the rainfall and on the drainage, were two entirely distinct questions; to the latter alone his own observations led him, under the peculiar position of Coorg, to attach serious importance. He believed after examining the water-returns of the Cauvery, that more water flowed down during the monsoon, and that the flow ceased a little earlier than it did before the late extensive clearings on the hills, but it was not sufficiently marked to warrant interference with the progress of coffee cultivation. It was of great moment that the meteorological register at Mercara should be kept with care, and the water returns of the irrigation officers in Tanjore and Coimbatore should be carefully compared with those of past years, that the earliest tendency to physical changes might be brought to the notice of Government. The frequent consultation of forest officers and executive engineers is essential to the proper management of the forests. The facts mentioned by Dr. Bidie as to the increase of insects and insectivorous birds are remarkable, and the naturalisation of certain plants from the Plains appeared to indicate local desiccation, and was worthy of notice. The proposed remedies were:—1. Conservation of forest at the head-waters of the Cauvery; 2. Broad belts along the highways, particularly on the upper side; 3. The lofty wooded crests and eastern slopes facing the plains it was especially desirable to preserve intact. Mr. George Campbell was opposed to any interference with cultivation, and advocated the construction of tanks as a means of storing up the rainfall of the monsoon in preference to stringent retention of the forests. He bore testimony to the improved management of the forests in the Central Provinces, and to the skill and energy of the departmental officers. Mr. C. R. Markham had witnessed a reckless destruction of forest in more than one district of Southern India, and believed that some Government control was desirable. The President believed that the storing up of the superabundant product of rainfall as a provision for seasons of drought was necessary even in England. A second paper was read, "on the Island of Rapa," by Captain Vine Hall. Rapa was a small island in the South Pacific, situated directly in the track of the mail steamers from Panama to New Zealand, and of great importance to us, as the only island in its vicinity possessing a good harbour. It was already used as a coaling station, and the author reproached the supineness of the English Government in allowing so desirable a station to pass under the protectorate of the

French. It was distant 700 miles south-east of Tahiti, and the French took possession of it only after learning that it was selected as a coaling station of the English steamers. Captain C. W. Hope, R.N., and Sir George Grey made some observations on this paper. The following new fellows were elected:—Henry Blaine, W. L. Buller, F.R.S.; H. E. Buxton, B.A.; Colonel Elsey, R.E.; Lieutenant G. F. Harris, John Howard, C.E.; John Knox Laughton, Captain W. R. Llewellyn, R.A.; R. J. Moser, P. Rylands, M.P.; Thomas Sutherland, J. R. Sedgwick, Captain C. E. Stewart, I.A.; Colonel E. Smyth, Warrington Smyth, F.R.S.; Captain F. Trench, Lieutenant Henry Trotter, R.E.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE INDIA OFFICE.**—The Secretary of State for India has made arrangements for the admission of visitors to see the India-office every Friday, beginning from Friday, the 5th inst.

**DOWNING-STREET.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Commander Edward Wingfield Shaw, R.N., to be Lieut.-Governor of the town and fort of Malacca and its dependencies.

**PENSIONS FOR SERVICES.**—One of the pensions of £100 each for distinguished and meritorious services, vacant by the recent deaths of officers, has been awarded to Colonel Sir William W. Turner, C.B., K.C.S.I., Brigadier-General Commanding Saugor District.

**INDIAN ARCHIVES.**—The librarian of the India-office has, we learn, discovered in a chest which had hitherto escaped attention nothing less than the library of Timour, collected by the Mogul in the course of his conquests. Among other treasures are documents of extraordinary value connected with the biography of Mohammed.

**CALLS TO THE BAR.**—The undermentioned gentleman has been called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn: James Simson, Esq., University of Edinburgh. The undermentioned native gentlemen have been called to the degree of the Utter Bar, by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple: Syad Asghar Ali Khan Bahadoor, and Nawab Syad Ahmud Ali.

**VOLUNTEERS FOR INDIA.**—A general order has been issued by Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., at Aldershot, directing that volunteering should be opened in the infantry regiments at the camp for several of the regiments in India. Only twenty men from each regiment will be permitted to volunteer, but as many as 300 have offered themselves from some of the regiments.

**PAYMASTERSHIP OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—It is rumoured that the Paymastership of the Royal Artillery will revert to Messrs. Cox and Co., who formerly conducted that business. Should such rumour be well founded, there will be a saving to the country of not less than £10,000 per annum. It is also rumoured that the clothing of the army will be re-transferred to the regimental agents; this will be another saving in the right direction.

**ARMY REORGANISATION.**—A great Central Council is about to be established at the War-office, to which all important questions in artillery and engineer matters will be referred, instead of the decision being left, as heretofore, to individual heads of departments. The Council will consist of Lord Northbrook as President, Sir Henry Storks, the Inspector-General of Engineers, the Director-General of Ordnance, Captain Vivian, the War Lord of the Treasury, and others as members, with Colonel Milward as Secretary. We trust the Council will enjoy a longer life than the brief one sustained by the last committee which Colonel Milward was instrumental in creating.—*Broad Arrow.*

**THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**—The following resolution was passed at a meeting held on Friday last of the committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to consult with Mr. Bazley, M.P., on the subject of mercantile representation in the Indian Council:—"That this committee is of opinion that the interest of Great Britain and India would be greatly promoted by there being on the Indian Council several representatives of the commercial interests of both countries, such members to be selected from gentlemen who are intimately acquainted with the trade of India, and can devote their time to the duties of the office." With this view the committee resolves that a deputation be organised to proceed to London early after the meeting of Parliament in order to press the subject on the attention of her Majesty's Government.

**MANAGEMENT OF RECRUITS.**—Under the new regulations issued from the Horse Guards, recruits sent up to Chatham from the various recruiting districts to join the Indian and other regimental depots are no longer to be accompanied by a recruiting sergeant, as has hitherto been the practice, but are to proceed entirely unattended. This new arrangement has been ordered by the authorities with the view of rendering the recruits more independent, and, at the same time, of showing the public that recruits are under no coercion, but that they have spontaneously entered an honourable profession. The first recruits coming up under the new system arrived at Chatham yesterday, and marched into the garrison unattended, and in the most orderly manner, for the purpose of joining the various regiments into which they have enlisted.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**INDIA VIA BRINDISI.**—The Duke of Sutherland, while on his way to Egypt with other members of the Prince of Wales's suite, has been visiting Brindisi, and seems to have examined with some attention the extensive works which are in progress at that port. After completing his inspection he was entertained at a dinner given in his honour by the authorities of the town. In proposing prosperity to Italy, his Grace said that Brindisi must undoubtedly become *bon gré mal gré* the port for the arrival and departure of the India mail. In a letter to the *Nazione* he praises very highly the management of the Southern Railway Company, and says that he and his friends were surprised at the rapidity with which the journey to Brindisi was accomplished. The Duke appears to think that special arrangements were made for him, or at all events that the servants of the company had been instructed to treat him with special attention; but the *Nazione* says that such was not the case. He travelled by an ordinary train, as an ordinary passenger, and it was an ordinary saloon carriage that was placed at the disposal of himself and his friends.

**REARRANGEMENT OF INDIAN DIOCESES.**—The Government authorities have decided on the following alterations in the dioceses of India:—1. The Central Provinces, the district of Ajmere, and the English congregations in the Central Indian Agency (except in Gwalior and Bhurtpore), and in the native States of Rajpootana, Baroda, &c., are to be placed in the Bombay diocese. 2. The Madras diocese will be increased by the addition of British Burmah, the Andamans and the English congregations in Cochin, Mysore, Travancore, and the dominions of the Nizam, including the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 3. The Straits Settlements, now detached from India, and erected into a colonial government, will be transferred from Calcutta to the charge of the Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong. Four additional archdeacons have been sanctioned, which are to be filled by chaplains of the several dioceses on the appointment of the bishop, each archdeacon to receive 250 rupees per mensem, in addition to his chaplain's pay. The following are the new archdeacons:—Allahabad, for the North-West Provinces and Oudh; Lahore, in charge of the Punjab; Nagpore, for Central Provinces and Central India; and Rangoon, for British Burmah. The expected Lahore bishopric is indefinitely deferred, and the despatch of the Imperial Government does not even mention the appointment of coadjutor bishops as suggested by the late Bishop Cotton, and recommended by the Government of India, to be appointed without expense to the State.

**ARMY REDUCTIONS.**—The *Army and Navy Gazette* is in a position to state that the arrangements for the army, as it is to stand in the ensuing financial year, are not yet finally settled. All that has been decided upon is the withdrawal of troops from certain of our colonies, in reduction of the garrisons to be maintained in them, and a reduction in the rank and file of regiments not on the Indian establishment. Among the measures which are contemplated and most likely to be carried out are—The reduction of two subalterns at the depot of each regiment in the colonies. The reorganisation of the cavalry on the squadron system. The abolition of the grade of cornet and ensign, and the reduction of a number of subalterns. A large reduction of horses and drivers in the Artillery by means of the abolition of one line of ammunition waggons. A considerable curtailment of the staff in the colonies, and, in all probability, of that at home. The disbanding of the 4th West India Regiment, a company being added to each of the three West India Regiments remaining. The reduction of the Canadian Rifles and the Ceylon Rifles by four companies each. The new arrangements about the depots will, no doubt, cause a reduction in depot battalions. All this is most probable, but nothing is finally decided upon save the numbers to be reduced—from 9,000 to 10,000 men—and the general policy to be carried out. It will be observed that no cadre of a regiment or company of the line disappears. The reduction of officers will probably be effected by absorption, and with as little injury as possible to the interests of those concerned.—The *Broad Arrow* asserts that, notwithstanding the forthcoming reduction of the army, recruiting will be carried on as usual, but the number of enlistments will be checked from time to time, as may be found necessary, by raising the standard of height for recruits. This decision has been arrived at after much consideration. It would be altogether unwise to bar the army to able-bodied men by any total suspension of recruiting, even for a short period.

**WILLS AND BEQUESTS OF INDIAN OFFICERS, &c.**—The will of Major-General Ramsay, formerly of 1, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, and late of 46, Bryanston-square, who died on December 26 last, has been proved at the principal Registry of the Court of Probate by his widow Harriet Charlotte Ramsay, the sole executrix, to whom he has bequeathed all his real and personal estate. The personal property is sworn under £60,000. The will of Sir Robert William Howner, formerly of Kurrachee, K.C.B., a Major-General in the Bombay Army, who died on November 8 last, at Staunton's Hotel, Lower Berkeley-street, has been proved in London by E. C. Jones, Esq., one of the executors, power of proving the will reserved to Colonel A. Manson, the other executor. By the will he confirms the gifts of his horses and vehicles already made to his friends, Colonel Whitehill, of the 23rd N.I., Major Cornegy, Assistant Adjutant-General to Captain Nicholetts, 1st Belooch Regiment. The residue of his real and personal estate is bequeathed to his brother and



sisters—Col. Augustus Cotgrove, Howner Emily Rowley, widow of the late Major Rowley, and Caroline Jones, wife of the said Edmund C. Jones, late of the Bombay Civil Service. Personal estate is sworn under £35,000. The will of Sir John Shaw, late of 17, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, Bart., who died on November 19 last, has been proved by John Lang, Esq., his nephew, David McLaren, Wm. Ivory, and William Gordon, Esqrs., four of the executors, with power of proving the will reserved to the other executors, John Muir, Esq., Sir Wm. Muir, Wm. Lang, Esq., the nephew, and Sir Geo. Harvey. The personal estate is sworn under £100,000. The principal legatees are his nephews and nieces. To Wm. Muir, of the Indian Civil Service, is bequeathed the sum of £11,000; to John Muir, late of the Bengal Civil Service, £6,000; to Major-General Lang, Bombay army, £6,000; to Colonel Lang, Indian army, £6,000; to Major Woodburn, Madras army, £2,000; and to each of his servants who shall be in service at the time of his death, £100.—The will of Major-General Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., late of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, has been proved at the London Registry of the Court of Probate, by his widow, Lady Emma Edwardes, to whom is bequeathed all his real and personal estate. The personal property is sworn under £16,000.—The will of Lieut.-General A. T. Maclean, Colonel of the 13th Hussars, was proved on the 14th ult., under £16,000. The gallant general had seen much service in India. He died on the 9th December last, at the age of 77.—The will of General William Henry Scott has been sworn under £40,000.—The will of Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, has been sworn under £12,000.

**LIST OF REGIMENTS IN INDIA.**—List of the cavalry regiments in India, together with the year of the probable return home of each, and the corps standing on the roster to take its place:—

Regiment.	Returning Home in	Probably Relieved by
2nd Dragoon Guards	1869	15th Hussars
7th Hussars...	1870	10th Hussars
19th Hussars...	1871	13th Hussars
20th Hussars...	1872	9th Lancers
21st Hussars...	1873	14th Hussars
5th Lancers...	1874	12th Lancers
18th Hussars...	1875	6th Dragoon Guards
16th Lancers...	1876	8th Hussars
11th Hussars...	1877	17th Lancers
4th Hussars...	1878	1st Dragoon Guards
3rd Hussars...	1879	6th Dragoons

The other cavalry regiments at home for foreign service are the 7th and 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Battalions of infantry regiments on the Indian establishment, as they stand for relief in each year:—

To be Relieved in	To be Relieved in
90th Light Infantry	2nd Batt. 19th Regiment
82nd Regiment	76th Regiment
1st Batt. 23rd Fusiliers	55th Regiment
93rd Highlanders	1st Batt. 11th Regiment
102nd Fusiliers	107th Regiment
77th Regiment	2nd Batt. 12th Regiment
95th Regiment	58th Regiment
88th Regiment	45th Regiment
1st Batt. 7th Fusiliers	41st Regiment
103rd Fusiliers	108th Regiment
1st Batt. 1st Royals	26th Regiment
1st Batt. 19th Regiment	49th Regiment
79th Highlanders	1st Batt. 8th Regiment
88th Regiment	1st Batt. 2nd Queen's
104th Regiment	109th Regiment
3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade	37th Regiment
3rd Batt. 60th Rifles	1st Batt. 3rd Buffs
2nd Batt. 10th Regiment	2nd Batt. 1st Royals
2nd Batt. 24th Regiment	1st Batt. 5th Fusiliers
105th Regiment	1st Batt. 14th Regiment
96th Regiment	2nd Batt. 60th Rifles
2nd Batt. 21st Fusiliers	1st Batt. 6th Regiment
2nd Batt. 25th Regiment	92nd Highlanders
36th Regiment	85th Light Infantry
106th Regiment	62nd Regiment
	1st Batt. 21st Fusiliers
	(about to embark)

**BONUS COMPENSATION.**—A correspondent of the *Broad Arrow* writes as follows:—What I do wish briefly to explain is this: That, dotted amongst the towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, or planted amidst their rural districts, numerous families of Indian officers exist, to whom the settlement of this question is of great, sometimes of vital importance; and that the future of many an unconscious child depends upon the success or failure of our efforts—efforts which, at all events, are supported by a thorough conviction of the justice of the cause they are exerted for. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*, and corrupt though the internal administration of England may be—and I maintain it is so—such an abuse as that to which I refer can only require to be properly brought forward and explained—ay, there's the point, explained—to the House of Commons to be redressed. Retrenchment and economy are undoubtedly desirable in our affairs, but I have yet to learn that the first ought

to be carried out by appropriating paltry funds belonging to the widow or the orphan, or the latter to be observed at the expense of individual members of the community. The worst of it is, that nobody understands Indian affairs; like "*Cosas de España*," they are things which, as Lord Dundreary puts it, "no fellar can make out." Ireland and its woes are not much-loved topics in the House of Commons, but Indian grievances are a thousand times less so; hence, unlike his colleagues, the Indian Secretary has it all his own way—no one takes the trouble to concern himself with his administration. Should the Admiralty or War-office, however, be guilty of acts of omission or commission which bear hardly upon the services under their control, their respective heads are instantly confronted in our representative house by a number of indignant members personally interested in the matter, and redress is certain. Is this fair to the Indian service? and does it not rather point to the necessity of that body being more largely represented in Parliament? But I am wandering from my subject and my object—which is not to discuss politics in the abstract. Before concluding I would remark that the matter to which I have alluded is to be brought before our "reformed House of Commons" on an early date—when I trust the infusion of new blood in that body, and the influx of members, unfettered by antique prejudices, who represent, or are supposed to represent, constituencies remarkable for social progress, will operate to obtain a fair hearing for our cause; and that members will not be wanting to support it, although it relates to a body of fellow-countrymen who cannot be present in person to do so. If this is the case, I do not despair of substantial justice being at last awarded and the matter fairly set at rest, as it ought to have been years ago, even when Lord Cranborne wrote (would that he had acted on the principles he enunciated), "I think it clear that if your servants have been largely damaged by any sudden or unexpected act of yours, the principle that is or ought to be observed in every branch of the public service is, that we ought to do something to compensate them."

## India Office.

Jan. 30, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. J. Welchman, Inf.; Lieut. W. Shepherd, Engrs.;

Lieut. J. Chalmers, Unatt.

*Madras Estab.*—Asst. surg. G. H. Alexander, Med. Estab.

*Bombay Estab.*—Asst. surg. P. S. Turnbull, Med. Estab.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. Smith, Veteran Estab., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. R. H. Philips, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. H.

Acton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. Mackenzie, Staff Corps, 6 mo.;

Capt. A. Godfrey, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major A. Phillips, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major F. D. Ogilvie, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. O. Hasted, Engrs.; Capt. J. F. T. Sherman,

Staff Corps; Major A. C. Phillips, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. Shaw, Staff

Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Conductor W. F. Knight, Public Works Dept.; Capt. F.

T. Cornwall, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. J. B. Miller, Med. Estab.; Asst.

surg. N. Hopkins, Med. Estab.; Lieut. E. D. O. Twemlow, Engrs.;

Lieut. W. S. Horo, Inf.; Conductor M. Corkery, Ordnance Dept.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**COTTELL**—The wife of Captain C. Cottell, retired, H.M.'s Madras Army, of a daughter, at Grove Lodge, Tottenham, Jan. 23.

**LONGMORE**—The wife of Major C. M. Longmore, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 2, Claremont-villas, Stoke-road, Gosport, Jan. 18.

**O'DONEL**—The wife of Captain C. O'Donel, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at 76, Talbot-road, Jan. 17.

### MARRIAGES.

**CAMPBELL**—MACLAINE.—Frederic Campbell, Esq., R.A., third son of the late Sir John Campbell, Bart., of Ardnamurchan, Argyshire, at Christ Church, Paddington, Jan. 28.

**CUST**—MATHEWS.—R. N. Cust, Esq., to Elizabeth D., daughter of the late J. Mathews, Esq., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Nov. 11.

**KINCHANT**—SHAW.—Robert H. Kinchant, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, to Eliza E., daughter of Major Robert Shawe, late Madras Army, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Jan. 28.

**SMAIL**—SCOTT.—Captain James Smail, R.M.L.I., to Elizabeth M., widow of the late Captain G. B. Scott, Indian Army, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Jan. 26.



**STEWART—ANSTRUTHER.**—Charles E. Stewart, Captain 5th Punjab Infantry, to Annie N., daughter of the late Philip Anstruther, Esq., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Jan. 23.

## DEATHS.

**AUCHMUTY**—Lady Auchmuty, widow of the late General Sir Samuel B. Auchmuty, G.C.B., at Pau, aged 69, Jan. 2.  
**CLAPPERTON**—James Bunce Clapperton, Esq., late Senior Member of the Medical Board in Calcutta, H.E.I. Co.'s service, at 3, Buckland-villas, Belsize-park, Hampstead, aged 73, Jan. 20.  
**HARRIS**—Thomas H. Harris, Esq., late of Tuticorin, Madras, at the Grove, Camberwell, aged 54, Jan. 25.  
**JOHNSON**—Major Richard C. Johnson, retired list, Bengal Army, 50th N.I., at Arcachon, France, aged 68, Jan. 7.  
**NICHOLSON**—James O. Nicholson, Esq., late Assistant Surveyor General, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, at 21, Camden-hill-villas, Upper Norwood, aged 49, Jan. 25.  
**PETTINGAL**—Frederick J. Pettingal, Esq., M.D., surgeon, Bengal Army, at Clapham, Surrey, aged 40, Jan. 24.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25. Comorin, Calcutta; Fair Wind, Moulmein; War Cloud, Colombo; Clifford, Calcutta.—28. Olive, Cocanada; Tyrol, Cochín.—27. Raleigh, Cochín; Prince of Wales, Bombay.—28. Martha (or Malta), Penang; M. A. Evans, Tuticorin; City of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—30. Robert Mackenzie, Calcutta; Jessie Scott, Calcutta; Queen Victoria, Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. Prince of Wales, Bombay; Blackwall, Madras.—27. Ceylon, Penang; Gryfe, Calcutta.—28. New Brunswick, Rangoon; Mooresfoot, Calcutta; Agamemnon, Madras; Nimrod, Madras; Compta, Bombay; Peerless, Madras.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Jan. 30.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. C. Cumberland, Mr. G. Hart, Mr. F. T. S. Large, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Mr. C. Fraser, Capt. W. J. and Mrs. Finch, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Buyers, Mr. B. Nicholson, Mrs. Pope and infant, Mr. W. J. Taylor.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## FEBRUARY 6.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. A. C. Howard, Mr. G. A. Wilkinson, Mrs. Branden, Rev. Mr. Dyson, Mr. Newman, Miss Liprot, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta, Mr. E. Lewis, Miss Hall, Ensign Kerr, Mrs. Guichet and two children, and Miss Guichet.

**Suez to CALCUTTA.**—Col. and Mrs. Theisger.

**MALTA TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Heeley and infant.

**MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Church, Miss Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Elmes, Mrs. Lee, and Mr. Overstone.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Miss J. J. McKenna, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Wilkieson, Mr. H. E. Fletcher, and Col. Miss Woolley, and Mr. A. E. Griffin.

**MARSHILLES TO MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Abel, Mr. Fletcher, and Major A. O. Phillips.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. W. R. Wynter, Lieut. W. C. Morris, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and child, Mr. Scott, Rev. E. H. Cooper, and Mr. Moyle.

**MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. R. Barton, Capt. Hincks, Mrs. Robinson and infant, Mr. Lane, Lieut. Carter, and Mr. W. S. Hare.

**Suez to BOMBAY.**—Lieut. Holdich, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbay and two children, and Mrs. Gubbay, jun.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mrs. O'Grady, and Miss Laidlaw.

**MARSHILLES TO CEYLON.**—Asst. surg. and Mrs. Belcher.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.**—Mr. A. Sykes.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. Freeman.

**MARSHILLES TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. J. H. Roberts, and Mr. Harton.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.**—Col. Braeyer, and Mr. Silva.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BATAVIA.**—Messrs. Ross (two).

**MARSHILLES TO BATAVIA.**—Mr. Berger.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Green.

## FEBRUARY 13.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Turton.

**MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. and Mrs. Shippe and infant, Col. H. Milne, and Col. Conybeare.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Rev. Mr. Sadleir.

## FEBRUARY 20.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. R. G. Hemfray, Mr. D. Ward, Mr. S. Ramsay, Ensign J. R. Hobday, Mr. Myhill, Mr. A. C. Howard, and Mrs. Cullum.

**MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. McNeile, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Beames and infant, and Mr. J. Kenney.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mrs. O'Connell.

**MARSHILLES TO MADRAS.**—Capt. H. T. Rogers.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Lieut. and Mrs. Heath.

**MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.**—Capt. Murray, Mr. Pyle, and Mr. Lane.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mrs. MacLagan, and Mr. H. Walker.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.**—Mr. T. Dick Lader.

**MARSHILLES TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.**—Sir B. Pine.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be as follows, viz.:—  
 Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, January 9th and 23rd, February 6th and 20th, and March 6th and 20th.  
 Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, January 15th and 29th, February 13th and 27th, and March 13th and 27th.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursdays, January 21st, February 18th, and March 18th.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	95
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	95	95
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	95	95
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	95	95
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	95	95
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	95	95
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	95
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	95	95
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	95	95

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 6d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 6d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 1½d.  
 Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.  
 Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	...	213
India 5 per cent.	...	...	112½
India 4 per cent.	...	...	102½
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	...	103½
India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent.	...	...	91 ½
India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872	...	...	104 ½
India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	...	110½
India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	...	104½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...	104
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...	104½
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...	par to 1s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...	22s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 105
30	Ditto F Shares	18	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
Stock	East Indian	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 106½
20	Ditto (new)	8	½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 105
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	94 to 96
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103½ to 104½
20	Ditto	2	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	4 to 5
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	29½ to 30½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	75 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 42
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4
5	New	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4½ to 5½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 105
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3½ to 3½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	6½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	48 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2½ to 1½ dis.

## Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 20th January, 1869.  
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
INDIA IN COUNCIL.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That PACKAGES, stated to contain RESERVED ARTICLES from the Estates of Deceased Officers and Soldiers of the late East India Company's Service, and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, have from time to time been received from the Governments of the respective Presidencies in India.

Packages containing Articles Reserved from the following Estates remain unclaimed, viz.:

8. Bell, H., Lieutenant, 2nd Madras Native Infantry.
10. Bouthflower, W. H., Surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
13. Buchanan, C., Sub-Conductor, Madras Establishment.
22. Cheyne, A., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
24. Cockburn, A. K., Lieutenant, 50th Madras Native Infantry.
25. Carlrow, W. A., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
53. Flood, E., Lieutenant, 32nd Madras Native Infantry.
60. Grant, Lieutenant, 5th Madras Light Cavalry.
60. Gunthorpe, W. M., Major, 6th Madras Native Inf.
76. Jervis, S. W., Lieutenant, 36th Madras Native Inf.
78. James, E., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
94. Maingray, J. W., Lieutenant, 39th Madras Native Infantry.
95. Marriott, B. W. F., Lieutenant, 13th Madras Native Infantry.
113. Neale, F., Cadet, Madras Establishment.
121. Perring, J. W. C., Lieutenant, 35th Madras Native Infantry.
124. Pinchard, J., Lieutenant, Madras Horse Artillery.
- 126a. Preston, Richard B., Lieutenant, Madras Infantry.
133. Robertson, A., Ensign, 1st Madras Native Infantry.
140. Stewart, M., Lieutenant, Madras Artillery.
145. Stoddart, J. A., Captain, 6th Madras Native Inf.
- 150a. Stewart, G., Ensign, 36th Madras Native Infantry.
153. Watson, G. H., Lieutenant, 19th Madras Native Inf.
156. Ward, A., Captain, 1st Madras Fusiliers.
158. Wynter, W., Lieutenant, 52nd Madras Native Inf.
163. Weymouth, Captain, 42nd Madras Native Infantry.

Applications for such Packages should be made by the Next of Kin of the Deceased, or by the Legal Representatives of such Next of Kin, to the Military Secretary, at this Office.

In the event of any of the Packages in question remaining unclaimed for the further period of six months from this date, they will be opened, the contents be disposed of by Sale, and the amount realised be credited to the Estate of the Deceased.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,  
Military Secretary.

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Contractors to the Indian Government, Royal Engineers' Department, Admiralty, &c.

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And have the Quality or Carat of Gold stated on the Invoice, as recommended in the Letters of *The Daily News*, *The Times*, and *Standard*.

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6 6 0 per oz. LADIES' or GENTLE-

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MR. EDWIN W. STREETER, 37, CONDUIT-STREET, BOND-STREET), W.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A**  
WIDOW LADY, residing in the best part of Brighton, wishes to RECEIVE ONE or TWO YOUNG CHILDREN to Educate with her own little Girl. Good references given and required.  
Address D., care of Miss SAINTSBURY, 34, Pembroke Villas, Bayswater, W.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A**  
GENTLEMAN of good family and position is, with his Wife, anxious to have the CARE of TWO or THREE CHILDREN, whose parents may be in India or any other foreign part. The place of residence is on the West Coast of Scotland, and is well known and much frequented; it is strongly recommended to people in delicate health by several eminent physicians of the Edinburgh faculty on account of the extreme healthiness and mildness of its climate. Arrangements could be made to receive persons wishing to find a home for the summer months on account of health. Terms to be arranged. References can be given and will be required.  
For full particulars apply to JAMES NICOL, Esq., Solicitor and Banker, Oban, Argyllshire, N.B.

**MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS and Co. beg**  
most respectfully to inform the Musical Profession and the Heads of Schools that they are prepared to send out PARCELS of MUSIC for SELECTION, returns to be made at Midsummer and Christmas. Terms (gratis and post free) on application. References solicited.—No. 6, New Burlington-street.

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**GOLD WATCHES (LADIES').**

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English Lever Watch, jewelled, capped, enamel dial ... 10 10

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AUSTRALIA	Saturday, 9 Jan., 2 p.m., and every fourth Saturday thereafter.	Sunday, 17 Jan., 7 a.m., and every fourth Sunday thereafter.
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15 May		
12 June		
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9 February		
9 March		
20 March		

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The expense of the journey from London to Lahore  
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PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder,  
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For the Prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of  
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Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.  
Prepared by THOMAS WILKINSON (late Bridge and  
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UNRIVALLED FOR PIQUANCY AND FLAVOUR.

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ASK FOR "LEA AND PERRINS'" SAUCE.

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AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pris-  
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VOL. XXVII.—No. 852.] LONDON, FEBRUARY 10, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 16; Agra and Calcutta, January 12; Madras, January 11.

The Bombay papers announce Lord Mayo's arrival at Calcutta on the 12th January. The *Feroze* steamed from Madras at three A.M. on the 8th—his lordship having good-naturedly agreed to stay and meet "a select party" at Grundy-park on Wednesday evening—anchored on the 10th off Saugor, reached Diamond-harbour at noon of the 11th, and the new Viceroy landed at Chandpal Ghat on the evening of the 12th. A "brilliant assemblage" greeted him as he stepped on shore, and the road to Government-house was "lined with spectators." At Government-house his lordship was received by Sir John Lawrence, the Hon. Mr. Grey, and the Members of Council. The whole of the troops in garrison were under arms. The firing of a second salute of twenty-one guns from Fort William ere long announced that the Earl of Mayo had taken the oaths of office, and that his predecessor had ceased officially to be.

BEFORE leaving Madras, the new Viceroy had given an encouraging answer to a deputation from the Madras Chamber of Commerce. On the question of railways and irrigation works he avowed himself quite at one with Lord Salisbury. Public opinion was now ripe to spur on the Government to great undertakings in that direction. His lordship spoke hopefully about railway extension in Madras, and thought that the Indian Government had better consult the most eminent engineers at home on the subject of a harbour and breakwater for the city itself. He also discussed the cotton prospects of the Presidency, and hinted his dislike to interfering with the course of trade in the manner exemplified by the Cotton Frauds Act. Altogether, his visit gained him a large supply of homage from the residents

of Madras, to whom the presence of a real Viceroy must have seemed like the fulfilment of a wild dream. Ever since his departure they have been wondering whom he resembled most in face and figure. Paul Bedford, Prince Napoleon, Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Lawrence, besides others of less note, have each in turn been quoted as his personal counterpart.

THE date of Sir John Lawrence's departure was postponed to January 19, when he purposed leaving India as a private passenger in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Candia*. The *Feroze* being out of repair, and no other Government steamer ready to replace it, this was Sir John's only alternative to engaging a separate steamer at great cost to the State. It seems strange that a spare vessel could not have been found for the late head of the Indian Government. But Sir John never cared for display, and his voyage home will harmonise all the better with the quiet current of his last days in the Indian capital. Hitherto he has received but one farewell address—from the bishop and clergy. Another however was being signed by the "non-official community." The members of the Services gave him a farewell dinner on the night of January 11; Sir W. Mansfield, as chairman, toasting the late Viceroy in a brilliant speech, to which Sir John made an effective answer, greeted with frequent bursts of cheering.

SOME of his last official acts are worth recording. He has just doubled the standard weight of an ordinary half-anna letter. At the last sitting of his Legislative Council, held for the passing of the Bill to define the rights and privileges of the Oudh Talookdars, he announced the purpose of the Government to lend money to Talookdars in debt or difficulties, on the principles already applied in Bombay to the owners of burdened estates. He has also crowned a number of statesmanlike measures for mitigating the famine with an order for the suspension of octroi duties on grain in all those parts of the North-West Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and Central India, where scarcity or high prices prevail. No tolls are for the present to be levied at any ferry, bridge or road, without the Lieutenant-governor's express sanction, on carts or animals employed in carrying grain. The railway charge on grain destined for the famine-stricken provinces has also, by Sir John's order, been reduced one-half.

THE final passing of the Oudh Bill took place before a strong deputation of Talookdars, headed by Sir Man Singh himself. The Rajah of Bulrampore, as premier Talookdar and member of Council, avowed himself thoroughly satisfied, both for himself and his companions, with the new law. In reply to some kindly sentences spoken by Sir W. Mansfield, the departing Viceroy expressed his sorrow at leaving India, but owned that breaking health and advancing years warned him after his long services to seek timely rest from the cares of State.

In his speech at the banquet of the 11th Sir W. Mansfield quoted the saying popularly ascribed to Lord Hardinge, that during the Sutlej campaign John Lawrence was the man to whom his Lordship chiefly looked for supplies. We had a notion that Jotee Pershad was our rock of trust in those days; but the remark, whether precisely true or not, bears witness to the prevalent belief in Sir John's administrative energy so far back as 1845. Sir John's own speech in answer was a frankly modest review of his past career, in which the tenderness underlying a rough exterior showed itself in the kindly references to



his fellow-workers and the people of India. A storm of sustained cheering proved the force of his appeal to his two hundred and fifty hearers for justice and kindness towards the natives. In defending his foreign policy he declared that he "had never kept back from war when honour and justice required it," but protested against continuing a war after its true end had been accomplished, as in the cases of Bhotan and Hazara.

A RECENT telegram from Calcutta mentions the likelihood of Sir D. Macleod's coming down to that city to arrange with the new Viceroy the terms of an alliance with Shere Ali. Some of the Indian papers indeed have settled part of the question for themselves, affirming that the Ameer is to get six lakhs of rupees and 20,000 stand of arms. By a still later telegram we learn that a meeting may after all take place at Peshawar between the Ameer and Lord Mayo.

WITH regard to the famine, no efforts seem to have been spared by the Indian Governments to mitigate the suffering they could not have averted. Public works are progressing everywhere without regard to expense; committees are gathering subscriptions for the relief of the more helpless; and the Central Government is working the telegraphs for the purpose of issuing orders and getting in the latest reports. While the Indian papers however are full of these matters, the telegraph has brought us much later and more cheering news. Rajpootana must still we fear be a heavy sufferer, but most of Upper India has in all likelihood been saved from a like misfortune by the timely rainfall towards the end of January. In the most distressed portions of the North-West Provinces "a very sufficient fall" had occurred before the 30th. Rain has also brightened the prospects of the Punjab, and even in parts of Rajpootana heavy showers have fallen, with the promise of more to come. The standing crops in the Central Provinces may yet come to good, and the wells about Nagpore have probably been filled. The rain in the North-West has already lowered prices and replenished the canals. There is time yet, we learn, to re-sow the fields with quick-growing crops, while those now standing have been saved from certain ruin.

THE reduced rates of telegrams in India have already borne fruit. In the first month of the new rates—a rupee for every ten words—there was naturally a loss of Rs. 8,000. But the returns for the very next month—November—show a gain of Rs. 3,500 on paying messages. A still larger profit is expected for December. There is nothing like low prices in the long run, if our English railway companies would but see it.

THE Calcutta papers speak of two smart shocks of earthquake there on the 10th ult., between four and five P.M. A series of "sharp vibrations" was followed by "a strong undulatory movement" a little to the north of east. Then came another series of vibrations. Altogether it was "the severest shock of earthquake known for many years. People at once looked for "bad advices from the east," which presently came in the form that reached this country a fortnight ago. No later news has yet been received from Silchar and Cachar, where the worst damage was done.

THE Bengal Government has named 1871 as the time for taking a census of the whole province or set of provinces called Bengal. Preliminary measures and calculations will be taken at once, with the aid of zemindars, putneedars, and village headmen, in order to familiarise the people with the process. A memorandum explaining the real aim of these measures and disclaiming all covert designs against the people's pockets has also been published.

ACCORDING to another recent telegram, the Coolie tribes on the Sylhet and Cachar frontiers have broken out into revolt. We were not aware of the existence of Coolies as a tribe, whatever may be said of them as a class. Perhaps for "Coolie" we ought to read Cole. The Coles and other hill tribes may again be troublesome, though it is not long since we heard of their final pacification.

THE Bombay Government have at length appointed a commission to consider how Bombay shall be properly drained and watered, with special reference to the plans of Captain Tulloch and Mr. Russell-Aitken.

WE are sorry to see from the letter of "Miles," which appears in the present issue, that the locomotive fever which has long been raging at the War Office in this country has spread of late years to India also. Once on a time, under ordinary circumstances, a regiment in India remained in the same cantonments for three or four years together. Officers and men knew that, apart from special emergencies, they might lay their account with the spending of a certain time in one place—an assurance of very great moment to every officer, to all the married men of whatever rank, and to the great bulk of the native troops. Now however all this is changed. Sir William Mansfield has caught the infection from this country, and regiments in India are ordered about with a frequency not more expensive to the State than ruinous to numbers of those immediately concerned. What is the use of it we cannot see. These annual movements are bad alike for regimental discipline and for the pockets of officers and men. They also defeat the objects for which soldiers' gardens, workshops, and reading-rooms have been set on foot by the late and the present Commander-in-Chief. The only people who benefit by them are the station tradesmen, who buy in from one set of officers at an almost nominal value the goods they can sell back to another set at an enormous profit. Officers, it may be said, have no business with much furniture; but officers' wives can hardly be expected to make shift with a charpoy, a camp-table, a chillumchee, and a pair of pit-tarabs, nor can their children revel in the nakedness that comes natural to native householders of the poorer class.

WHILE only two or three of the great English prisons have gone far to solve the problem of making prisoners earn their keep, British India can show some cheering instances of success in the same direction. In the jails of the North-Western Provinces the average earning of each prisoner engaged in industrial labour in 1867-8 was Rs. 50-6-6½, or a trifle over five pounds, which reduced the average cost of each prisoner for that year to Rs. 39-7-1½. In the Central Provinces each prisoner's average earnings for the same year amounted to £3. 4s. 9½d., leaving a balance against the State of about the same sum, or £3s. 7s. 10½d. The Bengal jails show a higher average of net cost—£5. 6s. 6½d.—for each prisoner; but even here the total cost of Rs. 15,16,417-11-2 was reduced by the total earnings of the prisoners to Rs. 10,75,179-4-11½. Much of this higher average in Bengal is probably due to the expenses of the European Penitentiary at Hazaribagh, where each prisoner costs as much as £38. 6s. 6d. At Bancoorah, on the other hand, the outlay on each native convict is no more than £3. 10s. 3½d. In Alipore jail 392 prisoners employed in printing earned as much as £55. 6s. 9½d. each, or more than four times their average cost. Out of a daily average of 17,245 prisoners in Bengal jails only 2,819, or 4.79 per cent., were unemployed through sickness, old age, or other causes. Of the remainder 55.85 per cent. were engaged in remunerative and useful handicrafts; 2.27 per cent. as printers in the Alipore Jail, and 9.88 as jail servants, warders, work-overseers, and so forth. The women are usually employed in spinning, weaving, and knitting.

"A STRUGGLER FOR REDRESS" informs us, for the benefit of those concerned, that the memorial regarding bonus compensation is now lying for signature at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s, in Parliament-street. This specially concerns retired officers, but separate petitions to the same effect can always be sent in for presentation to Parliament by aggrieved officers who may still be in the service. The more petitioners there are, of course the better chance will there be of a successful issue. The two illustrations of hardship caused by want of due compensation for an acknowledged right could easily be capped by dozens more. When we consider that senior subalterns who, under the old system, would have received their seven, eight, or nine hundred pounds on retiring, have now, after many years' waiting, got back nothing at all, or next to nothing at the best, it is easy to imagine the loss entailed on many households to whom the few hundred pounds made all or nearly all the difference between competence and downright poverty.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. E. P. Moore, formerly of H.M.'s 53rd Regt., proprietor and editor of the *Oudh Argus*, at Lucknow, Jan. 5, aged 40.  
BENGAL.—Capt. Power, of the 2-10th Foot, between Secunderabad and Sholapore, Jan. —.  
MADRAS.—Lieut. F. W. Beddingfield, 104th regt., at Wandsworth, Feb. 1.  
BOMBAY.—Col. J. C. Coley, Bombay Army, aged 40, at Cheltenham, Feb. 2.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and two infants, Major Cookson, Capt. Porteous. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Lawford and infant, Capt. Lindsay, Capt. Richmond, Col. S. Elliott, Lieut. Cripps. From BOMBAY.—Rev. B. and Mrs. Firth and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Capt. and Mrs. Nepean, Lieut. Showbridge, Mr. Pen-son. From HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Morrison, Dr. J. Galton, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. J. Owen, Commander Donville.

## EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Pera, Feb. 12.—From CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Bough and infant, Capt. Beeching, Col. J. Smith, Mrs. L. H. Williams. From MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Bullock and two children. From SINGAPORE.—Dr. G. Monteth.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869.

## WAIFS AND STRAYS.

No one accustomed to pass along the streets of London can have failed to remark, amidst the sea of white faces which everywhere meets his gaze, an occasional countenance of a different and more swarthy tint, appertaining to a figure clad generally in bizarre and incongruous costume; and almost every one, when he does so remark this, knows—for the sight has become a common one—that the owner of the face and figure is a native of India.

Nor, in these days, have many people much doubt of the nationality of the shivering, shrinking figure wrapped in dirty cotton rage, who, crouching beneath the shelter of some friendly wall, mutely appeals to our compassion as we pass him by—or of that of the crossing sweeper, with his bright Asiatic expression of face, so different from our own, who, dressed in hybrid garments, is no unusual object to be encountered in this mighty Babylon of ours. But do we, whilst regarding these poor waifs and strays upon the mighty stream of English life, ever pause to inquire what they are doing here, and how they come to have crossed the thousands of miles of ocean which divide their country from ours, merely, most of them, to need our charity? The subject is one for the consideration of which we believe the time has now arrived, and which, in the interests of humanity, we feel impelled to bring before our readers. When an English gentleman quits India for England he frequently takes with him as an attendant on the voyage, and with a view to his employment as a servant afterwards, some native of Hindostan, who often after a long course of faithful and meritorious service has become attached to his person and fortunes. So far so good. Master and man duly land at Southampton, and the experiences of English life forthwith commence. Supposing the man to behave himself decently well, there is no fear—provided the master is a person of integrity and conscience—that his interests will suffer; but suppose, as is sometimes the case, the employer is neither of these, or suppose that he die—ay, here's the rub—what becomes of the servant? With a few shillings in his pocket, probably, or perchance a few pounds, he is thrown upon the wide world, an Oriental stranger, alone amidst a people whose language, manners, religion, and ideas are totally opposed to his own. How is he to earn his daily bread? Who will employ him as servant? And he wails, and generally wails in vain for a reply to this question; ruin and starvation now stare him in the face; under the influence of despair he probably soon copies the vices of his

pale-faced brethren, and takes to drink and other evil courses; the end is then not far distant, and he may for a season stave off the advent of the great destroyer by selling tracts or begging, but his gains are scanty, his Oriental constitution is undermined by the severity of our climate, and ere long he sinks to die, unknown or unnoticed, in a gutter. And if the reader think this picture overdrawn, let him attend the London hospitals, or seek information on the subject from the City Missionaries. One episode in the sad story of these stranger visitors to our shores we will give before concluding. Last year some English railway contractors, by means of representations and promises, which we have no hesitation in stigmatising as disgracefully false, induced a whole troop of natives of Cawnpore (men, women, and children) to leave the country of their birth to seek their fortunes in what they probably were told was a very Eldorado—this land of ours. These poor people, who were by profession and caste—for in India the terms are synonymous—jugglers and conjurors, duly reached our shores, and by the exercise of their professional skill amassed a considerable fortune for their employers. But, alas, ere long these latter, engaged in certain commercial speculations, which turned out disastrously for themselves, were arrested, and confined in Whitecross-street Prison. What then was to become of their unhappy *employés*? Thrown out of their occupation, they were left positively to starve. Had Sir Stafford Northcote not stepped forward at this juncture and authorised the grant of free passages to them to India, they must positively have done so. All honour to the promptness with which this was done, by which a fearful catastrophe was avoided.

We do not desire to conclude these remarks without throwing out a suggestion, by the adoption of which, we believe, the abuse alluded to may be alleviated, if not altogether removed. It is merely the resuscitation of an old regulation which was in force in Bombay between the years 1846 and 1855. By this it was enacted that any European taking away with him out of our Indian possessions a native of them, should deposit a sum of £50 in the hands of Government, such sum to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and to be returned to the depositor on the safe arrival within the shores of India of the native of it so taken away, or, failing this, on satisfactory proof being furnished of his death.

## ONE SIDE OF THE CENTRAL-ASIAN QUESTION.

It is a good thing to hear both sides of the question, especially when it concerns Englishmen so nearly as does the question discussed in an excellent pamphlet now before us on the character of our Eastern policy.\* Carefully reasoned and temperate in treatment, this new indictment of the policy pursued by Sir John Lawrence towards Afghanistan is evidently the work of no ordinary thinker, no rash assailant of the “masterly inactivity” observed by the departing viceroy in respect of his relations with the Powers on India's North-western Frontier. Its clear and coherent reasoning, set off by a style at once easy, sober, and dignified, has little in common with the extravagances and assumptions of a host of noisier combatants on the same side. Instead of wild declamations founded mainly on misty guesswork, the writer prefers fair argument from well-considered if not always sufficient premises. Believing firmly in the approach of a “day of trial” which shall decide the question of our supremacy in Hindostan, he has no wish to precipitate the issue by any rash movement on our part against Russia or Afghanistan. We are not bidden to occupy Quettah, Herat, or Candahar, by way of precaution against a danger which, under any circumstances, must still be far off, and which may even avert itself without our interference through the natural tendency of an overgrown empire to break asunder from its own unwieldiness. Neither as friend nor foe would he have us enter Afghanistan in arms, so turning into active enemies the very people whose help we need as allies against the Power that already sways the destinies of Central Asia. But he has

\* “The Central-Asian Question, from an Eastern Standpoint.” London: Williams and Norgate. 1868.

strong opinions as to the failure of the policy we have for some years past been pursuing towards our Afghan neighbours, and deeply regrets the sleepy acquiescence of the British public in the theory that sees no danger to our Indian Empire from the slow but steady advance of our great Northern rival.

There are two sides to most questions, and this of Russian progress is clearly no exception to the rule. With Russian outposts skirting the Oxus and threatening the borders of Afghan Turkistan, we may well be exhorted to keep a sharp eye on the course of events in Central Asia, and to ask ourselves afresh what all these movements mean with reference to British India and the States adjacent. Even Mr. Grant Duff, who is anything but an alarmist, owns that the meeting of the Sepoy and the Cossack on the banks of the Oxus "has become a much less improbable contingency" than it was some years ago, before Russia had made her influence felt in Khiva, had swallowed up half Khokand, and got Bokhara "within her gripe." To him, indeed, it is not certain that such a meeting would be necessarily warlike. The rivalry, he holds, may be one of peaceful trade, and we may yet "hear of a co-operative policy in Central Asia, as we have heard already of a co-operative policy in Pekin." There is much to say for this reading of the future, which certainly accords with our own. But we are now concerned with another writer, who inclines to the opposite or warlike side of the question. He reminds us that Russia keeps on expanding, in accordance with the same natural law that made us masters of India. We are warned that the process which has brought her to the Oxus will some day bring her, if we make no effort to thwart it, to the gates of Hindostan. Her policy "has ever been and would still seem to be aggressive." She may have "no intention of immediately invading India," having first to consolidate her empire in Central Asia, to make Persia her obedient slave, and to gain possession of Afghanistan. All that will take time. Besides, the future rivals are still at peace with each other, England has still an ally in France, America is not ready to take part in a general war, and Russia herself has no idea of precipitating events. But she knows her strength, and has yet to learn by sad experience the danger of extending her frontiers "to any conceivable limit." A Russian invasion of India under right conditions is just as feasible as the invasion of India by Alexander two thousand years ago. The conqueror of Afghanistan would inevitably "dominate the whole of Central Asia and Upper India." "No troops that India Proper can send into the field could meet an army composed of *disciplined* Afghans and border tribes." The Sikhs are good soldiers, but scarce; while the bulk of our best soldiers are Mohammedans from Afghanistan and the neighbouring States. In the event of a war with Russia, what trust could we place in these?

Look too, says the author of the pamphlet, at the decrease in our own native army since the Mutiny, as compared with the number of troops maintained by native chiefs within our borders. Of these troops a certain proportion—10,000 in Gwalior alone—are as well drilled as our own sepoys. Are they to be trusted in time of need? Then the tribes within and beyond our borders can muster, according to Sir R. Temple and Mr. R. H. Davies, some 215,000 fighting men. Would not these also turn against us at the critical moment under the influence of Russian gold or of promised plunder? Many of them did so in the Sittana campaign at the first check received by our arms. The Persian army could furnish the invading Power with a contingent of 40,000 or 50,000 regular troops. From the three Khanates Russia could obtain a force of 40,000 men, while Afghanistan would contribute "100,000 splendid soldiers" for the purpose of avenging herself on English and Hindustanians alike. Once mistress of Afghanistan, or at least sure of Afghan co-operation, Russia would thus be enabled to launch against us a native army 230,000 strong, an army not less numerous and composed of far better stuff than any we could array against her in British India; our troops moreover being scattered over a vast area, and having

not only to guard a very long frontier, but to keep watch on an equal number of troops employed by the native princes.

Be it remembered too that our native army, under the present system of officering and arming it, is wretchedly organised for aught more serious than a petty frontier war. It is armed with a weapon far inferior to the native matchlock, and the badness of its organisation on the irregular principle was proved as far back as the Bhotan campaign. Treachery is also active within our own dominions, for it is clear that the rising of the tribes in Sittana was "fomented if not actually hatched by Mohammedans in the heart of Bengal." That all these sources of danger may some day be found combining for our destruction is a likelihood foreseen by many military men in India who "have proved themselves to be as able politicians as they are brave and gallant soldiers." The tautology, be it observed, is not ours. The opinions of these "brave and gallant" gentlemen have influenced the tone of the Anglo-Indian press quite as much as the "military ardour" of their less intelligent comrades. "Where there is *much* smoke there is certain to be *some* fire," and the press of England would do well to heed the warnings of Anglo-Indian journalists, and try to ascertain how much fire may lie hidden beneath all that smoke. In view of Russia's recent progress people ought to revise their old opinions. What Sir H. Lawrence wrote before the Mutiny cannot fairly be applied to present circumstances, for he reckoned neither on the reduction of our native army, nor on a frontier rising "fomented by rebels in the heart of Bengal." Were Sir Henry alive now, he would probably have liked to qualify the expression of his firm belief that Russia "will never put her foot in Hindostan;" for even he saw the necessity of preparing "for a Russian army at Herat simultaneously with an American fleet at Bombay."

And what, asks the writer, has after all been the policy pursued of late years by the Indian Government? The late Viceroy's "masterly inactivity" has not even been consistently inactive. In Afghanistan, for instance, he did interfere at the wrong moment, in behalf of the wrong cause. The countenance long unwisely withheld from Shere Ali was actually bestowed on Afzul Khan, to the extent of acknowledging his sway over Kabul and Kandahar. At the same time Shere Ali was recognised as ruler of Herat; so that Sir J. Lawrence proved his "inactivity" by sanctioning the dismemberment of the Afghan kingdom. This threw Shere Ali into the arms of Russia, estranging him, of course, from his English neighbours, and convincing the whole nation of our bad faith. Had the lawful Ameer been aided betimes with English arms and money, he might have held his ground from the beginning as our grateful ally, instead of regaining his kingdom in our despite, after a struggle which must have left him our secret foe, ready to stir up against us the tribes on our North-Western frontier. Our ill-timed parsimony will yet cost us millions of money and thousands of lives. In India itself there prevails a natural belief in England's powerlessness to check Russia's advance. Nor has the Indian Government increased the goodwill of its subjects by its fiscal measures, its municipal commissions, its interference with the land-tenures of Oudh and the Punjab, and its well-meant but over-hasty legislation. Native princes have been frightened by the deposition of the Nawab of Tonk, and the late proceedings with regard to the will of the Kupperthulla Raja's father.

Thus ends our brief but not unfair summary of the Central Asian Question, as viewed from "an Eastern standpoint." Another week we may examine the writer's arguments, and see if others have not more to say on the opposite side of the question.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.—The following civil servants obtained leave in January last:—Mr. W. Leibschwager, superintendent preventive service, Bombay Custom-house, for two months, from Dec. 21 last. Mr. A. G. Maury, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, a further extension for one month, from Dec. 20 last, of the sick leave granted to him on Dec. 9. The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months, to the Rev. W. J. Ffennell.

# Correspondence.

## BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The memorial for presentation to Parliament regarding compensation to retired Indian officers for the loss of their regimental bonus is now lying at Messrs. Grindlay's, 55, Parliament-street, for signature.

Whilst working in the good cause, cases of peculiar hardship have come under my observation, amongst them the following:—

An officer who had his bungalow burnt down during the Mutiny, and was afterwards wrecked on his homeward voyage, losing with his property every document he possessed, was denied compensation by the Bonus Committee in Calcutta, because he could not produce proofs of his claim! although the rules framed for the guidance of each applicant set forth that he should state on *honour* the sums he had expended in purchasing out his seniors, thus apparently leaving a margin for such cases. It appears the more arbitrary to insist on proofs, as officers having no object in keeping them rarely did so, for whether one had paid tens, hundreds, or thousands of pounds in climbing the ladder, or had reached the summit without *any* outlay, it neither enhanced nor deteriorated from the sum he would have received on retirement—namely, the value of his step.

Another case illustrates the ruinous consequences accruing to the widow and orphan, if the extra pension (given for obvious reasons already explained in your columns) be allowed to stand in the false light of compensation for the lost bonus.

An officer (a loser of a regimental bonus), after drawing an extra pension for two years and nine months, died, leaving his widow with lessened means at a most critical period—namely, the education of her children. How can this extra pension, enjoyed for so short a period, be weighed against the tangible sum which would have remained for the benefit of the bereaved and struggling family? Though the reticent nature of the English gentlewoman shrinks from making a parade of her privations, hiding them with heroic firmness, even as the Spartan boy did the fox beneath his vest, her life is none the less sad or embittered by the concealed cares which surround her. Such instances are by no means uncommon, and many other families stand now on the same perilous brink of comparative poverty, stayed only by the frail tenure of human life; it therefore behoves us, whilst that life is spared, to let the thought of "the future of our children" be as a talisman to stimulate us to earnest and vigorous action, for if honour and justice are realities, and not empty sounds, failure is *impossible*. Believing in the discernment and single-heartedness of those who will hold the fates of ourselves and our families in their trusty hands, I feel that I shall prove no leader of a "forlorn hope," but resting under the flag of victory be no longer

A STRUGGLER FOR REDRESS.

## "BANKRUPT OFFICERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The order lately issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India, on the subject of officers becoming bankrupt, may be an excellent one; but the question is, how far do the authorities, by their want of consideration, contribute to their becoming so? Any officer who has lately served in India must have observed how much more frequently regiments are moved about since the Mutiny.

When Sir W. Mansfield first took command of the Bengal Army he was actuated by a very laudable desire to keep every regiment as near three years as possible in the same station, thus saving officers, especially married ones, from many great expenses. He seems now however quite to have given way, and to order regiments about as much as any of his predecessors. I have heard many officers complain of the ruinous expense they are put to in constantly selling off at a great sacrifice everything they possess when compelled to march.

I can for myself state that during the last five years I served in the native army of India I was in *seven* different stations, although all the time with the *same* regiment. Rather a wonder you will say to be *five* years with the same corps in these days.

This constant moving makes many married officers prefer leaving their families behind them in England, at a great expense, to taking them to India to be knocked about all over the country every twelve months. Sometimes also, as we witnessed the other day, regiments are ordered to move in the "annual relief," and after they have sold off everything are directed to stand fast.

What with bands and messes, with only six officers to keep them up in the native army, and constant marching from station to station, the only wonder is that more officers do not become bankrupt.—Yours truly,

MILES.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

## THE LATE VICEROY.

The *Bombay Gazette* asserts, that high up among the men who have made England powerful and illustrious in the East, the name of Sir John Lawrence finds a conspicuous place. We are not now speaking of the rank he will take as a Governor-General, we abstain for the present from attempting to judge his five years' toil, but of his rank as a member of the Indian Civil Service. Criticism has a right to institute a minute inquiry into the acts of his reign, to measure what he has done, to point out what he has left undone, and to pass a verdict on that portion of his life; but on this day, at least, we prefer the larger to the microscopic treatment; and desire simply to record the estimate delivered by contemporary judgment when casting a retrospective glance along the eventful road which it has been his good fortune to tread. For twenty years his name has been familiar, not only to the English in India, but to the English at Home, and the Mutiny spread it abroad in all lands and in all tongues. And his acts justified a wide repute, shedding a lustre on the service to which he belonged. We say this, conscious that he never loved Bombay, never visited Western India nor this spacious port, never did justice to this Presidency. But injustice and neglect cannot blind us to the fact that he always did his work zealously, and that, in the main, he did it conspicuously well. He has won his laurel, in war as well as peace, and may he live long to wear it in a tranquil home.

## MISRULE AT BARODA.

The *Hindu Reformer* can see no other cure for the misgovernment of Baroda than to place the country under British rule. Is the British Government—it asks—to be prevented from discharging its most solemn duty to the unfortunate millions of Baroda by any morbid fear that it will be charged with having cloaked ambition under a pretext of humanity? The past has clearly demonstrated what the Government of Baroda is to receive, in future, from her ruler. There is not a scintillation of hope of self-regeneration on the part of the Baroda Durbar; and it is our firm conviction that nothing short of the remedy we have above suggested can ever succeed in improving it. Has Sir Seymour Fitzgerald any ambition to leave his mark on the history of Western India?

## NATIVE IDEAS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

The *Dacca Prakash* exhorts the British Indian Association to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the election of a new Parliament, amongst the members of which the Liberals predominate. Now is the time for the British Indian Association to stand up for the rights of Bengal, especially since Messrs. Bright and Fawcett, who have before this spoken in India's cause, are among the Liberals. The primary requirement is permission to hold the Civil Service examination in India. The next request should be to have the power of nominating members of the Municipal Committee wrested from Government and vested in the people, who should be permitted to vote; or to re-establish the system of arbitration for the management of municipal works. The last is the demand for more money for the education of Indian youth. The time has not yet come when the people will educate their sons at their own expense, hence it devolves on Government to assist them. The fruits of this outlay will be reaped very largely at some future period. Bribery and corruption amongst the lower orders of police officials will never be prevented so long as travelling and diet allowance is not permitted them. When a constable is sent to investigate a case in some distant village, he has to pay his own boat hire, besides the feed of his horse; this sometimes amounts to twelve or fifteen rupees—a sum almost equal to his pay. To meet these extra expenses, he is induced to exact small sums from various parties; besides this, he is obliged to hurry through his business, in order to curtail his expenses, thereby often leaving a case partially investigated.

## GOVERNMENT-AIDED SCHOOLS.

The *Sumachar Chundrika* holds that these schools are not accomplishing the good for which they were intended. The inspectors and their deputies, though they receive their legitimate wages, yet appear unmindful of their duties. It is their duty to appoint teachers and professors for the schools under their supervision, in-



stead of which this responsibility is placed on the managers, who make it a point to assist their relatives to those offices, whether they are competent or otherwise. Again, the power of nominating these managers is vested in the zemindars, who are unfit for such a trust, for it will, in many instances, be found that these men are extremely lazy and illiterate, in fact even unable to conduct their own zemindary duties. Some managers are so deceitful as to pay the pundits less than that which has been sanctioned by Government. Even this reduced rate of salary is often permitted to fall into arrears for six months or more. The officials should thoroughly revise these institutions and keep them under strict supervision.

#### THE STAFF CORPS.

The *Madras Mail* takes advantage of the presence of Earl Mayo in Madras to place before him a few of the wants of that large, and often much neglected, and always despised Presidency. It commences with the local army. The great question of Indian Army Reform is one that must soon be grappled with, and Lord Mayo should at once advise the closing of the staff corps against any further admissions, and a return to the regimental system of promotion. The staff corps has served the purpose of those who were instrumental in creating it, and it is very probable that Lord Mayo will find on his arrival in Calcutta less opposition to a change on the part of his military advisers than might be expected from those who are responsible for having led the Home Government into this great blunder. Surely there cannot be a greater reproach to the military administration of the Government of India than to see in every large military station throughout this empire field officers by scores without employment, and disgusted at being forced to remain in India in idleness. It is said that at the large military station of Bangalore the general officer commanding the division has given up employing these doing-duty field officers in any capacity whatever, on parade, as he can never get an order carried by them correctly, and if these veterans once get out of his sight they seldom return. How can it be otherwise when field officers of thirty and five-and-thirty years' service have no other employment than to act as orderlies on parade? His lordship is recommended to study carefully the minute written by Major-general Sir William Denison on the army question, when the new organisation was forced on the Madras army in 1865.

#### NEED OF A RED SEA CABLE.

The *Times of India*, with regard to the projected line of submarine telegraph, submits that only by this scheme can the difficulties attending Indo-European telegraphy be reduced to a minimum. It has been objected to this route that it does not provide a "line free from end to end of all political complications." Well, it does not; but what route will? And whilst the Persian Gulf Telegraph is beset with difficulties of this nature, they are on the Red Sea line all but avoided. It must cross 180 miles of Egyptian territory; but the telegraph there is entirely in the hands of an English company, removed altogether from Government control. The French and Italian lines would, no doubt, continue to be used, for some time at least, for the conveyance of Indian messages; but France and Italy are by no means the inhospitable countries that large tracts of Russia and Persia are. Besides, it is not impossible but a direct submarine line may yet be laid between Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, thus securing direct and independent communication between England and India. Another objection which has been advanced against this Red Sea line is its cost. A submarine cable must originally cost more than a land wire, the amount being greater or less according to the conditions under which each is constructed. We are not aware what the estimated cost of the submarine line from Suez may be, but it will certainly not be much greater than that of a line traversing wild and barren countries, such as Persia, the Mekran Coast, and the Runn of Cutch. Messrs. Siemens' capital is £450,000, and if to this is added the cost of the Persian and Indian lines, which alone make Messrs. Siemens' line of any value, surely the objection as to cost is disposed of. If the £80,000 expended yearly by Government as expenses and subsidies were guaranteed for a term of years to the Anglo-Indian line, should it prove itself more efficient than the other, we do not anticipate there would be any difficulty as to cost. Besides, the increased expenditure would soon be met by increased traffic. Speed has well been termed the life blood of telegraphy; and in reply to Mr. Crawford's question—"If you could get a message from the head of the Persian Gulf to England in half a day, the traffic you think would be very much increased?"—Mr. Walton replied, "The traffic would be doubled, no doubt," and stated his belief that the Government of India lose £60,000 per annum through the bad working of the Continental lines, which cause much delay. Moreover, the rates by the Red Sea Cable might safely be increased if the time of transmission could only be reduced, for in telegraphy more markedly than in any thing else, "time is money." Nor can we doubt that, direct and reliable communication once established between England and India, the system would soon be extended to China and Australia, leading to an enormous increase of traffic. From eleven to twelve days of postal service are saved by the Atlantic cable; twenty or twenty-one would be saved by the direct Anglo-Indian line, and a still greater proportion from places east of

Bombay. Bearing this in mind, as well as the fact that the traffic between India and England is much in excess of that between England and America, it is impossible to point out a route more assured of success than that by the Red Sea. If then a Government guarantee cannot be obtained, private enterprise need not shrink from the undertaking. The line would in a very short time defy competition, and the present Indo-European Telegraph would soon disappear, as completely as have the lakhs required to construct and maintain it.

#### THE AFFAIRS OF PRINCE AZEEM JAH.

The *Madras Athenæum* suggests that there is an excellent opportunity at the present moment for the Governor-general elect and Lord Napier to come to some understanding on the subject of Prince Azeem Jah's claims. The wretched muddle that has inflicted such loss and suffering upon his Highness, and reflected such discredit on our rule, was due to a misunderstanding between the Government of Madras and the Government of India. The recommendations of the Government of Madras were of a fair and judicious character, and would have been willingly accepted at home had they not been opposed by the Supreme Government. Besides the discredit and delay it has involved, this opposition has cost already about ten lacs of rupees; still worse, the Government, in its anxiety to remedy the blunder, and preserve its consistency, contemplates committing the serious error of violating its engagement with the Prince. These engagements were entered into only two years ago, they were formally recorded and have been notified by the Secretary of State. By them the Prince is guaranteed a revenue of three lacs per annum. If Government now withholds from him one-third of that income in order to repay an advance made necessary by its own mistakes, no sophistry will be able to disguise the delinquency. The political engagements of the British Government should be held as sacred as if they were legally binding, more especially when they apply to persons who are wholly in its power. The shortsighted and expensive parsimony that has caused the ruin of Prince Azeem Jah by the measures intended for his benefit cannot be too soon reversed. Let the unanimously adopted recommendation of two successive Governments of Madras be adopted by Lord Mayo, and let this troublesome matter be set at rest for ever. To keep the sore open will prove as costly in the future as it has done in the past.

MILITARY.—H.M.'s 77th arrived at Jhelum on the morning of the 2nd, halted on the 3rd, and marched *en route* to Agra on the 4th. The 5th battery of the 25th brigade of Artillery, *en route* to Abbotabad, reached Jhelum on the 4th and marched on the 5th instant. The 9th Bengal Cavalry from Hazara *en route* to Mean Meer marched into the same station on the 5th. We understand that a squadron of the regiment has been left behind, one-half at Oghes, the other at Hurreepoor.—The 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, is to be held in readiness to proceed to Tellingang, the new station beyond the Salt Range; and we understand that the Government have at length resolved to maintain permanently one native cavalry and two infantry regiments at Jhelum, one infantry regiment at Tellingang, one cavalry and one infantry regiment at Naoshera. These arrangements will add considerably to the military strength of the Punjab.—The *Englishman* says that a committee will shortly assemble in Bengal to inquire into the state of the ammunition lately served out to regiments in this country, who are armed with the new breech-loading rifles.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—In consequence of a report from Madras that the boilers of the *Feroze* were leaking badly, and that she would not be able to make a return voyage to Suez, Sir John Lawrence had decided, according to the *Englishman*, to postpone his departure until the 19th January, when he would leave by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer the *Candia*. He was to embark with the usual ceremony on board the *Sonamooke*, and overtake the *Candia* down the river. His Excellency had, of course, the right to charter a private steamer, there being no Government one available, but as this would involve an expenditure of nearly a lac of rupees, Sir John declined to incur, on his own private account, so large an outlay against the public funds. He, therefore, submits to the delay and inconvenience which must attend him as a private passenger by the P. and O. Such an action is highly creditable to his Excellency, but it is certainly not creditable to the Government of India that upon such an occasion it should not have a single vessel of its own at its command. It appears from the same paper (of the 11th Jan.) that numerous applications had been made for interviews to take farewell of Sir John Lawrence, which, owing to the pressure of business and the state of his health, his Excellency was really unable to grant. Our contemporary was authorised to state that a day would be fixed and duly announced when all native or European friends of the Viceroy who might wish to say farewell would be afforded an opportunity of doing so. According to the *Friend of India* a somewhat large party was to accompany Sir John Lawrence on his homeward voyage. Besides Dr. and Mrs. Farquhar and Captain Kennedy, there were Mrs. George Lawrence of Allyghur and family, Captain Reddie, and Colonel D. Robinson, R.E.—the last going as far as Ceylon.



## Bengal.

### THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey moved that the Bill to facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a month. It might be argued—although he thought such an argument untenable—that tenants at will ought not, in the absence of any agreement, be allowed compensation from the landlord for improvements made without obtaining the previous consent of the landlord. But the present law went further than this. Not only did it say that tenants at will should not claim compensation for improvements, but that the mere fact of their having made such improvements, even such as wells, without which they could not cultivate the land, and which would be of benefit to the landlord as well as to the tenant, rendered them liable to the cancellation of their leases and ejection from their holdings. Section 4 provides that the tenant shall cultivate his land in a husbandlike manner, and so protects the landlord. The Bill followed the Acts already in force in Oude and the Punjab, and also followed the provisions of Bills relating to Ireland. The Bill proposed to allow to tenants of all classes, even to tenants at will, a right to claim from the landlord compensation for buildings erected on the land, in the event of the landlord ejecting the tenant, even although these improvements were made without the consent of the landlord. It was the duty of the Government to frame a law to encourage to the utmost the improvement of the land. In India, and especially in Upper India, the duty was of high importance, for there the only works for the improvement of the land were irrigation works, which would be insufficient to irrigate the whole of the land. It would be folly for the Government to discourage, in any way, the execution of works which would tend far to protect the country from the calamities of famine. Some officials of high station held the opinion that the right of a tenant to claim compensation from the landlord should not extend to tenants at will, and in this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces concurred. This would require to be carefully considered by the Council.

The Hon. F. R. Cockerell deprecated the present state of the law, but the Bill went too far—further than the Punjab Act. If the Bill had the aim of allowing compensation to tenants at will for improvements effected before the passing of the Bill, he should oppose it.

The Hon. Shaw Stewart remarked that, when the Punjab Tenancy Bill was introduced, it was stated that no Bill in which landed interests were concerned should be referred to a Select Committee, until all the documents from the local Government on the subject had been laid before the Council. This principle had not been followed in this case, and he would appeal to his hon. friend to adjourn the motion he had made, until the letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces had been circulated. To a certain extent his hon. friend had remedied this objection by reading quotations from the letter referred to, but this was not sufficient to enable the Council to estimate properly the opinions of the Government of the North-Western Provinces regarding the Bill. He was not prepared to vote in favour of the motion.

H.E. Sir John Lawrence would be sorry if the motion were not passed. All that the Council was asked to do now was to affirm the principle that it was wise, right, and politic that encouragement should be given to tenants to make improvements on their lands. He would have considered it to the honour and credit of his administration if this Bill could have passed during his incumbency as Governor-General, but as such could not be the case, he held it to be his duty to give all the force and weight he could to the propositions of Mr. Strachey whilst holding the position he now did. It would take years, and an enormous expenditure, before India would have a thorough network of irrigation, but a great deal might be done by individuals, by the labour of their own hands. It appeared to his Excellency to be right and just to give a tenant compensation for improvements which were effected by those from whom he had inherited it. What man of any forethought would effect any improvement in his land, if, the day after his death, all the value of the improvements would be lost to his family? His Excellency thought with Mr. Strachey that the rights to claim compensation should extend to tenants at will, as well as tenants with occupancy rights, and he believed that the rule would be found advantageous to landholders as well as tenants. In Northern India, in most cases, all the improvements on land were made by the cultivating proprietor or the cultivating occupier.

The motion was carried by a majority.

### THE FAMINE.

After the close of the usual business of the Viceregal Council on the 4th Jan., the members formed themselves into a committee to discuss the subject of the impending distress in the North-West Provinces and Central India. After noticing the continued failure of rain, for which the Government of India had long been hoping

against hope, and the probably wide incidence of the calamity, the Viceroy adverted to the circular lately issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, appealing to public charity, to which his Honour proposed to limit the support of the aged and infirm. With regard to this limitation the Viceroy observed that the Government of India fully recognised its responsibility for the relief of the aged and infirm as well as those able to work, and had, accordingly, directed a more complete measure of relief. It had been urged on the Government that local officers should be empowered to lay up stores of grain when required, but the Viceroy observed that such a plan would enhance the difficulty by increasing competition in the market. The question was then put to those present, whether, assuming the desirability of appealing to private charity, the Government should call a public meeting and ask for subscriptions, or whether, in reply to a communication from the Chamber of Commerce, it should offer an equivalent of all local subscriptions raised as proposed by that body. After discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the most satisfactory way of resorting to private charity would be to adopt the latter alternative, and promise the Chamber of Commerce the cordial co-operation of Government. It was also decided that, with a view of obtaining more reliable returns of prices, the district officers should be instructed to take their preparation into their own hands, instead of intrusting it to their subordinates, and that the returns should be simultaneously published by the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. It was further determined that orders should be issued to Municipalities in the famine districts to suspend the octroi duties on grain, and all tolls on carts laden with grain.

On the 2nd January the Secretary to the Punjab Government telegraphed from Lahore to the Government of India as follows:—"That there will be great distress in various parts seems certain. An emigration from Rajpootana has taken place largely, so the Lieut.-Governor thinks it will be well to invite general subscriptions at once. In the Punjab the pressure is not as yet very severe, but is daily becoming more so, in the southern parts especially. All signs of rain have disappeared."

On the 5th the following telegram was sent from Shekoabad, by the Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces:—"Distress is yet partial and confined to four or five districts. Present wants supplied by Government works and charity of province. External aid will no doubt be required hereafter, but Lieut.-Governor would prefer appeal in Calcutta being deferred for a few weeks. The prospects of season and degree of pressure will then be more fully developed, and appeal will be more definite and effective. Christmas rain hitherto scant and partial, but not yet too late for certain degree of benefit and relief if rain were to fall soon."

In reply to the Bengal Government's letter, noticed by us last week, the Supreme Government wrote thus on the 28th December:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4312, dated the 28th ult., and in reply to state that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, the calamity is already of sufficient magnitude to make it right that preliminary measures should be taken for inviting the aid of the community for the relief of the distress prevailing in the Upper Provinces and in some parts of the territory under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, and I am to request that his Honour will make the necessary arrangements in conformity with the precedents of former occasions. For the present, his Excellency in Council would suggest that the Lieutenant-Governor should invite the co-operation and assistance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to take steps for the immediate formation of a Central Committee at Calcutta, composed of official and non-official gentlemen, for the collection of subscriptions, and for the proper distribution of the sums that may be forthcoming. His Excellency in Council feels, however, that he may properly leave it to the Lieutenant-Governor to make any arrangements that he may think best. At the same time I am directed to enclose copies of telegrams from the Governments of the Punjab and of the North-Western Provinces. With reference to the statement contained in the latter as to the present absence of any general distress, I am to observe that it does not seem expedient just at this moment for the committee to issue any very urgent appeals for subscriptions. What is now chiefly wanted is that a committee should be formed, and be ready in all respects to invite subscriptions from all parts of the country immediately the clear necessity may be declared to have arisen. Meanwhile, it might be announced that there is no doubt that all subscriptions that may be offered can be usefully expended."

Famine will be seen in its severest forms in Rajpootana, half of which is a desert, while the other half enjoys but few communications. Colonel Keatinge and Major Forlong, the Superintending Engineer, are working nobly, as are all their subordinates and the Scotch missionaries. Since October last Major Forlong has had relief works in the Burr Pass, which forms the only great obstacle to the trade between Ajmere and Bombay. From six to eight thousand poor, with three hundred cattle, are daily employed there, at a cost of Rs. 800 a-day, on labour which is profitable. There are sufficient funds to maintain on the Pass all who can work till July next. Two years' supply of material for all roads constructed and sanctioned was collected in good time, and all, young and old, who can scrape a little earth or collect a few stones are em-

ployed on them. A road is being made over the Pokur Ghat, in the hills which divide the Ajmere Valley from the Joudhpore State. Two link lines have been sanctioned to connect Nusseerabad with the great north and south road from Agra through Jeypore to Deesa, a distance of thirty-three miles. The main line from Ajmere for thirty miles to the north-Jeypore frontier is also in hand. To relieve the south-east districts Major Forlong has ordered the construction of a road from the military out-station of Deolee to the Nusseerabad and Mhow line. In addition to all this a sum of £75,000 has been sanctioned for immediate expenditure on works of irrigation. The very old and feeble are to be employed in gardens and plantations around cantonments. Finally, Government is advancing Rs. 5,000 a month to the Oodeypore State for the construction of the forty-five miles of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road which pass through Meywar. The superintending engineer cannot be too highly praised for ordering and preparing works in anticipation of sanction. When the famine is at an end Rajpootana will discover that it has proved a blessing. Meanwhile, severe suffering and great expenditure are inevitable.

#### STATION TALK.

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 7.—The goods traffic on the line from Allaha-bad to this is steadily increasing, as the platform shows. It is a fortunate circumstance in one way that there has been no rain this winter, otherwise the thousands of bags of grain and goor piled up on the platform would have proved a fruitful source of disease, from the rotting of grain and of the gunny bags. I suppose the goods-shed will be enlarged before the rains of 1869 set in. There is little to chronicle regarding the G.I.P. Railway. The two lines have been linked, on though not in working order. The G.I.P. Railway contractors' engine is running in and out of Jubbulpore all day with materials, and has a clear run up to the Nerbudda, about twenty-five miles from Jubbulpore; but as the viaduct over this river is still unfinished, and the state of the line from that point to Hurda, a distance of three hundred miles, I should say, is inconceivably backward, the foundations of some of the larger bridges not being laid as yet, our prospects of rail communication with Bombay appear very distant indeed. The chief engineer of the line, who recently inspected the works right into Jubbulpore, is said by the *Central India Times* to have been satisfied with the state of affairs, but I question if the shareholders and the tax-payers who pay the guaranteed interest share the same feeling. Trade is certainly suffering immensely, for the East India Railway is daily bringing in hundreds upon hundreds of tons of goods bound for Bombay, which have to lie at Jubbulpore for weeks, from the inability in the local supply of carriage to convey the same towards their destinations as fast as they are brought to Jubbulpore. It seems almost needless to add that in the way of buildings the G.I.P. Railway Company are doing nothing at Jubbulpore; though, as the line progresses towards completion, we shall see some signs of action. The making of bricks is all that is now apparently going on. The civil people are astir, as the Chief Commissioner has come in from Nagpore. The Brigadier-general from Saugor is also here, and Sir William Turner is said to be dressing up the brigade famously. The 90th Light Infantry passed on towards the North-West the other day; they came from Kamptee. We shall lose the Khelat-i-Ghilzies as soon as the Madras corps, expected to relieve them, arrive. The Madrasses are coming by ship to Calcutta, and thence by train, of course, to Jubbulpore. If such a route for a corps moving from the Madras Presidency towards this station were mentioned by any one twenty years ago the speaker would have been put down for an ass; and twenty years look but like yesterday to some of us.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 7.—I have wished for many days to send you a line, but the station is so quiet just now that there is little to scribble about. People are recovering from the effects of the Christmas cake and plum-pudding, and will make no sign. Even the weather here seems determined that it shall not figure in the *Delhi Gazette*, for it continues cold and pleasant, and does not show the usual variations generally occurring about this period of the year. Mr. E. P. Moore, editor of the late *Argus*, is dead, and was buried yesterday morning. An obituary notice of the poor man appeared in the *Lucknow Times* yesterday, written not in the very best taste. Most people think the history of his short-comings need not have been continued after his death. You will also see that another person, long connected with the press, solicits charity—I mean poor Ben. Franklin Langford. There is a good deal of speculation going on regarding Mr. Davies' visit to Calcutta. Some assert that Oude is to be made a Governorship, with the Benares division annexed, others that the province is to be added to the North-West and Humeerpore and Jhausi given up; the last I think more likely, as it would not do to have two rulers so close to one another. There is also a report that Sir William Muir intends paying the station a visit, but I do not know what foundation there is for it. Considering the bad season we have had, prices have not risen much here, and to judge from what some Calcutta visitors say we should esteem ourselves lucky, for those poor ditchers have very high prices all the year round. Some actually took cauliflower down, saying they have to give eight annas for what we pay two pice. By the way, India cannot be such a deadly place to live in. I saw forty of one family assembled on Christmas-day at this sta-

tion, and I heard that there were as many more in other stations; the line here came down to great-grandchildren.

MIRZAPORE.—A novelty in the long list of railway accidents occurred lately on the lower portion of the East Indian line. It appears that a batch of newly-caught Government elephants were on their way from Dacca for distribution in the Upper Provinces. When approaching the railway at a certain point, one of the animals, a male, and in what is called a *must* state, seeing a train coming, and resolved upon trying issues with the iron monster, placed himself on the line in the most approved of elephantine fighting attitudes; his mahout, thinking discretion the better part of valour, having managed to jump off the enraged brute's neck. The result may easily be imagined. In less time than it took to write these lines the huge beast was dashed to pieces, its mangled corpse presenting a spectacle frightful to behold. But the train did not escape without feeling the power of the levathan of the forest. The engine with its tender and three or four waggons were thrown off the line, and so much injured as to be almost if not quite unfit for further use. No human lives were lost, the train being fortunately a goods one; had it been a passenger train, the consequences might have been most disastrous. The railway company, I hear, claim 50,000 rupees damages from Government for the broken waggons and the engine, the latter alone being valued at 20,000 rupees. —*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

#### Miscellaneous.

DELHI.—Small-pox is abating in the city and district of Delhi. The *Pioneer* has heard, but can hardly believe, that no less than 1,000 children were carried off by the disease during the month of December.

MR. W. HUNTER.—The *Indian Daily News* announces that the Government of Bengal has placed the work of producing a fit and worthy Gazetteer for Bengal in the hands of Mr. W. W. Hunter, the author of "Annals of Rural Bengal" and other works.

THE SUBSIDY TO SHERE ALI.—*Indian Public Opinion* states precisely what the subsidy from the Government of India to the Amir of Afghanistan is to consist of. Shere Ali Khan is to receive six lakhs of rupees and twenty thousand stands of arms.

TRADE WITH YARKUND.—The *Englishman* has been informed that several influential Yarkundi chiefs have sent a mission to the Indian Government with a request for the deputation of a British commercial agent to Yarkund.

BANKS OF BENGAL AND MADRAS.—The Banks of Bengal and Madras have declared dividends, for the past half-year, at the rate of 8 and 7½ per cent. per annum respectively. The average dividend for the year is 8½ per cent. for the Bank of Bengal, and 9½ per cent. for the Bank of Madras.

TONK.—The Government of India has agreed to lend the Tonk durbar one lakh of rupees, to enable it to relieve its suffering subjects during the present season of scarcity. The loan is granted on the security of the revenues of the Tonk State, and is to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN BEHAR.—According to the *Englishman* authority has been obtained from the Secretary of State by telegraph, after urgent representations from India, for immediate arrangements being made to proceed with the great irrigation works of Behar, and Government has already issued orders for the commencement of these much required works.

PROGRESS IN REWAH.—His Highness the Maharajah of Rewah is said to be in negotiation to secure the services of two European gentlemen—one a gallant major in civil employ, to take part in the administration of Rewah, and the other as his Highness's private secretary. This native chief, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, is known to hold liberal ideas.

TORPEDO COMMITTEE.—Captain Watt and Lieutenant Eckford, R.E., have been appointed members of the Torpedo Committee assembled at Calcutta under the presidency of Colonel Hyde. This Committee is a branch only of the Hooghly and Mutlah Defences Commission. We suppose there is no capital in the world which can be so easily secured from the possibility of insult as the capital —*pace* Bombay—of our Eastern Empire.—*Pioneer*.

SMALL-POX IN THE NORTH-WEST.—The *Pioneer* complains of the application of a *laissez faire* policy to small-pox, which is at present raging in the North-West. It appears the scruples of the natives are rather more difficult to be overcome than in other parts of India, and that vaccination is extending chiefly among low caste children and Mahomedans. The Vaccination Department is too isolated, does not possess local countenance, and has been greatly victimised by its native vaccinators, who send in cooked returns, and who have been even known to extract bribes from natives unwilling to submit to what they deemed a compulsory order. Ever since the Mutiny, the story has been current that the British Government has discovered that a new avatar of the deity named Otar may be expected, who will overthrow its rule in India; and that the proceedings of the Vaccination Department are with a view to discover and destroy the incarnation, in whose veins milk is to take the place of blood.

**THE NATIVE AIDE-DE-CAMP TO H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—We hear that the appointment of native aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, recently sanctioned by the Government of India, has been conferred on Captain Hedayut Ally Khan Bahadoor, a distinguished native commissioned officer of the 45th Regiment N.I. (late Rattray's Sikhs), for whom the post appears to have been created. He has just come down to the Presidency, from Dinapore, to join his new post.

**NAGPORE.**—The *Central India Times* notices a growing, and by no means groundless apprehension among the residents of Nagpore regarding the duration of the water supply. Wells are drying up daily, and seeing that there is little or no prospect of rain for the next five months, it affords us matter for serious reflection as to how we are to be provided with one of the most essential necessities of life a few months hence. Should all the wells dry up, the only resource left us will be to fall back on the tanks; but when we consider that out of the number of tanks we have, the water of only one or two is really pure and drinkable, it will readily be conceived to what a strait we will be reduced.

**LAHORE.**—A friend, writing to the *Englishman* from Lahore, says that on the morning of the 26th December it commenced raining heavily; the down-pour continued up to midnight. The fall, though heavy, was scarcely equal to what was required, as the long drought had made the ground excessively dry; still the rain will have the effect of making the crops already in the ground spring up quickly; it will also prepare the soil for sowings of barley and wheat. More rain was anticipated as the sky was dark with clouds, and the wind continued steadily from the East. Should more rain fall, the prospects of the rubber crop will be largely redeemed.

**FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR J. LAWRENCE.**—Last night the Services gave their farewell dinner to Sir John Lawrence, whose services and whose claims on the gratitude of his countrymen were reviewed in a brilliant and eloquent speech by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield. It is not often in Calcutta we see so brilliant an assembly as that at the Viceroy's table, where were seated the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, three peers, the Marquis of Huntly, the Marquis of Blandford, the Earl of Gosford, three Lieut.-Governors, the Members of the Government, of the Legislative Council, and of the Bench of the High Court. So brilliant and successful a dinner has not been held in Calcutta for many a year.—*Englishman*, Jan. 12.

**CAPTAIN BEADON AND WHITE LOAFERS.**—*Indian Opinion* seems to be unjustly severe upon Captain Beadon, the cantonment magistrate of Mooltan, on account of his recent dealings with a couple of able-bodied loafers. Captain Beadon is secretary to a society for relieving destitute Europeans, who are moved on to Kurrachee, where they are more likely to get work, and are at all events out of the Punjab. Four Europeans lately presented themselves, two of whom were forwarded. The other two he tried to enlist for a European regiment quartered in the town, refusing to assist them unless they could produce certificates of unfitness for military service. Loafing, however, was too lucrative a profession to be lightly abandoned, and the men forged a pass to Kurrachee along with their comrades. They were brought back, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The funds of the charitable society cannot be more grossly misspent than supporting sturdy beggars, who are too fine gentlemen to handle a musket.

**AJMERE.**—In a letter by the Rev. J. Robson to the secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated Ajmere, December 10, he says:—"You will see from the statement I send that the Seths and residents of Ajmere and Nusseerabad have already done a great deal to meet the difficulties of the times. In addition to what is there mentioned, the amount given in private charity must be taken into account. I know of one Seth who has spent upwards of 500 Rs. last month in relieving distress, and who expects to have to do the same throughout the famine; he is not a solitary instance of what is being done by private exertion. It is manifest that, when these efforts have been made by the people here, they must find difficulty in meeting this new claim; but they can ask help from others, as persons who have done what they can to help themselves. One other claim I would mention that the people of Ajmere have on the general public, and it is the readiness they have always shown to help others who are in distress. The population of this place is only 35,000, but the subscription here for the Lancashire Relief Fund amounted to 4,700 Rs., and that for the Orissa Fund to 8,670 Rs. Having been thus forward in extending a helping hand to others, the inhabitants of Ajmere look only for the same to be extended to them in their present necessity."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5. Dagmar, Haussen, Melbourne; Mary and Emma, Fraser, Singapore; South-Eastern, Sandberry, Table Bay; Canata, Braddon, Rangoon.—6. Mary, Harivel, Newcastle; Clytemnestra, Whinnie, Liverpool.—7. Str. Mongolia, Stuart, Suez; Glengyle, Harper, Hong Kong; Andaman, Asplet, Liverpool; Janet Cowan, Cuthbert, London; Jeanne D'Arc, Nouvelle, Masulipatam.—8. Royal George, Hogg, Liverpool; City of Amoy, Murdoch, Glasgow.—9. Clyde, Howes, London.—10. Lady Lawrence, Sinclair, Liverpool; Kenarsage, Chatfield, Liverpool; str. T. A. Gibb, Gardner, Hong Kong; str. Cheduba, McCorkindale, Moulmein.—11. Str.

Arabia, Ballantine, Bombay; Centaur, Parsell, Mauritius; str. Feroze, Arnot, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Love, Mr. R. C. and Mrs. Pye, Mr. J. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Sumner, Mr. G. A. Fairweather, Mr. W. Munro, Mr. D. Cochran, Miss E. Gowland, Mr. F. Rees, Mr. J. Turner, Mr. W. Howard, Mr. W. Atterbury, Mr. J. Betts, Miss J. Christie, Mr. W. H. West, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. E. Best, Mr. J. Dalziel, Mr. W. Donaldson, Mr. J. Wilkie, Mrs. Clarke and four children, Mr. F. Rolis, Mr. J. M. Rundle, Mrs. Falls, Mr. R. McLurch, Mrs. Walsh and three children, Miss Hubbard, Mr. H. M. Roberts, Mr. G. T. Shallow, Miss F. Saunders, Mr. J. Phillip, Mr. C. W. Robertson, Mrs. Moore, Rev. J. and Mrs. Trafford, Miss Robinson, Miss Brice, Mr. Graham, Ensign D. Cooper, Ensign C. S. Whitehill, Mr. W. Coard, Ensign H. France, Mr. R. E. Radcliffe, Mr. Wintle, Mr. H. C. Halkett, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. F. Curtis, Mrs. Sandys. From MANCHESTER.—Mrs. Paul, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn and three children, Miss Fullerton, Mrs. Mazuchelli, Miss Wilson, Major Ogilvie, Mrs. Mills and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lockie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fraser, Miss Nicholas, Mr. Sneed, Mr. Wood, Capt. Taylor, Mr. W. Hailes, Col. and Mrs. Thullier and child, Mr. E. Garside, Mr. C. Simpson, Miss Laurie. From SUZ.—Mr. Demetriadi, Mr. O. Farger. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Davies, Mr. Hay, Mr. S. P. Johns. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Gray, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. G. J. Johnstone. From MADRAS.—Hon. G. N. Taylor, Mr. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Case and son, Mr. H. Weir, Miss Randell.

Per str. Glengyle.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Nerter, Mr. Macnaughten, Mr. Der, Miss Mitchell, Miss Bradell.

Per Lady Lawrence.—From LIVERPOOL.—Mr. E. J. Egerton.

Per Kearsage.—From LIVERPOOL.—Mr. J. M. Rand.

Per str. T. A. Gibb.—From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. J. Taylor, Rev. Dr. A. Sarkies.

Per str. Cheduba.—From MOULMEIN.—Dr. Abbie, Capt. Browne, Mr. Chatter.

Per str. Arabia.—From BOMBAY.—H. H. Maharajah of Vizianagram, Mr. A. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Jerning, Mr. A. Richardson, Mr. J. Stark, Mr. Johnston.

Per str. Feroze.—From SUZ.—H. E. Lord and Lady Mayo.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5. Str. Meinam; Ganges, Mooltan.—6. Str. Simla; Humayoon, Omar Pasha, Lord Clyde.—7. Str. Himalaya; Sophia Joakim.—8. Str. Sattara, Madras, Kurrachee; Feronia, Phattie Barry, G. B.—9. Radama, Shelomithi.—10. Lucerne, Fattal Carrim.—11. Sevilla, Centurion.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 11, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Ra. 94 8 to 94 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	
4 per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 12 to 95 0
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	103 12 to 104 0
5½ per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 12 to 113 0
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	... Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 8 to 108 12

### EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
... at 6 months' sight ...	... 1 11 11-16 to 1 11½	
Bills with Docs. ... at 6 months' sight ...	... 1 11 15-16	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	112 to 115
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	160 to 200
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1740 to ...
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	9½ to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	575 to 680
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 80
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	540 to 550
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	70 to 75
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	180 to 195
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	20 to 22
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ...	60 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	230 to 233
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	190 to —
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	123 to 125
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	410 to 420
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	140 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	11½ to 12
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	230 to 285
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	72 to 75
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	590 to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	62 ex div.
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 5 0 to 2 7 6 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	2 5 0 to 2 7 6 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 10 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**A NEW REFORM IN DRESS.**—It is stated that, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Madras Government have sanctioned the abolition of white trousers as an article of equipment for the native ranks of the army.

**USE BEFORE ORNAMENT.**—A shocking instance of parsimony is mentioned by the *Indian Church News*, a Madras print. That paper has actually been "credibly informed" that the Rev. B. O. M. Deane, acting chaplain of Emmanuel Church, has suggested that some of the surplices of the choir should be cut up to make shirts for the use of the school boys!

**THE "SPITEFUL."**—H.M.'s s.s. *Spiteful*, Commander the Hon. E. L. V. Mostyn, arrived at Rangoon from Madras on Sunday, the 27th December. The *Rangoon Gazette* understands that the *Spiteful* is to be employed for some time in putting down the pirates who have been infesting the coast about Mergin and Tavoy and to the southward.

**ANCIENT INDIAN LITERATURE.**—The *Madras Mail* informs us that Mr. Pickford, the Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College, has been intrusted with the agreeable task of carrying out the instructions of Government contained in its late resolution on the preservation of ancient Indian literature. Mr. Pickford has also been desired to inquire for and procure any ancient MSS. in the vernaculars of Madras which he may consider to possess historical or literary value.

**CAPTAIN SLADEN.**—We are glad to learn from the *Rangoon Times* that Captain Sladen, who is still in a very poor state of health, is soon to be relieved from his duties at Mandalay. We understand that Captain Watson, now Deputy-Commissioner at Shoaaygyeen, has been appointed as his successor, or at least to act during his absence. The selection appears to be a most judicious one, and will doubtless give satisfaction both to the public health and also to the British residents at Mandalay.

**PEACOCKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.**—The *Madras Times* has an article criticising the "etiquette which sends Anglo-Indians from their houses, under a noon-day tropical sun, to leave bits of paste-board with each other to little purpose." It concludes with expressing a hope that some one of sufficient influence to lead society in this matter will exert that influence to introduce a practice more rational and agreeable. "We do not think that anything save the example of a great lady can effect a change in a barbarous and wearisome practice. If the Countess of Mayo were to introduce a more sensible fashion of visiting into this country, we are certain she would gain the thanks of the community."

**THE COFFEE CROP IN WYNAAD.**—We regret to see that the coffee crop in the Wynad district, though above the average of late years, has not realised the planters' expectations. Good hopes are entertained of next year's prospects. There is a strong feeling against the imposition of the proposed road cess, rather too strong, we think, when the contemplated tax is only 12 pie on the acre of Government land and communications are still in the future. At the same time it cannot be denied that the cess will fall upon the planter with undue heaviness, and will almost fail to touch native landholders. The Mysore and Telicherry road has been considerably improved, but without benefit to the mass of planters whose estates are removed from it.

**MAJOR FRASER.**—A correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing from Hyderabad on the 30th Dec., says:—"The town is full of the expected arrival of Major Hastings Fraser, who is to succeed General Briggs, the Military Secretary to the Resident. The newly-appointed Military Secretary is no stranger to the station and people, having been here as Assistant to the Resident some years ago. He is eagerly looked for by the native and other sections of the community, who always found in him a friend and a warm supporter of every public institution here. He has also many staunch friends among the nobles of the city. In connection with him, I might mention the Anglo-Vernacular School, alias Fraser's College. The public examination day and distribution of prizes took place on Tuesday last, and was largely attended, the Resident, C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., kindly presiding."

**COLONEL HAINES.**—The *Bangalore Herald* announces that Colonel Haines, the guardian to the young Rajah of Mysore, arrived in Bangalore from Madras on January 3. The natives of the patta nominated a deputation to welcome him, an arch was erected near the native regimental hospital, and as the colonel slowly drove up, accompanied by General Haines, the deputations stepped forward and the address of welcome was read. The deputation reminded Colonel Haines of the "warm interest he had always taken in the welfare of the native community," and "hailed the most auspicious event of his returning" as an omen of good. For more than twenty years he had held important offices, during which time "he had done much good for the people of the country, and always gave satisfaction." They (the deputation) therefore tendered their hearty congratulations on his being appointed as guardian to his Highness, the present Maharajah of Mysore, and thanked Sir Stafford Northcote for his selection.

**COCHIN, Jan. 5.**—This emerald gem of the Malabar Coast has been lately afflicted by an epidemic of measles, and has also been breaking out socially and politico-economically in a most unwonted way. In rapid succession have appeared the chiefs of the Marine and Railway departments, and now, to crown the edifice, and mark unmistakably the fact that the natural advantages of the port and its foul-weather adjunct Narakai, have at last attracted long-deserved attention from the powers that be, we are favoured by the advent of

Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, flying his broad pennant on H.M.S. *Octavia*. Moreover it is understood that three lakhs of rupees will incontinently be expended as a beginning of truly Imperial works, which are to aid nature in developing the "only good port in Southern India." The railway, about which men's minds have long been exercised, is now considered such a settled affair that we are beginning to look forward to the opening festivities, and the enterprising locofocos are already indenting for the necessary supplies of "Simkin." No doubt, too, it will be found necessary to get up a regatta, which we can manage better here than in the little pond where Madrases sail their skiffs, and perhaps not worse than the Bombay "ducks."—*Madras Athenæum*.

**LORD MAYO AT MADRAS.**—After all, he did not hold a levee, as it was considered not the thing to do, so long as Sir John Lawrence still remained at the head of affairs; he would not even accept a dinner at the club, in which he did not show his wisdom, for the Madras Club is famous for giving one of the best dinners in India. However, he allowed himself to be stared at so long as he stayed with us. On Tuesday the regular yearly Government-house ball was given, and the ball-room was full to an excess with people of all kinds, natives of Madras being in a majority, from Prince Asim Jah down to barbers and cooks, so that Lord and Lady Mayo were seen of many. On Wednesday there was a party of a more select kind at our Governor's country-house, Guindy, and afterwards Lord and Lady Mayo, with their suite, went on board the *Feroze*, and sailed for Calcutta at daylight on Thursday morning. No doubt Lord Mayo has seen a good deal of Madras during his short stay; he has been the whole time knocking about, and visiting all places of interest or importance, and must have learnt many things which will be of assistance to him some day. Whilst here he received a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, and of course heard a good deal about the want of a breakwater or harbour for Madras; so we must hope that he will do something for us when he gets properly settled in Calcutta. Report says that the usual exodus from Calcutta to Simla will take place as usual this year, as soon as the hot weather begins.—*Madras Athenæum*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4. Str. Arabia, Ballantine, Bombay; Wolverton, Munday, Melbourne; C. N., Salmon, Bombay; Westward Ho, —, in sight.—5. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Calcutta; Autelope, Nicolson, Colombo; Joshua, Stevenson, Liverpool; Tiverton, Smith, in tow of str. Asia, Wind, Bombay.—6. Str. Koins, Culliver, Rangoon.—7. Str. Ethiopia, McCall, Rangoon; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta.—8. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla, King, Calcutta.—10. Str. Himalaya, Lewis, Calcutta; str. Satara, Boyts, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Abyssinia.—Mr. Hayes, Mr. J. B. Rant, Mr. E. Thetard, Mr. J. Hadden. Per str. Asia.—Col. Tripe, Capt. Cunningham, Surg. Theobald, Lieut. Berresford, Sergeant Powell. Per str. Meinam.—For Pondicherry.—Mr. Langlois, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gandart, Mr. Tardival. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—For Bombay.—Mr. T. Safe, For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and two children, Col. J. Smith, Major S. B. Cookson, Mrs. Williams, Capt. Porteous, Mr. Lathbury. For Southampton.—Col. and Mrs. Baugh and child, Capt. Beeching, Mrs. J. Brock, Mr. Blomfield, Mrs. J. Smith and child. Per str. Himalaya.—Apothecary J. Saviel, Mrs. Richardson and two children.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6. Str. Oriental, Day, Rangoon; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bombay.—7. H.M.'s str. *Feroze*, Arndt, Calcutta; C. N., Salmon, Covelong; Waterloo, Sharp, Covelong.—8. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—9. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla, King, Suez; Hotspur, Studder, London.

## Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 11, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 4 months	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 1/2

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	...	55 to 55 1/2
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	1859	14 to 14 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1858-57	8 1/2 pm.
4 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1842-43	13 1/2
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Indigo, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

THE MADRAS BANK.—A dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent., has been declared. The average dividend for the year is 9 1/2 per cent.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—The *Poona Observer* hears that Capt. Clarke, of the Commissariat Department, is about to proceed to England on leave, and that Capt. G. S. Mignon, will be appointed to the Commissariat Department at Poona.



# Bombay.

## STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, Dec. 30.—An article lately appeared in one of the local papers noticing the "difficulties which hamper the transit trade" between this port and the Punjab, and commenting unfavourably on the arrangements at present existing in respect to "through-booking" between Kurrachee, Mooltan, and Lahore. As the subject is one which materially concerns the public, Captain John Wood, the agent and superintendent of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company, has very properly addressed a letter to the District Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, for publication in the local journals, in which he has explained satisfactorily how well the "through-booking" system has worked between this and Mooltan, or as near thereto as the steamers can ascend, and why it cannot be depended on to work with facility beyond that point. Says he:—"Here (at Kotree) the bank of the river is permanent, whereas at Mooltan it is always shifting. At Kotree again, the bank is never flooded, but at the former place, for months every year, it is more or less under water. Another phase of the Chenab, although less obvious to the casual traveller, than falling-in banks, and a submerged country, is hardly less perplexing. The feature to which I refer is the wandering nature of the navigable channels. Swaying to and fro in its wide alluvial bed, the stream at times comes so close up to the railway as to endanger the rails, while after the lapse of only a few weeks, steamers, as is now the case, are unable to approach within three-quarters of a mile of the railway station. The risk and expense attendant on moving cargoes, under the conditions described, between the steamers—however far down the stream they may be lying—and the railway, are far too onerous for this company to undertake. All that I can do is to send the steamers as high up the river as they can get, and this I need hardly say is invariably done. But I do shrink from undertaking work which the physical characteristics of the river will not permit our carrying out, unless at a risk to the flotilla out of all proportion to its value to the company. Besides, we can always fill up our steamers at the bunder without incurring more than ordinary risk, the owners of goods readily undertaking to bring them to, and take delivery of them from, the steamer's side.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has nominated the Hon. Mr. Campbell and the Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A., Principal of the Robert Money Institution, to be Fellows of the Bombay University.

WHEAT FOR KATTIWAR.—We learn that in order to meet the threatened famine in Kattiwar, the political agent at Muscat has suggested that wheat should be imported into that province from the Euphrates, where it is said to be very cheap.

LORD NAPIER.—It is stated that on the return of Lord Napier to Bombay, from his tour of inspection, which was to be at the beginning of February, he would invest H.E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.—The New Bank of Bombay has declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The dividend will be payable on and after the 19th inst. to shareholders registered on 31st December last.

CAPTAIN POWER.—We observe an announcement of the death of Capt. Power, of the 2nd battalion 10th Foot. The deceased officer expired suddenly between Secunderabad and Sholapore, in consequence, it is supposed, of disease of the heart. He is much regretted at Secunderabad, and the soldiers' games, which were to have taken place at Trimulgherry, were put off.

THE NEW MARKET.—The main building of the new municipal market on the Esplanade is making rapid progress. The corner portion of the building, the upper part of which it is intended shall be used as municipal offices, is rapidly approaching completion, and promises to do great credit to Mr. Emerson, the architect. One of the ornamental marble sculptures has lately been placed in position over the centre doorway. This work of art is one of the largest which has hitherto been attempted in Western India, and has been carried out by Mr. Kipling, of the School of Arts. The subject we believe is an allegorical representation of the progress of agriculture, and the manner and completeness with which it has been worked out show that we have amongst us those who are competent to design, and able to carry out, works of art requiring the highest artistic talent and culture. A large portion of the iron-work for the market has arrived from England, and has been partly erected. This portion of the work was designed, and is being carried out, by the municipal engineer, and promises to produce a very effective and commodious interior.

HORSE GUARDS' JUSTICE.—Our correspondent "Rocket," having drawn attention, once more, to the unjust method of construing Royal Warrants in vogue at the Horse Guards, and having pointed out that one measure is meted out to the old Bombay Engineers and another to the old Bombay Artillery, we will now venture upon a prediction. As we surmised, the name of Sir William Coghlan has been retained long enough to prevent Colonel Hatch from benefiting by the Royal Warrant, because, had the warrant been executed, he would have passed over two Royal Artillery officers; and that end having been obtained, we shall be astonished should Sir William's name not now be removed from the effectives—perhaps in the very next list that is published. It has been kept on the list of effectives despite the Royal warrant, in order to serve the interests of the old Royal Artillery, all powerful at head-quarters. But even the protest for the violation of the warrant is now removed, and with it we shall see scant justice tardily done.—*Bombay Gazette*.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Lieut. H. Martin, Staff Corps, attached to the 24th N.I., at Poona, has, we understand, been strongly recommended for the adjutancy of the 23rd N.I., vacant by the departure to England of Lieut. J. Gatacre on m.c. The 96th Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Barnard, embarked at Bombay on the 14th inst., for Calcutta, to be stationed at Fort William. We hear that Colonel Wood, Colonel Loch, and Colonel Warden, who all received their promotion to full colonel for distinguished service in Abyssinia, will all be appointed before the end of March to the command of regiments vacant by the present commandants proceeding shortly on furlough to England. The Stud Department, says the *Pioneer*, returned from Abyssinia, having been directed to set aside, for issue to the Native Cavalry any remounts they might deem fitted for that purpose, though not up to the real requirement of the stud, 185 were set aside, which have been divided between the 10th and 12th Regiments. It is probable that the post of Deputy Inspector-General, Indian troops, Poonah division, vacant by the elevation of Dr. Wright to the post of Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, will be conferred on Dr. Edward Mahaffy, M.D., late Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals in Abyssinia. In consequence of the countermand of the 5th B.N.L.I. for Aden, which corps will now remain one year longer at Belgaum, the 12th N.I. from Dharwar will relieve the 7th N.I. at Aden, the latter corps proceeding in the return ships to Vingorla, and marching via Belgaum to Dharwar, where it will probably have to build new lines.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Junna*, Captain Pickard, left Bombay Harbour for Suez on the 15th January, with troops for conveyance to Aden and Suez. The passengers included 32 officers, 1 chaplain, 6 ladies, 5 children, 4 second-class passengers, 8 staff sergeants, 6 wives of ditto, and 17 children, 674 non-commissioned officers and men, 49 wives of ditto and 10 children. At Aden 278 men, 37 women, and 89 children were to embark. The nominal list of officers, first-class passengers, and their families, was as follows:—Captain Barton, 85th; Dr. Foss, M.D., to disembark at Aden; Dr. Davey, M.D., and Mrs. Davey; Dr. Holton, 77th Regt; Dr. Ball, M.D.; Captain Lambert, 88th Regt.; Captain Hunter, 82nd Regt., and Mrs. Hunter, to disembark at Aden; Captain Brown, R.A.; Captain Townley, 58th Foot; Captain Cahill, 88th Foot, Mrs. Cahill, and four children; Rev. Mr. Bell, Ecclesiastical Department; Captain Newbolt, 1-5th Foot; Captain Weigall, 77th Foot; Captain Sandham, 1-21st R.A.; Lieutenant Challice, R.N.; Lieutenant Handley, 1-19th Foot; Lieutenant Latham, R.A.; Lieutenant Gardiner, 8th N.I.; Lieutenant Beal, 38th Foot; Lieutenant Moore, 13th M.N.I., and Mrs. Moore and child; Lieutenant Dyke, 108th Foot; Lieutenant Maxwell, 36th Foot; Lieutenant Skerret, 36th Foot; Lieutenant Forbes, 92nd Foot, and Mrs. Forbes; Lieutenant Custance, 1-21st R.A.; Lieutenant Lones, 4-21st R.A.; Lieutenant Onslow, 20th Hussars; Lieutenant Lloyd, 1-21st R.A.; Lieutenant Parker, 21-0th Foot; Lieutenant Bennett, 7th Hussars; Quartermaster Lawrence, 88th Foot, and Mrs. Lawrence; and Ensign Stevenson, 85th Foot.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan 9. Str. Euphrates, Avern, Kurrachee.—10. H.M.'s str. Octavia, —, Basil Hall; Empress of India, —, Calcutta.—11. Desdemona, Deslanders, London; Yorriak, Kingcome, Kurrachee; str. Dacca, Hutchison, Kurrachee; str. Salsette, Parish, Suez; Kate Swanton, —, Singapore; Waterwitch, —, Calcutta.—12. Str. Punjab, Parker, Kurrachee; Windsor Castle, Douglas, Kurrachee; Anazi, Robson, London; City of Madras, Graham, Clyde; Futay Mana Rohomany, Nacoda, Colombo.—13. St. James, Hatfield, Liverpool; Benefactress, Gibbs, Liverpool; Benares, Noyes, Calcutta; Royal Family, Bernson, Liverpool; Queen of the Lakes, Scobie, Clyde; Falcon, Mowland, Liverpool.—14. Edinburgh, Logan, Liverpool; Glenocra, Aberdeen, Sydney; Falkland, Pender, Moulmain.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From Southampton.—Miss Maquire, Mrs. Batchelor, Mrs. P. B. Jones, Mr. W. Sommerville, Mr. W. Thaine, Mr. J. W. Buyers, Mr. Louis Maguire, Mr. A. C. Kinlock. From Marseilles.—Capt. Nimmo, Lieut. Col. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Herschell and child, Mrs. B. Hall, Rev. G. Symonds, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Loup, Mr. Behrend, Mr. Cooper. Per Anazi.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Carter. Per Edenburg.—Mr. W. G. Betham, Mr. A. Betham.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9. Str. Golconda, Blake, Aden and Suez; British India, Wemyss, Liverpool; Tymorshaw, Dugdale, Calcutta; str. General Havelock, Teasdale, Nowanuggur.—11. Str. Euphrates, Hibbert, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—12. Str. West India,



Miller, Bashire and China; str. Phlox, Baker, Coast and Goa.—13. Musaffer, Sandra, Moulmain; Rinaldo, Burnuss, Calcutta.—14. Orwell, Gimblett, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Jumna, —, Suez.—15. Thorndean, Jopp, Liverpool; Abergeldie, Munro, Rangoon.—16. Mail str. Carnatic, Coleman, Aden and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Carnatic.—For MARSHALLS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pollock and three children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Firth, Capt. and Mrs. Nepean. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gleave, Mr. C. Gleave and two children, Capt. Symons. For SUZ.—Major J. C. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Bogle, Mr. H. H. Macleod.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11½d.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 1-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 3-16d. to 2s. 0 5-16d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	108 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	7000 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	par
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	15 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	75 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	55 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	Rs. 1320 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	Rs. 14500 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	680 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	10 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1833-33	" 97
" " Co.'s Re. Loan, 1835-36	" 95
" " " 1842-43	" 95
" " " 1854-55	" 108½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Re. Loan	" 112
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106½
Sycee Silver	
Gold Leaf 97 touch	per Tola. 16
Gold Bars, English	16½
Ditto Pekin	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.

**WILLS AND REQUESTS OF ANGLO-INDIANS.**—The will of James Bunbury Hamilton, late of Clevedon, in the county of Somerset, a Major in H.M.'s army, who died on December 20th, at Clevedon, has been proved at Bristol by Thomas Talbot Hamilton, of Manchester, gentleman, the brother, and the Rev. Stephen Francis Bedford Pepin, of Wells, Priest-vicar of Wells Cathedral, the executors. The personal estate is sworn under £3,000. To his wife, Margaret Hamilton, is bequeathed for her life the interest in two debenture bonds of the Cornwall Railway Company for the sum of £500 each; and upon the death of his sister Catherine a life interest in five preferential shares of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, and his household furniture and the residue of his real and personal estate absolutely. Upon the death of his wife the said two bonds of the Cornwall Railway are to be equally divided amongst his sisters, Louisa, Martha Laughlin, widow, and Elizabeth Hamilton; his nieces, Sophia Cholmondeley, and Carlyon de Courcy Hamilton; and his grand-nieces, Mary Bullivant and Alice Bullivant. To his sister Catherine is bequeathed a life interest in the five preferential shares of the West Hartlepool Company; and upon the death of the survivor of his sister and wife, the shares are to be divided between his nieces Elizabeth Dorothea Hamilton and Catherine Hamilton.—The will of John William Sinclair, a major in H.M.'s Staff Corps, who died at Rangoon, in the province of Burmah, on Nov. 14 last, has been proved at the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate by his widow, Sophia Henrietta Sinclair, Granville D. Hill, Esq., and Captain James Louis St. Clair, the executors. The personal estate is sworn under £12,000. He directs that the children's provision receivable from the Madras Military Fund shall be appropriated towards their education, and that a sum of £100 out of the annual income derived from his real and personal estate shall be invested until the amount accumulated becomes sufficient to provide £400 for each child, for the purchase of a commission in the army. The remainder of the income so derived he bequeaths to his wife for her life, she remaining a widow.



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

## CIVIL.

**ALEXANDER.**—The undermen. gentleman, appd. by the Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival in India Dec. 14:—Mr. R. D. Alexander.

**ALEXANDER, J. W.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in P.W. dept., is prom. to rank of asst. engr., 1st grade, fr. March 1.

**ANLEY.**—The following gentleman to be member of local committee of public instruction at Jessore:—Mr. A. Anley.

**ARMSTRONG, J. S.**, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Cuttack. Jan. 4.

**BAILLIE, Capt.**, invalid batt., is re-appd. to P.W. dept. as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to Central India. [powers. Dec. 29.]

**BATTENBURGH, C. A.**, extra asst. comr., Jaloun, is invested with magisterial

**BATTYE, Major**, postmaster gen., 1st grade, Bengal, to be postmaster gen., 2nd grade, N.W.P. Major Battye took charge Nov. 21.

**BELL, H.**, to offic. as supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, during absence, on deputation, of Cockerell. Jan. 5.

**BERNARD.**—The following proms. in the commission of the Central Provs. are sanctioned, in consequence of Mr. Egerton, comr., Nagpore div., having been confd. in the appt. of financial comr. of the Punjab:—Mr. C. E. Bernard, sec. to the chief comr., Central Provs., to be comr., Nagpore div. Dec. 30. [in that class.]

**BIGGS, J. H.**, offic. in 5th class of the financial dept., Bengal, is confd.

**BOWER, J.**, is app. to offic. as 1st asst. district supt. of police, Ajmere, v. Lassalle, dated Dec. 30.

**BRITTS, W. J.**, to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, and is posted to Mirzapore, dated Dec. 30.

**BRODIE, S.**, civil dist. engr., Jaloun, is transfd. in the same capacity to Banda and Humenpore dists., dated Camp Datagunge, Dec. 24.

**BROWN, W. C.**, is app. a civil dist. engr., on probation, and posted to Jaloun dist., dated Camp Datagunge, Dec. 24. [appt. from Nov. 10.]

**CLARK, D. S.**, accountant, 3rd grade, on probation, is perm. to resign his

**COOKE, Lieut.**, of M.S.C., to offic. as an asst. comr. in British Burmah, on probation. Dec. 29.

**CRAWFORD.**—The undermnd. gentleman, app. by the Secy. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S., on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival on Dec. 23.

**DALTON, G. J. B. T.**, covenanted dep. coll. at Monghyr, has been authorised to be placed in ch. of treasury there, and to draw bills on all other treasuries from the date he receives charge thereof. Dec. 15.

**DAVIES, W. R.**, dep. coll. of Purneah, has been placed in ch. of treasury at the station, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. Dec. 31.

**DONZELLE, T. A.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, assn. ch. of the Tirhoot div. on Dec. 10. [post office. Mr. Dove took ch. on Dec. 4.]

**DOVE, C. K.**, postmr. gen., 2nd grade, to offic. as dep. director gen. of the

**DUNN, E. S. W.**, accountant, 4th grade, is prom. to accountant, 3rd grade, v. Clark, with effect from Dec. 1.

**GARNAULT, Capt.**, to be a municipal comr. for the town of Burdwan.

**GRANT, C.**, to be sec. to chief comr., Central Provs. Dec. 29.

**HOGG, F. R.**, postmaster gen., 2nd grade, Punjab, to be postmaster gen., 1st grade, Bengal, with effect from Nov. 21, but to continue to offic. as postmaster gen., 1st grade, Bombay.

**HUNTER, W. W.**, to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, from date of his return to India from his recent leave of abs. to Europe. Mr. Hunter will continue to offic. as supt. of stamps and stationery. Dec. 30.

**HUTCHINSON, C. W.**, chief inspector of post offices, Central Provs., to offic. as postmaster gen., 2nd grade, Bengal. Mr. Hutchinson took charge on Nov. 23. [Jail on Jan. 19.]

**JACKSON, Dr.**, resumed his duty as supt. of Meerut Central and District

**JAMES, J.**, exec. engr., British Burmah, is prom. to rank of exec. engr., 3rd grade, from Sept. 1.

**JENNINGS, S.**, is appld. to offic. in 5th class of financial dept., and posted to the office of accountant gen., N.W. Provs.

**KIRKWOOD, T. M.**, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade. Mr. Kirkwood is also apptd. special asst. to comr. of Cuttack. Dec. 30.

**LANE, T. B.**, to offic. as sec. to board of revenue. Dec. 30.

**MAKILL, G. E.**, to be a municipal comr. and vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Midnapore, with effect from date on which he has taken ch. of his duties. Dec. 30.

**MANGLES, R. L.**, to offic. as jun. sec. to the board of revenue. Dec. 31.

**MILLS, F. T.**, offic. extra asst. comr., Lullutpore, is inv. with magisterial powers. Dec. 29. [div. Dec. 31.]

**MOLONY, E. W.**, to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Rajshahye

**MONRO, J.**, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Nuddea, 1st grade. Jan. 5.

**MONTFORD, Capt.**, 16th foot, offic. adjt. Calcutta volunteer corps, to be adjt., v. Buckley, dec. Dec. 28.

**MOORE, Rev. T.**, chapl. of Jhansie, to be chapl. of Landour, for 2 years.

NICHOLETT, H. S., dist. superint. of police in Hyderabad assigned territories, to offic. as an asst. comr. of 3rd class. [31.]  
 NOLAN, P., to be sub registrar of assurances of sub dist. of Pubna. [Dec.]  
 PEARS, Lieut. col., returned from priv. leave and resu. ch. of office of postmaster gen., Madras, from Hutchinson, on Nov. 6.  
 PEPPER, G. A., to offic. as addl. judge of Chittagong and Dacca during abs., on leave, of Balfour. Dec. 30.  
 PLOWDEN, Capt., an asst. comr. of 2nd class in Central Provs., to offic. as an asst. comr. of 1st class, with effect from Jan. 5, to fill a vacancy.  
 ROBERTS, Rev. J., junior chapl. of the Church of Scotland, servs. placed at disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab. Dec. 31.  
 SMITH, S. F. A., asst. mag. and coll. of Agra, is transf. in same capacity to Etawah. Dec. 28.  
 STEWART, Lieut., rev. surveyor, 4th div., Lower Provs., is vested with the powers of a dep. coll. within the limits of the 24-Pergunnahs. Jan. 5.  
 THOMPSON, A. R., to offic. as comr. of rev. and circuit of Presy. div. Jan. 5.  
 VIVIAN, G. W., exec. engr., 2nd grade, who has returned from m.o. to Europe, to offic. as exec. engr. of Hooghly River div. during leave of Avern. Jan. 4.  
 WHITE, J., is posted as an asst. to Rohilkund div. N.W.P., and invested with powers of a sub mag., 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll. Dated Allahabad, Jan. 4.  
 WHITEWAY, R. S., is posted as an asst. to the Agra div., and is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class. Dated Allahabad, Jan. 4.  
 WILLIAMS, W., to offic. (temp.) as dist. superint. of police at Allyghur from date of being relieved at Etah by Pocock, and until rel. at Allyghur by McCarthy.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE FOREST ESTABLISHMENT, N.W.P.

*Camp Datagunge, Dec. 24.—No. 76f.c.*—The following promotions are made in the forest establishment attached to the N.W.P., with effect from the 1st inst., to fill a vacancy:—

Mr. R. Thompson, asst. conservator, Gurhwal forests, to be forest surveyor of Kumaon.

Mr. R. Morrow, asst. forest surveyor, Dhoon and Munsar forests, to be asst. conservator, Gurhwal forests.

Mr. J. Thompson, asst. conservator, Kumaon forests, to be asst. forest surveyor, v. Morrow.

Mr. J. Vipon, asst. conservator, Dhoon forests, and at present offic. asst. conservator in Goruckpore forests, to be asst. conservator of Kumaon forests, v. Thompson.

Mr. A. Grant is confd. as asst. conservator, Dhoon forests.

The officers mentioned will cont. to offic. in the positions they at present occupy till further notice.

By order of the hon. the Lieut. gov., N.W.P.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

*Dec. 31.—No. 23.*—The following promotions are made, with effect from Jan. 1, 1869:—

Civil Assistant, 2nd Grade, to be Civil Assistant, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. S. Swiney, British Burmah.

Civil Assistant, 4th Grade, to be Civil Assistant, 3rd Grade.

Mr. G. H. Blyth, 2nd division, Lower Provinces.

Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade, to be Civil Assistant, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. Todd, 6th division, Lower Provinces.

Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, to be Sub-Assistant, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. David, 4th division, Lower Provinces.

#### CIVIL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES.

*Allahabad, Dec. 28.—No. 5,857.*—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, appointed to N.W. Provinces by G.O. No. 221, dated Dec. 9, 1868, are posted as follows:—

##### Engineer Apprentice.

Mr. C. G. Palmer, to 1st circle, N.W. Provinces.

##### Overseers, 1st Grade.

Private T. Bradley, Shoeing-smith T. Chapman, Private G. Gregg, Gunner J. Laing, and Gunner J. F. McAless, to the irrigation branch, P.W. dept., N.W. Provinces.

Mr. E. Hodges, to 2nd circle, N.W. Provinces.

##### Overseers, 3rd Grade.

Messrs. J. Clowsley, H. Conduit, and G. Henry, to the irrigation branch, P.W. dept., N.W. Provs.

*Dec. 29.—No. 5,858.*—Mr. C. Bickers, 3rd grade, asst. engr., transferred from 4th div., Grand Trunk road, to Cawnpore div., Public Works.

*Dec. 30.—No. 5,885.*—Serg. J. H. Quilter, supervisor, 2nd grade, transferred to N.W. Provinces by G.O. No. 269, dated Oct. 19 last, is posted to Chukrata div., Public Works, which he joined on Nov. 15 last.

#### MILITARY.

BOWIE, Col., offic. supt. of Cossipore gun factory, to be agent for gun carriages, v. Currie, dec. Dated Dec. 28.

CHATTERTON, Lieut., adjt. 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I., services placed temp. at disposal of the Govt., N.W.P. [Dec. 31 last.]

GOOLD, Lieut., of the late 47th N.I., is removed from the service from LOCKHART, Lieut., of the late 44th N.I., to be 2nd wing subal., Punjab Frontier Force. Dec. 30.

MACKENZIE, Lieut., offic. 3rd class comy. of ordnance, and as timber agent, is apptd., temp., to offic. as agent for gun carriages, Cossipore, from Nov. 12 to the date on which he may be relieved by Col. Bowie.

WYATT, Col., 11th foot, to the brigade staff of the army with the rank of brig. gen., in succession to Brig. gen. Maxwell, c.b., whose tour on the b.-brigade staff will expire Feb. 24.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned, having completed 26 years' service, are prom. to rank of lieut. col. from date specified:—

Majors (brev. cols.) W. T. Hughes, S. B. Cookson, C. Murray, and Brev. Lieut. col. R. P. Anderson; Dec. 28.

#### MEDICAL.

BEATSON, Surg., med. storekeeper, Umballa, to be a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, during abs. on prep. leave of Guise.

GALLOWAY, Asst. surg., to med. charge of Oodeypore agency, v. Mullen, transferred to Meywar Bheel corps. Dec. 29.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### RE-ENGAGEMENT OF SOLDIERS.

*Head Qrs., Calcutta, Jan. 1.*—With the sanction of the Government of India, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that, from and after the date of receipt of this order, soldiers who wish to renew their engagement in the British cavalry and infantry shall not be permitted to re-engage into the following corps, unless they are actually serving in one of those corps, and re-engage in their own regiment:—2nd dragoon guards; 7th and 19th hussars; 1st, 7th, 19th, and 23rd foot (1st battalion of each); 38th, 77th, 79th, 82nd, 88th, 90th, 93rd, 95th, 102nd, 103rd, and 104th foot.

Special cases may be referred for the consideration of the C. in C. Attention is directed to G.O. No. 49 of 1868, requiring that the transfer of soldiers on re-engagement must receive the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of the Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay.

##### LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

*Head Qrs., Calcutta, Dec. 12.—No. 277.*—The following extract from a letter from the Government of India in the military department, No. 1,049, dated Nov. 30 last, is published for information, in continuation of G.O. Nos. 358 and 371 of 1868:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket, No. 1,709, dated 11th inst., with its enclosures, regarding an application for extension of leave on medical certificate from ———, and to request that it may be intimated to that officer, with a view to obviating the chance of misconception, that, under Clause 26 of the new Furlough Rules of 1868, an officer can only obtain leave in India on medical certificate with retention of Indian allowances for a total consecutive period of one year. If leave so taken is extended beyond that limit, the whole period of absence subsequent to the date from which the new rules came into force will be converted into furlough, and the allowances adjusted accordingly, the retention of appointment, in the case of an officer holding one, being dependent on the amount and date of leave previously taken.

"In the event of other applications for leave in India of a similar nature, it would be desirable that the applicants should clearly understand what would be their position if the limit of twelve months was exceeded; and, as regards applications for extension from officers already on leave on 1st July last, they should be specially warned as to the date from which the limit reckons."

##### TRANSPORTS—MESSES.

The following report has met with the approval of the Board of Admiralty, as notified in G.O. Dec. 12 last:—

Letter from the Director of Transport Services to the Secretary of the Admiralty, No. 327, dated Admiralty, Somerset-house, Sept. 15, 1868, explaining the nature of control over general messes in H.M.'s troop ships:—

As much misconception prevails in the minds of the officers of the army with respect to the constitution of the naval and military, or general messes in H.M.'s troop-ships,—many, I am reliably informed, being under the impression, notwithstanding the regulations which have been issued, that the paymasters realise a large profit on the management thereof, or, in other words, that they have it in their power to form the mess—it is submitted that their lordships may be pleased to move H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. to take such steps as will remove from the minds of military officers an impression attended with so much mischief, and which brings a valuable class of officers, viz., the paymasters, into disrepute.

It is needless to observe that the duties performed by these officers are of a very responsible character; that the office of supervising the mess affairs is not only onerous, but thankless; and that they require every possible support which can be given to them in the interest of the public.

In making the communication to H.R.H., it is desirable he should be clearly informed that these messes are provided out of public funds, and that all expenditure on account thereof by the paymasters is vouched and accounted for to the transport department of the Admiralty, in which the documents are examined and audited, before being passed on for payment by the accountant-general of the navy.

It is to be observed that the mess contribution by officers rarely equals half the expense to the public per head messed.

I request that I may be informed of their lordship's decision hereon.

(Signed) W. R. MENDS, Director of Transport Services.

[It is to be observed, with reference to the last paragraph of my communication to the board, that, in the ships on the Indian side of the Isthmus of Suez, the mess contribution by officers amounts to less than one-third the cost to the Government of India.]

##### JHANSI PRIZE MONEY.

*Fort William, Dec. 30.—No. 1,252.*—In explanation of G.G.O. No. 733, dated July 17, 1867, and under instructions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased

to notify that Jhansi prize money is payable to the C. in C., Lord Clyde, and the head quarters staff who were in the field between April 1 and June 19, 1858, and also to the troops of the Central India field force who were under the command of Major gen. Sir Hugh Rose, now General Lord Strathnairn, between those dates, whether engaged or not in either of the actions indicated in the above G.O.

2. Officers commanding troops or batteries of artillery, companies of engineers or sappers and miners, regiments of cavalry and infantry, European and native, as also heads of departments, will therefore forward, with as little delay as possible, to the examiners, prize accounts, prize rolls of officers and men who may have so served between the dates above indicated, and whose names have not been included in prize rolls already rendered to the prize examiner. All claimants coming within the terms of this order should be included in the rolls, and all others carefully excluded.

#### LEAVE TO MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

Dec. 29.—No. 3,809.—From E. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Dep. Accountant Gen., Hyderabad.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 14, 1868, and in referring you, in reply, to G.O. of the Government of India in the military department, No. 992, dated Oct. 22, 1868, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th idem, to state that, as military officers in civil employ, when proceeding on leave out of India, even on medical certificate, are required to produce no-demand certificates, they will not the less be required to produce such certificates when proceeding on furlough, and that unconvanated officers also, when proceeding on leave out of India, should furnish such certificates.

I am to add, that the procedure described in the third paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment is correct.

#### LEAVE TO JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Fort William, Dec. 29.—No. 3,805.—From E. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Offg. Account. Gen., Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 127, of the 16th ult., and, in reply, to state that privilege leave may be taken in continuation of the leave for two months which, under financial resolution No. 2,749, dated Sept. 24, 1867, is admissible to a junior civil servant who passes a successful examination in the Oriental languages, and that the two months referred to may be regarded as service qualifying for privilege leave.

#### REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES 30TH DECEMBER.

No. 3,851.—The following extract of a letter, dated Dec. 30, 1868, addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, is published:—

Para. 1.—In reply to your letter No. 2,918, dated July 30 last, I am desired to inform you that the Governor-general in Council is pleased to sanction the reduction of Import Customs Duty on iron columns and railing and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes from  $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent. to 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

#### CIVIL FURLOUGH RULES.

No. 3,875.—The following extract from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 450, dated Oct. 31, 1868, is published:—

Para. 1.—I have considered in Council your financial letter dated June 17 last, No. 138, forwarding the new rules for the grant of furloughs and acting allowances to members of the covenanted civil service, together with copies of the notifications which you have published introducing the new rules from July 1 last.

2. The rules have been re-published in this country, and may be left to their operation.

#### STATUS OF CAPTAINS OF LINE REGIMENTS.

No. 28.—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 369, dated Oct. 28, 1868, is published for general information:—

I have to inform you that it has been decided, on the recommendation of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., that a captain of a line regiment serving in India who, having been seconded on being appointed a district inspector of musketry, returns to his regiment on completion of his tour of service, is to be borne as a supernumerary in his rank, and his Indian pay and allowances admitted as a charge on Indian revenues.

2. It is to be understood that an officer so situated will be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy.

**THE RECORDERSHIP OF RANGOON.**—Under the direction of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. Housman, Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of Rangoon, from Dec. 28.

**THE SANITARY COMMISSION.**—Lieut. col. Malleon, of the Bengal staff corps, and Surg. J. M. Cunningham, M.D., resumed charge respectively of the offices of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and of secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner Dec. 14 last.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The following officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. Briggs, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 5. Lieut. Clifford, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squadron officer, 2nd cav., Punjab frontier force; date of arrival, Dec. 13. Lieut. Nolan (unattached), exec. engr., 4th grade, dept. Public Works, Bengal; Conductor J. Williams, ordnance commissariat dept.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 23. Lieut. H. Woodhouse, late 62nd regt. N.I., is allowed an extension of leave from 5th to 9th Dec., the date on which he reported his return from sick leave to Europe.

**STUDY OF THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.**—The following rule is substituted for paragraph IV. of the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service, published in notification No. 1,346, dated June 14, 1867:—"The first language in which a civil servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by either of the two higher standards will be—For civil servants attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Bengallee or Ooriya. For civil servants attached to the Upper Provinces, Hindoostanee or Persian. And it is not till after a certificate of high proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a civil servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages."

**CIVIL FURLONGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following civilians obtained furlough and leave of absence in December last and the early part of January:—Mr. H. O. King, special sub-registrar of assurances of Howrah and Serampore, for one month. Captain Reddie, master attendant, Calcutta, is allowed one year's furlough, under Section 8, Clause B, of the new Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, judge of Chittagong, for one month, from Feb. 1, under Section 18 of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Major R. C. Cross, 2nd in command of the Bhopal battalion, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from Dec. 29. Mr. G. P. Money, civil and sessions judge of Mirzapore, twenty months, with effect from March 1. Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, two years, from Feb. 5. Mr. R. V. Boyle, exec. engr., Punjab, one year, on private affairs. Major Wheeler, of Jhansie, two months, Capt. Ford offic. during his absence. The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe, &c., in Dec. last and the early part of January, on m.c., under the last new rules:—Lieut. col. G. A. Black, 2nd in com., Erinpore irreg. force, 1 year, embarking at Bombay. Brevet lieut. col. MacGregor, late 4th Eur. L.C., 1 year, 3 mo., and 16 days. Capt. Horne, dep. judge adv. gen., Allahabad div., 2 years, embarking at Bombay. Asst. surg. Colles, 2 years. Major gen. D. Pott, of the Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. A. Bagot, of the Bengal staff corps; Surg. major J. Williams; Lieut. Garden, of the late 57th regt. N.I.—Surat, Dec. 22 last. Lieut. MacTier, adj., 33rd (Allahabad) regt. N.I., 22 mo. Lieut. col. W. C. Green, of inf., for 6 mo., without pay. Capt. Beeching, 10th reg. Madras N.I., 2 years. Lieut. Gibson, of the Bengal staff corps, boundary settlement officer, Bundelkund, for 1 year.

## Madras.

#### CIVIL.

BELL, J. R., restd. arrival at Madras, and posted to Madras dist. COMYN, W. H., acting sub coll. and joint mag. of Kistna dist., received charge of that dist. from A. J. Stuart, acting head asst. coll., on Dec. 24. DAVIES, J. A., is admitted as a member of the Madras C.S. from Jan. 3, the date of his arrival in the presy. per P. and O. steamer *Mongolia*. FOX, A. D., restd. arrival at Madras, and posted to Tanjore dist. WILSON, W., acting sub coll. in charge of the Kistna dist., delivered over charge of the dist. to A. J. Stuart, acting head asst. coll., on Dec. 19.

#### MILITARY.

BARROW, Col., financial comr. of Oude, is appd. to carry on the current duties of the office of the chief comr., in addition to his own, during the absence, on special duty, of Davies. Jan. 5. [8th N.I. CUMMINS, Capt., att. 15th N.I., to do gen. duty at Mercara until arr. of HENDERSON, Major, to be offic. wing officer, 17th N.I. Dec. 22. LLOYD, Major, 36th foot, arrived from England with troops on the *Alumbagh*, to proc. to Calcutta and rep. himself to adjt. gen. at that station. LLOYD, Capt., dep. comr., 2nd class, in British Burma, will perform current duties of the office of the comr. of the Pegu div., during employ. of Ardagh as recorder of Rangoon. Jan. 5. [miners. Dec. 21. MATHIAS, Lt., doing du. with sappers and miners, to be qmr. sappers and NICHOLAS, Lieut., 9th brig., appd. to D brig. R.H.A., v. West, and placed under orders for India. Jan. 5. [Dec. 21. THOMPSON, Lieut., will do duty under the officer comdg. R.A., Mysore. TREVOR, Lieut., of the Madras staff corps, asst. comr., 1st class, in the Hyderabad assigned dists., to offic. as 2nd asst. resident at Hyderabad, v. Lt. Tweedie, offic. as 1st asst. resident, with effect fr. Oct. 12 last. TYRRELL, Lt., offic. adjt. 12th N.I., to be offic. qmr. 12th N.I. Dec. 21.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. M. Furlong, having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt. from Jan. 4, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The services of Lieut. C. B. Cooke, of the Madras staff corps, qmr., 38th Madras N.I., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

Lieut. col. A. L. Steele, Madras staff corps, having completed 5 years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from Dec. 21 last, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following proms. are made from the date specified, under the operation of Govt. G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

#### Brevet.—To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. M. T. French, Madras staff corps, and Lieut. col. A. F. Place, Madras staff corps—Dec. 21 last.

Major W. G. G. Cumming, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Aug. 16 last, v. Major gen. C. Haldane, Bengal inf., dec.

Capt. E. L. Earle, Bengal staff corps, to be major from Aug. 16 last, v. Major gen. C. Haldane, Bengal inf., dec.

Surg. G. F. Trimmell, having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major from Dec. 27 last, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Conductor T. Taylor, of the adj. gen.'s dept., is prom. to the rank of dep. asst. comsy.

## MEDICAL.

ANDERSON—So much of G.O., dated Dec. 22 last as apps. Staff Asst. surg. J. B. Anderson to the med. charge of drafts for Rangoon, per steamer on Feb. 3, and accompanied by Asst. apoth. H. R. Rainford, is cano. He is to proc. to Palaveram to take med. charge of the detach. at that station, v. James, on other duty.

JAMES, Staff Asst. surg., at Palaveram, to proc. from Madras to Beypore, and take med. charge of 300 non-commissioned officers and men, who leave Bombay for Madras.

KING, Surg. H., act. chemical examiner, assumed charge of the office from Dr. Ogg on Dec. 25.

MCPHERSON, Asst. surg., att. 14th N.I., is posted to 14th N.I.

SMITH, Asst. surg., to be zillah surg. and supt. of jail at Mangalore, but to continue to act as civil surg. of Calicut till rel. Jan. 5.

WALSH, Asst. surg., 2nd batt. 21st foot, to proc. to Port Blair, with detach. of regt., and to return to Madras with detach. 2nd batt. 24th foot.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DISPOSAL OF THE BAND AND MESS FUNDS OF THE LATE MADRAS ARTILLERY. From the Adj. gen. to the Sec. to Govt., Military Dept., Fort St. George, dated Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 21, 1868, No. 3-48.

I have the honour, by order of H.E. the C. in C., and with advertence to the proceedings of the Madras Govt., military dept., No. 2,120, May 30, 1868, and to the letter of the Sec. to the Govt. of India, military dept., dated Simla, May 18, 1868, No. 153, with copy of despatch and enclosure, on the subject of the disposal of the regimental funds of the Madras section of the R.A., to forward the proceedings of the special committee of the officers of the royal (Madras) artillery on the subject, assembled by H.E.'s order, dated July 22, 1868.

2. Lieut. gen. McCleverty has no objection to offer on the decision come to by that committee on the disposal of the mess and band funds of the late Madras artillery, founded as that decision is on authoritative grounds and precedent. Although no replies have as yet been received to the circular letter, dated July 22, 1868, calling for suggestions, yet, in order to prevent the possibility of complaint being brought forward hereafter, H.E. thinks it desirable that the payment of shares should be deferred to Dec. 1 next, as the notice has been scant; and he feels assured that the committee will take into consideration any suggestions that may be advanced, and acquaint him if they are of sufficient weight to warrant a modification.

3. The committee have apparently grounded their decision on precedent, and have only included in the distribution of the surplus funds of the band and mess of the late Madras artillery, the effective officers at the dates when, by order of the late C. in C., Sir G. Le Marchant, the band was broken up from March 31, 1866, and the messes ceased to exist as Madras artillery messes, from June 30, 1867. Officers who became non-effective previous to those dates respectively have, therefore, no valid claim. The committee also excluded from the distribution officers who have entered the staff corps, and those in receipt of colonel's allowances, on the grounds stated in the proceedings of the committee. Such officers ceased to contribute to the funds, and would be relieved from the liabilities, if there were any.

Proceedings of a Special Committee for distribution of band and mess funds late Madras artillery, assembled at Bangalore, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1868, under instructions from H.E. the C. in C. President: Col. A. W. Macintire, c.b., R.H.A. Members: Lieut. col. (col.) A. V. Falls, R.H.A.; Capt. (col.) R. Cadell, R.A.; Capt. (major) J. S. Baird, R.A.; Capt. M. L. Monckton, R.H.A.; Lieut. W. R. C. Brough, R.A. The committee having assembled pursuant to orders, Letters Nos. 1-280, 1-310, and 1-350, of dates June 15 and July 3 and 22, 1868, from the Asst. Adj. gen. R.A., conveying H.E. the C. in C.'s instructions regarding the convening of this committee are read.

The committee, after mature consideration, passed the following resolutions, viz.:

**Band Fund.**—I. That the surplus of the band fund, amounting to about Rs. 15,000, be at once divided among the officers who were borne on the rolls of the late Madras artillery on March 31, 1866, being the date on which the Madras artillery band was broken up, but exclusive of those officers whose dates of entry into the staff corps are prior to the above date; also of all officers in receipt of off-reckonings on this date.

**Band Fund.**—II. That the mode of distribution be rateably, according to the length of service of each officer entitled to share—service being reckoned from date of arrival in India. One month's service being the unit, over fifteen days to count as a month, under fifteen not to be reckoned. No notice to be taken of leave of absence of any kind.

**Mess Fund.**—III. That the surplus of the mess fund now available, amounting to Rs. 41,500, be at once divided among the officers who were borne on the rolls of the late Madras artillery on June 30, 1867, being the date on which it was officially reported that R.A. station messes had been established in this presidency. Officers whose dates of entry into the staff corps are prior to the above date, also all officers in receipt of off-reckonings on this date, will not be included in the list of those entitled to share.

**Mess Fund.**—IV. The mode of distribution to be as laid down in resolution II. for the band fund surplus.

**Mess Fund.**—V. The balance of the mess fund, when realised, to be distributed in a similar manner.

**Band and Mess.**—VI. That all sums due to either band or mess by any officer entitled to share in either fund be deducted from the amount of his shares.

**Remarks.**—The committee will now proceed to give, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., their reasons for coming to the foregoing resolutions:—

With regard to the first resolution, the actual date of the breaking up of the band has been preferred to the date on which subscriptions ceased,

as the appropriate date from which the balance should be distributed, because the band was carried on for a considerable period after the cessation of subscriptions; and those officers who in the meantime became casualties, having necessarily ceased to be liable for its responsibilities, are not entitled to share in the assets, which have now been found to have been available for distribution on the actual breaking up of the band.

With regard to the mode of distribution, contained in the second resolution, the committee found that in all precedent cases distributions had been ordered to be made rateably; and, believing this mode to be fair, had to choose between calculating the shares according to actual payments made, or according to length of service. The former mode could only have been possible in dealing with the band fund, because the books of the mess did not go sufficiently far back to enable the necessary calculations to be made. The latter mode was also far more advantageous to the junior ranks, and for those reasons was adopted.

The committee have most carefully prepared lists in accordance with the second resolution, exhibiting clearly the shares of each individual officer, with reference to the sum available for distribution.

In the third resolution the committee have fixed on June 30, 1867, as being the appropriate date for the allotment of shares, because up to that date expenditure continued, and officers borne on the rolls of the late Madras artillery were alone responsible for the liabilities which possibly might have been incurred.

The committee have only further to remark that no suggestions with regard to the mode of distribution have been laid before them, although such were invited from all officers, in letter No. 1,350, dated July 22, 1868, from the Asst. Adj. gen. R.A. They therefore consider that they have been invested with the full confidence of all their brother officers.

Order thereon, November 16, 1868.

The Government assume that the C. in C. has caused the committee to be informed that H.E. thinks it desirable that the payment of shares should be deferred to Dec. 1 next.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers, &c., have been examined in the Tamil and Telooquo languages:—Lieuts. Tabuteau, staff corps, Kurnool, and Macneill, general list, Madras, passed the elementary test in Tamil, Dec. 14. Capt. Stevens, attached 4th light cavalry, Kurnool; Lieut. Browne, 2nd battalion 21st foot, Kurnool; and Mr. W. Gibbs, R.A., Madras, passed the elementary test in Telooquo, Dec. 14.

**ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Asst. surg. W. Fry, medical department, arrived at Madras on Dec. 18; Major J. H. Warden, staff corps; Capt. C. L. Highmore, staff corps, superintendent of police, South Arcot, and Capt. C. J. O. Chambers, staff corps, attached 19th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras Jan. 3.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The following officers obtained furloughs, &c., on m.c. in December last—To England by the overland route:—Lieut. Cripps, 5th brigade R.A., unfit to do duty with troops; Staff asst. surg. Kelly, doing duty 45th foot, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops; Lieut. col. Elliot, staff corps, deputy secretary to Government, military department, for two years, under regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

**LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—Lieut. col. Lawrie, 23rd brigade R.A., in extension for three months; Lieut. Daniell, 14th brigade R.A., three months from date of departure; Lieut. Cripps, No. 1 battalion 5th brigade R.A., for six months; Capt. Pulleine, 2nd battalion 24th foot, to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months; Asst. surg. Dick, m.d., 76th foot, to England on m.c., from date of embarkation; Lieut. col. Haultain, staff corps, for six months.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undersigned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular, according to the several tests opposite their names:—Mr. G. W. W. Barclay, m.a., Edinburgh, assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Tamil—test, creditable progress; date of passing, Dec. 14, 1868. Mr. P. M. Jones, assistant superintendent of police, Telugu—test, Colloquial test; date of passing, Dec. 14, 1868. Mr. A. O. Hayne, assistant engineer, Tamil—test prescribed for the officers of department public works; date of passing, Dec. 14, 1868.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

BEAUCHAMP, Lieut., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Deesa and Aboo, from Lieut. A. R. Seton, R.E., on Dec. 31.

BIRDWOOD—WEDDERBURN—Messrs. H. Birdwood and W. Wedderburn respectively delivered over and rec. charge of the office of the Registrar to the Appellate Side of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature on Jan. 8.

BOVEY, A. W. C., to be supern. asst. to the coll. of Poona. Jan. 13.

DRUIT, G., to be supern. asst. to the coll. of Poona. Jan. 13.

GOODFELLOW, Major, R.E., c.b., received charge of the office of exec. engr., Bombay defences, from Pym, on Dec. 31.

GRIFFITHS, Major, asst. dist. supt. of police in the Kurrachee dist., serv. replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept., from date of his depart. on furl. to Eur., and Mr. C. McIver is confirmed as asst. dist. supt. of police in the Kurrachee dist. Jan. 12.

HIGGINS, Rev. J., to act as chaplain of Nusseerabad. Jan. 13.

HUNTER, B. W., to act as judge and sess. judge at Rutnagherry. Jan. 12.

JACOB, Lieut., is appd. an asst. engr. 2nd grade. Jan. 13.

LOCH, W. W., to be supern. asst. to the coll. of Tanna.

MORGAN, J. B., to be supern. asst. supt., Tanna and Rutnagherry rev. survey. Jan. 9.

PEREIRA, W., asst. secy. to Govt. in the mily., marine, and ecclesiastical depts., app. Portuguese translator to Govt., v. Cruz. Jan. 13.

READE.—The appt. of Mr. G. Reade as personal asst. and interp. to the director transport train, dated July 27, is to have effect from Jan. 5.

ROSS, Capt., accompanied chief director Indo-European Telegraph, on special duty, from Bombay to Kurrachee, on Nov. 16.

SANDWICH, W., to be senior asst. judge and session judge of Belgaum, for the detached station of Kulladghee, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad. Jan. 13. [mainder of priv. leave being canc.]

SHARPIN, Rev. F. L., B.A., to act as joint chaplain of Kurrachee, the re-sharpin, Rev. G. W., B.A., is app. to act as chaplain of Sholapoor.

SHAW, C. F. H., to be judge and sess. judge of Belgaum. Jan. 13.

SPENS, A. L., to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Belgaum, for the detached station of Kulladghee.

WALKER, J. W., to be superny. asst. to the coll. of Ahmednuggur. Jan. 13.

WATT, A. C., res. ch. of his appt. as tempy. asst. judge and sess. judge of Sattara, on Dec. 31.

WEDDERBURN, W.—The appt. by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature, of Mr. W. Wedderburn, to be acting Registrar on the Appellate side of High Court, from Jan. 9, is confd.

WILLANS, Lieut., R.E., received ch. of office of exec. engr., Sattara, from Major Goodfellow, on Dec. 23.

WINTER, H. E., to be superny. asst. to the coll. of Sattara. Jan. 9.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

General Dept., Bombay Castle, Jan. 11.—The following promotions have been made in H.M.'s Bombay civil service:—

From Class 3 to 2.—Ashburner, L. R., Cameron, C. H., Oliphant, J. E., Armstrong, J. F., Stewart, Hon. M. J. M. S., D'Oyly, W., and Mactier, R. F.; Feb. 9.

From Class 4 to 3.—Melville, F. D., Salmon, W. M., Percival, E. H., Spens, A. L., Macdonald, A. R., Propert, W. H., Moore, J. G., Peile, J. B., Ramsay, W., Pedder, W. G., West, E., Jacomb, H. E., Hogg, C. M., Pratt, W. R., Mason, T. M., Grant, J. H., Jervoise, A. A. C., Newnham, W. H., Worthington, R. B., and Richey, J. B.; Feb. 22.

From Class 5 to 4.—Wedderburn, W., Izon, C. B., Macpherson, G. M., King, J., and Little, E. H.; Oct. 10.

From Class 6 to 5.—Tagore, S. N., Lyon, A., Jardine, J., Blathwayt, C. G., Nugent, J., Cordeaux, E., Baker, M. B., Grant, G. F. M., and Ayerst, G.; Oct. 12.

#### MILITARY.

BRADY.—The removal of Capt. Brady from 2nd to 1st batt. 2nd foot, notified in G.O. No. 1,157 of Dec. 15, has been canc.

BUSHE.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following offic. appt., with effect from Dec. 28:—Capt. Bushe to offic. as wing sub., 15th regt. N.I.

CORNET.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,156 of Dec. 15, notific. has been received that Capt. Corbet, 2nd foot, is to be posted to the 1st batt., and to join the depot.

CRISPIN.—Regtl. order confd. dated Jan. 1, apptg. Capt. Crispin, 28th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. Moray, m.c.

GYLL.—Official notific. has been received of the undermentioned officer of the 1st foot having, on his recent prom., been posted to the batt. specified:—Lieut. Gyll, 2nd batt.

HENDERSON, Condr., of the comst. dept., is prom. to dep. asst. comy. from Sept. 16, for his serv. in Abyssinia. [public works dept.]

JACOB.—The serv. of Lieut. Jacob, R.E., are placed at the disp. of the Lord, Capt., staff corps, is attached to do duty with the 13th regt. N.I., to join.

SANDWICH.—Mehidpore station order confd., dated Dec. 29, dir. Lieut. Sandwich, offic. adjt. 15th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer in addition to his own.

SIMPSON, Lieut., 28th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Moray (confd. appt.)

TREVOR, Capt., staff corps, is attached to do duty with 13th regt. N.I.

This cancels G.O. of Dec. 21.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. by brevet from the date specified, under paragraph 69 of the despatch from the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 194, dated June 17, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. Grant, cadre 2nd regt. light cav., Jan. 4.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. H. N. Reeves, Jan. 4.

#### MEDICAL.

HUGHES, Asst. surg., M.D., to the med. charge of the 14th regt. N.I.

HUNTER, Staff asst. surg., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces of this Presy. from Dec. 31 last, the date of his arr. at Bombay.

KNAPP, Asst. surg., to act as surg. on H.E. the Gov.'s staff, from Nov. 10 last, during Dr. Cruickshank's absence on special duty.

MAHAFFY, Surg. major, is placed, as a temp. measure, on general duty, Poona division. Jan. 9.

MILLER, Asst. surg., to the med. charge of the 11th regt. N.I.

PEREIRA, M. F., has been appd. a sub asst. surg. on the med. estab. of this Presy. from Dec. 26.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be fellows of the University of Bombay:—The Hon. A. Campbell, and the Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.—The Government of India has decided that all warrant officers of whatever rank will henceforward be entitled to horse allowance while employed on active service in the field.

PUBLIC WORKS APPOINTMENTS.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department:—Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., Lieut. W. O. Chadwick, R.E.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned civil servants passed examinations in the following languages on Jan. 11:—Hindoostanee: Messrs. J. W. Walker (with credit) and W. S. Forman. Murathee: Messrs. A. Gibson, A. W. C. Boevey, G. Druitt, H. E. Winter, and W. W. Loch.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the date specified:—Major and brevet lieut. col. Green, c.b., staff corps, political agent, Khelat; Major Dunsterville, staff corps, collector and magistrate, Shikarpore; and Capt. and brevet major Hicks, Jan. 3.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—With reference to the proclamation published in the *Government Gazette*, making certain alterations in the number and limits of the judicial districts of this Presidency, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. R. White to be judge and session judge of Rutnagherry, and to act as judge and session judge of Canara, until further orders; and Mr. A. R. Grant to be judge and session judge of Dharwa.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—Ensigns Mayne, Wilson, and Yate, 49th Foot. The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard:—Lieut. Smith, 49th Foot. Serg. A. Pittock, 109th Foot, employed as schoolmaster, Poorundhur Sanitarium, is transferred to the unattached list, with effect from Nov. 19 last.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—Mr. W. M. Edwards, supernumerary 2nd officer of the hulks and vessels in ordinary, lent to H.M.'s steamer *Earl Canning*, was promoted to chief officer of that vessel from Aug. 21 last, v. Mr. C. Couves, resigned. Mr. T. Ward, 1st officer of H.M.'s steamer *Amberwitch*, to be acting commander of that vessel, from June 8 last, the date subsequent to the expiration of three months' privilege leave granted to Lieut. Stiffe, to June 25 last inclusive. Lieut. Stiffe, commanding H.M.'s steam vessel *Amberwitch*, resumed charge of that vessel on June 26 last, inclusive.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on m.c., under furlough regulations of 1868:—Capt. Nepean, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Powell, Bombay infantry, commandant H.M.'s 26th regiment N.I.; Capt. Bartholomew, staff corps, superintendent of police, Kulladghee, to Europe, from date of departure of last mail steamer in March next; Lieut. col. Scott, staff corps, commandant H.M.'s 20th regiment N.I., to Europe, from March 15, 1869; Capt. Des Vaux, staff corps, wing officer, H.M.'s 5th regiment N.I.; Lieut. col. MacGowan, staff corps, second in command 13th regiment N.I.; Capt. Finch, Bombay R.E., executive engineer, Ahmednuggur, to Europe, for one year, from Feb. 20, 1869; Major Henderson, staff corps, superintendent of police, Poona, to Europe; the furlough to Europe granted to Lieut. Gardiner, Bombay staff corps, wing subaltern H.M.'s 8th regt., Jan. 6, 1869, is under furl. regs. of 1854. The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark in her Majesty's troopship *Jumna* on the 12th Jan.:—Capt. D. Townley, 58th foot; Lieut. C. J. Dyke, 108th foot. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—Asst. surg. J. F. Foster, 36th foot, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board; Ensign W. P. Stevenson, 85th foot, to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will on arrival report themselves to the Adjutant general, Horse Guards. Lieut. col. R. M. Westropp, Poona horse, fifteen days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe; Lieut. C. Forbes, 92nd Highlanders, to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. This officer is available for duty with troops, and will on arrival report himself to the Adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 2.

21st Hussars.—Gent. cadet F. H. Haynes, from Royal Military College, to be cornet, v. Lloyd, prom.; Feb. 3. Gent. cadet J. F. D. Fordyce, from Royal Military College, to be cornet, v. Kitson, prom.; Feb. 4.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—2nd Capt. T. C. Fletcher (late Bombay), to be adjt., v. 2nd Capt. T. P. Berthon, who resigns the adjutancy only; Feb. 3.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. E. J. Lake, c.s.i. (late Bengal), from seconded list, to be col., v. J. H. Maxwell, who retires on full pay; Dec. 31, 1868. 2nd Capt. N. G. Sturt, from seconded list, to be 2nd capt.; Feb. 3. The surname of the Gent. cadet from Royal Military Academy, app. in *Gazette* of Jan. 12 to be lieut., with tempy. rank, is "Laugharne," and not "Langhorne," as therein stated.

2nd Foot.—Lieut. E. G. St. John to be capt., by purch., v. N. Dunscombe, who retires; Ensign A. T. Fisher to be lieut., by purch., v. St. John; Ensign E. Werge, from 19th foot, to be ensign, v. J. C. Cohen, who retires; Gent. cadet C. J. Dickson, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Fisher; Feb. 3.



5th Foot.—Ensign J. W. Pearse-Hobbs to be lieut., by purch., v. J. B. Booth, who retires; Ensign F. T. Goodridge, from 94th foot, to be ensign, v. Pearse-Hobbs; Ensign T. A. Campion, from 97th foot, to be ensign, v. A. C. Chichester, who retires; Feb. 3.

11th Foot.—Lieut. J. R. Kelsall to be capt., without purch., v. F. J. S. Whiteside, who becomes supernum. on being app. a district inspector of musketry in India; Ensign J. W. O'Callaghan to be lieut., without purch., v. Kelsall; Ensign M. N. Gubbins to be lieut., without purch., v. J. W. O'Callaghan, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ensign E. W. Scott to be lieut., without purch., v. M. N. Gubbins, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Oct. 21, 1868. Ensign C. W. R. Mansergh to be lieut., by purch., v. Scott, whose prom., by purch., on Nov. 18, 1868, has been cancelled; Gent. cadet G. S. Bullock, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. O'Callaghan, prom.; Feb. 3.

12th Foot.—Lieut. S. B. Triphook to be adj., v. Lieut. H. D. A. Cutbill, who resigns that app.; Feb. 3.

19th Foot.—Gent. cadet G. H. A. Christopher, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Werge, transf. to 2nd foot; Feb. 3.

60th Foot.—Capt. E. Bowles to be major, without purch., v. E. T. Wickham, dec.; Lieut. G. H. Trotman to be capt., without purch., v. Bowles; Ensign J. N. B. Price to be lieut., without purch., v. Trotman; Jan. 11. Ensign C. H. Smith to be lieut., by purch., v. Price, whose prom., by purch., on Jan. 23, has been cancelled; Ensign W. H. Holbech, from 28th foot, to be ensign, v. Jackson, who exch.; Gent. cadet W. S. Anderson, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Wood, prom.; Feb. 3.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Boughy to be capt., by purch., v. C. C. Cubitt, who retires; Ensign V. Knox to be lieut., by purch., v. Boughy; L. C. H. Macwhirter, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Knox; Feb. 3.

103rd Foot.—Gent. cadet E. Hughes, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Riddell, prom.; Feb. 3. Gent. cadet S. J. Wynne, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Nott, prom.; Feb. 4.

104th Foot.—Gent. cadet W. S. Hamilton, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Davies, prom.; Feb. 3.

105th Foot.—Gent. cadet D. J. Hawkins, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Hay, prom.; Feb. 3. Gent. cadet W. E. Hilliard, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Woodhouse, prom.; Feb. 4.

106th Foot.—Ensign G. W. Deane, from 101st foot, to be ensign, v. Bingham, prom.; Gent. cadet T. H. Mackenzie, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Jamieson, prom.; Feb. 3. Gent. cadet C. E. Gubbins, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Mallandaine, prom.; Feb. 4. Gent. cadet J. W. F. Biggs, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Moorhouse, prom.; Feb. 5. Gent. cadet H. St. P. Maxwell, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Wyllie, prom.; Feb. 6.

107th Foot.—Gent. cadet G. Christie, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Abbott, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Feb. 3.

108th Foot.—Gent. cadet E. R. Reid, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Leader, prom.; Feb. 3.

109th Foot.—Gent. cadet A. Melvin, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Macintire, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Feb. 3. Gent. cadet J. E. Barr, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Gairdiner, prom.; Feb. 4.

#### BREVET.

Col. J. H. Maxwell, retired full pay, royal (late Bengal) engr., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; Dec. 31, 1868.

Lieut. col. J. W. Lovell, c.b., R.E., having completed the qualifying service in his present rank, to be colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Jan. 5.

The date of promotion of Major gen. C. Grant, c.b., R.A., to lieut. gen., to be "Dec. 14," and not "Dec. 11, 1868," as stated in *Gazette* of 12th ultimo.

#### February 5.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Major gen. J. W. Craggan, late Madras, to be col. comdt., v. Major gen. R. C. Moore, c.b., whose prom. to that rank, which appeared in *Gazette* of Jan. 12, has been cancelled; Dec. 14. 2nd Capt. T. B. Berthon, late Bombay, to be capt., v. R. C. Battiscombe, ret. on full pay; Jan. 5. Lieut. J. G. Edwards, late Bombay, to be 2nd capt., v. Berthon; Jan. 5. 2nd Capt. M. G. Browne, late Bengal, to be adjt., v. Traill, who resigns the adjutancy only, on appt. to staff at head quarters; Feb. 1.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. F. T. Haig, late Madras, to be lieut. col., v. G. V. Winscom, dec.; 2nd Capt. J. N. Hunter, late Madras, to be capt., v. Haig; Dec. 6. 2nd Capt. J. H. White, late Bombay, on the seconded list, to be capt.; 2nd Capt. C. M. Brown, late Bombay, to be capt., v. H. Pym, who resigns; Dec. 31. Lieut. R. Thompson, late Madras, to be 2nd capt., v. Hunter; Dec. 6. Lieut. W. Merriman, late Bombay, to be 2nd capt., v. C. M. Browne; Dec. 31. Lieut. J. R. McCullagh, employed in the Public Works Dept., India, to be placed on seconded list, but not to be succeeded in his corps; Nov. 25. The temp. commission as lieut. of Lieut. C. F. Call to be made permanent; July 17, 1868.

#### BREVET.

Capt. R. C. Battiscombe, ret. full pay Royal (late Bombay) Art., to be major, the rank being honorary only; Jan. 5.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

BICKLE—At Madras, Jan. 9, wife of Geo. Bickle, daughter. [daughter. BRODHURST—At Benares, Jan. 1, wife of Maynard Brodhurst, C.S., CARLISLE—At Kidderpore, wife of F. J. Carlisle, daughter. COURPOLAIS—At Dharwar, Dec. 26, Mrs. T. H. Courpolais, son. D'CRUZ—At Jamalpore, Monghyr-road, Jan. 4, wife of George D'Crux, daughter.

DEVITRE—At Mhow, Jan. 6, wife of Capt. Devitre, R.H.A., son. GARSTIN—At Almorah, Jan. 1, wife of Capt. C. J. Garstin, asst. comr., son. HARDY—At Kussowlie, Jan. 7, wife of Lieut. col. Hardy, 21st Huss., son. HESSEY—At Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, Madras Presy., Dec. 30, wife of Major W. H. Hessey, son. HOARE—At Malabar Hill, Jan. 11, wife of R. Gurney Hoare, son. HOME—At Kessonick Lodge, Kotree, Sind, Dec. 27, wife of J. Home, son. JACOB—At Barrackpore, Jan. 6, wife of Capt. W. O. F. Jacob, 9th regt. N.I., daughter. [son. MACPHERSON—At Umballa, Jan. 5, wife of Lieut. col. R. D. Macpherson, MADGE—At Rampore Beaulah, Jan. 6, wife of Walter C. Madge, dep. coll., son. PASKE—At Mirzapore, Jan. 1, wife of C. J. Paske, civ. surg., son. PEREIRA—At Madras, Jan. 7, wife of V. V. Pereira, daughter. POLLOCK—At Peshawur, wife of Major Pollock, comr., son. PRATT—At Poona, Jan. 2, wife of Brig. gen. Pratt, c.b., daughter. ROWLAND—At Subathoo, Jan. 9, wife of Lieut.-col. Hugh Rowlands, 41st, the Welsh Regiment, daughter. RYAN—At Ootacamund, Dec. 30, wife of Jeremiah Ryan, daughter. SHERLOCK—At Indore, Jan. 2, wife of Asst. surg. Henry Sherlock, son. STANDEN—At Bangalore, Jan. 2, wife of Major Douglas Standen, 27th Regiment N.I., daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—SHALLOW.—At Calcutta, Jan. 11, William Bailey, son of late John Bailey, to Charlotte, daughter of late Geo. Shallow, of Calcutta. BROWNE—SHEA.—J. R. Browne, M.D., son of J. R. Browne, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to Annie Cecilia, daughter of C. Shea, Bombay. COUNSELL—LEWIS.—At Calcutta, Jan. 6, Thomas A. Counsell, to Mrs. Ellen A. Lewis. DANIEL—BARROW.—At Sholapoor, Jan. 12, Henry S. Daniel, Capt. 3rd L.C., to Mary Edith, daughter of Col. Barrow, Comdt. H.M.'s 4th Rifles. LITTLEWOOD—KEARY.—At Allahabad, Jan. 1, William Nelson, son of John Littlewood, to Ellen Maria, widow of late William S. Keary. MUNRO—SMITH.—At Arrah, Jan. 7, Hector B. Munro, Bengal Police, to Mary, daughter of late Capt. W. H. Smith, 61st Bengal N.I. RIDSDALE—WALLACE.—At Futtahgurh, Dec. 30, Septimus O. B. Ridsdale, C.S., to Emily Mina, daughter of late William J. Wallace. SANDERSON—CHRISTIE.—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, A. Sanderson, to Miss Janet Christie. SELF—MILLWARD.—At Allahabad, Jan. 2, Mr. Self, of the Victoria Hotel, Rajpore, to Miss Millward. SHEWELL—DUNSTERVILLE.—At Kirkee, Jan. 9, Arthur M. Shewell, Capt. Bombay S.C., to Harriet Mary, daughter of Lieut. col. J. B. Dunster-ville, C.S.I., Coms. gen. of the Bombay Army. WINTER—BLISS.—At Ootacamund, Jan. 1, George K. Winter, C.E., of Arconum, to Sarah F., daughter of the Rev. Thos. Bliss. WOLLASTON—WOLLASTON.—At Jubbulpore, Neville Wollaston, to Elfrida, daughter of the late Rev. M. W. Wollaston, of Mirzapore.

#### DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE—At Dacca, Jan. 4, Arthur H., son of Alexander Abercrombie, aged 3 months. [nand, aged 18. BRENNAUD—At Dacca, Jan. 4, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of William Bren- BRODHURST—At Kilbadavie, Jan. 13, Anne Maria, wife of John Brodhurst, of the Secretariat. DEVAIN—At Purneah, Jan. 3, N. Devain, jun., aged 49. DYCE—At Agra, Jan. 9, T. L. Dyce, aged 55. [Capt. 82nd Regt. HUNTER—At Colaba, Bombay, Jan. 4, Norman F., son of Patrick Hunter, JONES—At Salem, Jan. 3, Bella, wife of H. M. Jones. LEGGETT—At Mount Road, Madras, Jan. 4, A. Leggett, widow of the late E. Leggett, aged 45. LONG—At Hyderabad, Deccan, Dec. 17, Richard H. Long, C.E. MOORE—At Lucknow, Jan. 5, E. P. Moore, formerly a Lieut. in H.M.'s 53rd Regt., and latterly proprietor and editor of the *Oudh Argus*, aged 40. MULLALY—At Aden, Dec. 25, Elizabeth H., daughter of E. H. Mullaly, aged 4 months. REBELLO—At Agra, Jan. 10, Lucy, wife of J. Rebello, aged 36. RYLAND—At Hooghly College, Jan. 5, Anne, relict of W. Ryland, aged 67. STEWART—At Meerut, Jan. 8, George T., son of Major C. T. Stewart, R.E., aged 14 months.

## Official Papers.

THE NEW ACT OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO PRIZE MONEY.  
No. 1,260.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Act of Parliament for information and guidance:—

ANNO TRICESIMO PRIMO & TRICESIMO SECUNDO  
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

#### CAP. XXXVIII.

An Act for the Appropriation of certain unclaimed Shares of Prize Money acquired by Soldiers and Seamen in India—June 25, 1868.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows, that is to say:—

Prize Money to be paid, and placed to the Credit of the Revenues of India, subject to be refunded without interest.

1. All and every shares and share of booty, prize money, head money, bounty money, and salvage money, and of money arisen or which shall

hereafter arise from, or which is now or shall hereafter be distributable in respect of, any capture or other warlike service whatsoever which has heretofore been or shall hereafter be made or performed, and to which shares or share any officer, soldier, sailor, or other person at any time in or belonging or having belonged to the forces of the East India Company, to her Majesty's Indian staff corps, or to her Majesty's local Indian forces, European or native, is now or shall hereafter be entitled, in whatsoever service the same may have been acquired, and which shares or share have come into and are now remaining in the hands, or shall hereafter come into the hands, of any prize agent or agents, or any other person whomsoever, shall be paid, according to the residence of the party or parties paying the same, either in London into the Bank of England to the account of the Secretary of State in Council of India, or in India into such places and in such manner as the Government in India shall direct; and all sums of money when so paid shall be placed to the credit of the revenues of India, and shall for all purposes form part of such revenues, and be applicable in all respects as such revenues are or shall be applicable, subject, nevertheless, to be refunded, without interest, to any person or persons entitled to the same, and establishing his, her, or their claim or claims thereto to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State in Council of India.

Time within which Payments are to be made.

2. All money now remaining in the hands of any prize agent or agents, or any other person or persons whomsoever, and which is hereby directed to be paid and be placed to the credit of the revenues of India, and which shall be to be paid in England, shall be paid within two calendar months next after the passing of this Act, and all such money which shall be to be paid in India shall be paid within six calendar months next after the passing of this Act, and all money which shall hereafter come into the hands of any prize agent or prize agents, or any other person or persons whomsoever, which is hereby directed to be paid and be placed to the credit of the revenues of India, whether the same shall be to be paid in England or in India, shall be paid within two calendar months next after the receipt thereof by such prize agent or agents or other person or persons. Power to the Secretary of State in Council to recover Moneys as herein directed—Persons required to pay over Prize Money to be liable to account.

3. The Secretary of State in Council of India shall have and may exercise the same or the like powers, rights, and remedies, so far as the same shall be applicable for discovery and recovery of and otherwise in relation to or in respect of the moneys hereby directed to be paid and to be placed to the credit of the revenues of India, as the Commissioners or the Treasurer for the time being of Chelsea Hospital, or the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any other persons or person, or any corporation entitled to or interested in any prize money acquired by or due to any officers, soldiers, or seamen in or belonging to her Majesty's European military or naval forces, have or can exercise by virtue of any Act or Acts now in force for the discovery or recovery of or otherwise in relation to or in respect of such last-mentioned prize money, and all courts of law and equity, and of admiralty jurisdiction in the United Kingdom and in India shall have and may exercise the same or the like jurisdiction, powers, and authorities for compelling every person to account for and pay over the moneys hereby directed to be paid and be placed to the credit of the revenues of India as any court of law or equity or of Admiralty jurisdiction may now exercise with respect to any prize money acquired by or belonging to any such officers, soldiers, or seamen as last aforesaid; and every person who is required by this Act to pay over any share or shares shall be subject to the like liability to account for the same, and to the like fines and penalties for neglect or default in not accounting for the same, and otherwise, as agents or other persons are by any Act or Acts now in force subject to in respect of any shares or balances of prize money acquired by or belonging to any such officers, soldiers, or seamen as last aforesaid.

Nothing in the Act contained to prevent trying Rights to Prize Money.

4. Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any person or persons from resorting to any remedy at law or in equity against the Secretary of State in Council of India for the recovery of principal without interest of any money to which he or they may be entitled, and which shall be paid in manner hereinbefore directed, and placed to the credit of the revenues of India, provided such person or persons shall prefer his or their claim thereto to the Secretary of State in Council of India within six years from the respective times at which the same money shall be so paid as aforesaid.

Nothing to prejudice any Rights or Powers the Secretary of State in Council already has to the Prize Money.

5. Nothing herein contained shall take away or affect any right which the Secretary of State in Council of India now has, or if this Act had not been passed, would at any time have had, to or in respect of any moneys hereby directed to be paid, nor shall diminish, abridge, or prejudice any rights, powers, or remedies which the Secretary of State for India in Council has, or if this Act had not been passed would have had, or could at any time have enforced, for the discovery or recovery of the same moneys, or any of them.

INVALIDS.—Invalids, time-expired men, &c., from general depot, Poona, with their families, embarked for England on board the troop ship *Malabar* on Jan. 1. The following officers were appointed to do duty with the detachment:—To command: Capt. Crowther, 1st foot. To do duty: Lieuts. Paterson and Turnbull, 1st foot; Lieut. Saportus, 95th foot; Lieut. Goslin, 37th foot; Lieut. Brehon, 11th foot; Surg. Jardine, 101st foot; Asst. surg. Illingworth, R.A.; and Asst. surg. Hannah, 101st regt. Capt. Barton, 85th foot, is appointed to command the detachments of invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to proceed to England, per troop ship *Jumna*, on Jan. 13.

## Home.

STANDARD HEIGHT FOR INFANTRY.—The standard for the infantry of the line has been raised to 5 feet 8 inches.

THE NAVY IN INDIA.—*The Army and Navy Gazette* understands that the Lords of the Admiralty have effected a considerable saving by altering the appointment of Sir Leopold Heath in India from a first to a second class commodoreship—thus reverting to the order of things which existed before the Abyssinian war.

CAPTAIN THOS. SPANKIE, for several years assistant bailiff and messenger in bankruptcy of the Lincoln County Court circuit, died on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., at his residence, Lincoln, of congestion of the lungs and brain, after a very short illness. A cold, caught only two or three days before, has, we are informed, led to this lamentable result. The deceased gentleman, who had been many years in India, was a person of considerable literary talent, and was formerly editor of the *Indian News*, which was incorporated with *Allen's Indian Mail* in 1858.

THE RED SEA CABLE COMPANY.—The allotment of shares in the British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) having been completed, the manufacture of the cable will be at once commenced by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. It is expected that the whole will be finished before the autumn, and that it will be shipped in the *Great Eastern*—on the return of that vessel from laying the French Transatlantic Cable—in sufficient time to admit of the necessary operations for submerging the section from Bombay to Aden being proceeded with in December, when the *Great Eastern* is intended to reach Bombay.

THE OUTWARD INDIA MAILS, &c., (SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 6).—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Massilia*, Captain Lockie, sailed to-day for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, with the India and China mails, a general cargo, and 421 boxes of specie, &c., value £128,194, consigned as under:—For Galle—Gold coin, £2,934. For Bombay—Bar gold, £10,000; gold coin, £3,900; bar silver, £75,000; jewellery, &c., £4,096. For Madras—Bar silver, £2,000; gold coin, £1,195; gold thread, &c., £1,659. For Calcutta—Jewellery, clocks, &c., £1,212. For Hong Kong—Dollars, £24,687. 10s.; bar silver, £1,000. For Amoy—Jewellery, £160. For Shanghai—Watches, £350. 10s.

H.M. SHIP "CROCODILE."—The exigencies of the service are such that it has been determined to despatch her Majesty's ship *Crocodile* from Portsmouth to Alexandria on the 22nd inst. The damaged screw shaft has been "tinkered" up sufficiently strong to induce the engineer officers to believe that she will accomplish her forthcoming voyage without a break-down. It should be remembered that the principal object which the authorities had in view when they resolved that the *Crocodile*, after the completion of her last trip, should not proceed to sea again until next season, was that they intended to substitute another description of machinery for that which she has now on board. We have no fear ourselves of any *contretemps* arising to the ship.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY (LIMITED).—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the offices, Moor-gate-street, Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair. The report stated that the directors regretted the inability of the Anglo-Indian Telegraph Company to carry out the Red Sea extension to India upon the bases originally proposed. The provisional agreement with the Telegraph to India Company would therefore have to be annulled. A new agreement had been entered into with the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company, subject to the confirmation of the shareholders and to the consent of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, the holders of the present agreement. The terms were that the Telegraph to India Company was to grant a lease of twenty-one years from the 1st of July, 1870, to the new company, at a rental of £1,800 a-year absolutely, to be increased to £2,500 a-year when the line to India was completed and while at work. The new company were to maintain the lines in working order, and to be at liberty to make any extensions at their own cost. The new company might terminate the agreement after three or five years if the extension line was not then in work, and to have the option of purchasing the Telegraph to India Company's interest within twelve months after the extension was completed for £37,500, payable in fully paid-up shares at par of the new company. The agreement was to be dependent upon the capital of the new company being raised within a specified period. The directors recommended the shareholders to sanction the provisional agreement. The arrangements which, if carried out, take effect from July 1, 1870, would provide all the funds necessary for the very moderate current charges—viz., £300 a-year, leaving 1,500 a-year to pay the interest at 3 per cent. per annum, the future increase being dependent, as before stated, upon the success and prosperity of the new company. The capital account showed that £57,774 had been expended, leaving a balance of £1,395. The report and statement of accounts were then adopted, a distribution of 2½ per cent. was agreed to, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. The meeting was then made special, and the agreement with the new company was conditionally approved.

**BOATS FOR INDIA.**—Messrs. J. and S. Salter, of Oxford, the boat builders to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, are now completing an order for eight boats for the aquatic clubs of the Indian Presidencies. These boats will be enclosed in cases and despatched from Oxford by the overland route; and will comprise four-oars, pair-oars, and skiffs, of the build and finish for which the firm has long been celebrated, not only in this country, but in America, Australia, and on the continent of Europe.

**ARRIVAL OF THE 101ST FUSILIERS.**—PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 3.—The *Serapis*, 3, Indian relief screw ship, Captain John C. Soady, arrived at Spithead early this morning, having on board the 101st (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick O. Salusbury, C.B. The following is the list of officers and troops on board:—Colonel Salusbury, C.B., Major Brown, Captain Parsons, Brevet Major Delafosse, Captain Champion, Captain Hunter, Captain Butler, v.c., Captain Ellis, Captain Jarvis, Lieutenant Hatton, Lieutenant Pakenham, and Lieutenant Halley, Ensigns Free and Kirk, Paymaster Thorburn, Adjutant Macleane, Inspector of Musketry Dowman, Quartermaster Luttrell, Surgeon Jardine, Assistant-Surgeon Hannah, with 38 sergeants, 20 drummers, 478 men, 22 women, and 43 children; Lieutenant Saportus, 95th Regiment; Lieutenant Hartigan, 5th N.I.; Captain Crowter, Surgeon Morpew, and Lieutenants Patterson, J. Turnbull, and Stanton, 1st Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon Lever, 7th Hussars; Captain Clarke and Lieut. Taylor, 19th Hussars; Lieut. Beechen, 11th Regiment; Lieut. Goslin, 31st Regiment; Captain Townley, 58th Regiment; Captain Hunter, 82nd Regiment; Major Steward, 92nd Regiment; Captain Beras, 26th Regiment; Staff-Surgeon Ball, and the Rev. W. James. The *Serapis* brings home the following invalids from India:—94 soldiers, 7 soldiers' wives, and 5 children for the Royal Military Hospital, Netley; 148 time-expired men belonging to different corps, 12 women, and 21 children. The *Serapis* has experienced heavy weather since leaving Malta, but has, nevertheless, accomplished her journey within the expected time. She came into harbour this morning soon after ten o'clock, and was berthed alongside the dockyard; the troops disembarking soon after two o'clock. The bands of the 33rd, 35th, and 67th Regiments were in attendance, and, preceded by these and their own band, the 101st marched through the principal streets of the borough, crossed over to Gosport by the floating bridge, and at once occupied the new barracks at the top of the town, recently vacated by the 11th depot battalion.

## India Office.

Feb. 6, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. G. C. Depree, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. C. P. Costello, Med. Estab.; Surg. major J. Williams, Med. Estab.; Major H. Melvill, Cav.; Lieut. col. J. S. Davies, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. J. Jones, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. G. Briggs, Inf.; Major E. M. Lawford, Cav.; Surg. A. Gamach, Med. Estab.; Lieut. F. J. Lawder, 7th N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Brown, 7th N.I.; Capt. C. M. Ducat, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. Scott, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. R. C. Gernon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. N. D. McAllum, Inf., 3 mo.; Col. G. Sturrock, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. C. Ellis, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. T. McMann, Invalids, 6 mo.; Major T. E. L. Higginson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. E. L. Scott, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. C. Cureton, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. G. Grant, Med. Estab.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major R. A. Clementson, Staff Corps; Capt. H. T. Rogers, Engrs.; Lieut. A. F. Wilkinson, Inf.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. G. Watts, Staff Corps; Sub Conductor J. Crumley, Commissariat Dept.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTH.

**HUGHES**—The wife of H. R. Hughes, Esq., of Bombay, of a daughter, at Barnagore-villa, Sydenham, Feb. 3.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BERINGTON—COXON.**—Charles M. Berington, Esq., of Little Malvern Court, Worcestershire, to Mary Louisa P., daughter of the late Michael A. Coxon, Bombay Civil Service, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Clifton, Feb. 3.

**BOYAJIAN—ROGERS.**—Thomas Boyajian, of the Protestant Reformed Church, in Dearbaker, to Eliza Ann, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Rogers, 73rd B.N.I., at St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, Feb. 3.

**ELLIS—STEVENSON.**—Ralph A. F. W. Ellis, late 18th Bengal N.I., to Caroline A., widow of the late Lieut. G. Stevenson, late 3rd Bengal European Regiment, at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Pimlico, Feb. 2.  
**FRAMPTON—SEAL.**—Cyril Frampton, Esq., R.M.L.I., to Annette Ray, daughter of Samuel Seal, Esq., of 8, Craven-gardens, Hyde-park, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Feb. 3.  
**GORDON—SAMS.**—James H. Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, to Arabella H., daughter of the late Charles H. Sams, Esq., of Lee, Kent, at St. Mary's, Tenby, Jan. 28.  
**HEARN—MCGOUN.**—Major Charles S. Hearn, Madras Staff Corps, to Margaret M., daughter of the late Col. McGoun, of the Madras Army, at St. Stephen's, Kensington, Feb. 2.

### DEATHS.

**COLEY**—Joseph C. Coley, Colonel 10th Regt. N.I. Bombay Army, at 17, Cambray-place, Cheltenham, aged 49, Feb. 2.  
**FULLER**—Mary Ann, daughter of the late Charles W. Fuller, H.E.I.C.S., at West Hanney-house, Berks, aged 17, Feb. 2.  
**GOOCH**—Susanna, widow of Capt. John Burton Gooch, H.E.I.C.S., at 3, Amyand-terrace, Twickenham, aged 70, Jan. 31.  
**HOCKIN**—James R. Hockin, only son of the late Parr W. Hockin, Inspector-general of Hospitals, Bombay, at Dublin, aged 22, Feb. 2.  
**JAMES**—Edward James, Esq., formerly of the Bombay Army, H.E.I.C.S., at Bath, aged 83, Jan. 29.  
**PORTER**—Jessie Porter, the attached and valued servant of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, of Brotherton, of diphtheria, at Brotherton, Kincardineshire, N.B., Feb. 3.  
**SCOTT**—Of diphtheria, at Brotherton, Kincardineshire, N.B., on Jan. 29, Mary Isabella, aged 6 years and 8 months, eldest daughter; also, on Feb. 1, Edward Uchtred, aged 3 years and 11 months, second son; also, on Feb. 3, Hercules James, aged 8 years and 7 months, eldest son; also, on Feb. 4, Helen, aged 5 years and 5 months, second daughter of Hercules Scott, Esq., of Brotherton, and Anna his wife.  
**WARTER**—Ellen J., the wife of John Wright Warter, Esq., of Bombay, at 35, Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road, London, Jan. 30.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2. Str. *Ganges*, Calcutta; Star of India, Madras; City of Perth, Calcutta; Grecian Queen, Rangoon.—4. Leicester, Calcutta.—5. Bolton Abbey, Calcutta; Dhollera, Calcutta.—6. Shree Singapore, Singapore; Zenobia, Singapore; Gauntlet, Calcutta; City of Berlin, Calcutta; Superb, Calcutta; Denmark, Rangoon; str. Great Victoria, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2. Aboukir, Calcutta.—3. Robert Seddon, Calcutta; Elizabeth Fry, Bombay; Rajmahal, Calcutta.—5. Shooting Star, Colombo; Neusten, Calcutta; Agincourt, Calcutta; Ann Millicent, Bombay; Bolton Abbey, Calcutta; Barham, Bombay; Star of Albion, Calcutta; Summer Cloud, Kurrachee.—6. Prince of Wales, Bombay; Scotland, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. *Massilia*, Feb. 6.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Henderson, Mrs. Brander, Rev. J. Dyson, Mrs. Newcomer, Miss Liptrot, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spitta, Mr. E. J. Lewis, Miss Hall, Ensign K. M. Kerr, Mrs. Grichet, daughter, and two children, Mr. G. M. Horsford, Mr. B. E. Grey, Miss Evans, Mr. Bistow. For MADRAS.—Miss M'Kenna, Miss Marshall, Col. Woolley, Miss Woolley, Mr. A. E. Griffin, Mrs. Tennant. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. C. Morris, Mr. W. R. Wynter, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Gardner and child, Mr. P. G. Scott, Miss McClymont, Rev. E. H. Cooper, Mr. J. Moyle, Mr. J. Joy, Mrs. Brine, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Hollingsworth, Major Norgate, Asst. surg. Grant. For Ceylon.—Mrs. O. Grady, Miss Carey, Asst. surg. Belcher, Mrs. Belcher. For HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Freeman, Mr. J. W. Williams. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Lingard.

From MARSILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Young, Mrs. J. Lee, Mrs. G. A. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Miss Bailey, Mr. J. J. Elmes, Mr. J. Ovenston, Capt. B. E. Reade. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Wilkieson, Mr. H. E. Fletcher, Major A. C. Phillips. For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. B. Barton, Capt. Hincks, Mrs. D. G. Robinson and infant, Mr. W. Lane, Lieut. Carter, Mr. J. B. Campbell, Dr. N. Hopkins, Capt. J. G. Watts, Mr. R. A. Jervis, Mr. J. Lund, Capt. Vesey, Dr. J. Hill, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. W. E. E. Moran, Mr. C. Danks, Mr. H. M. Jones, Mr. A. D. Saunders. For Ceylon.—Miss E. Laidlaw, Mr. R. D. Alston, Capt. and Mrs. Stores, Ensign Perkins. For Hong Kong.—Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. C. F. Harton.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

The *Hannah Law*, which arrived at Bombay Jan. 5, with a cargo of coals, caught fire Jan. 7, which was unsubdued at that date.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### FEBRUARY 13.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Turton, and Capt. Gibb.  
MARSILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Shippe and infant, Col. H. Milne, Col. Conybeare, and Mr. W. S. Hore.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEN.—Mr. Foreman.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Collins.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Rev. Mr. Sadleir.

#### FEBRUARY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. G. Hemfry, Mr. D. Ward, Mr. S. Ramsay, Ensign J. R. Hobday, Mr. Myhill, Mr. A. C. Howard, Mr. Myhill and two children, and Mrs. Cullum.  
MARSILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Neile, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Beames and infant, and Mr. J. Remfry.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson and child, and Miss Spottiswoode.

MARSILLES TO MADRAS.—Capt. H. T. Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. Abel.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Heath.  
MARSILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. Murray, Mr. Pye, Mr. and Mrs. M'Nabb and two children, and Mr. Lane.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Capt. Boyes, and Lieut. Macquean.  
SUZ TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Schultze.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilton and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Watson, Rev. H. Waddell, and Mrs. Hunter.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mrs. Maclean, Mr. Dean, and Mr. H. Walker.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. T. Dick Lauder, and Mr. Morehead.  
MARSILLES TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Macfarther and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Hon. W. Fitzherbert.  
MARSILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. Finlay.  
MARSILLES TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Sir B. Pine.

#### FEBRUARY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Hynes, and Miss Montrion.  
MARSILLES TO BOMBAY.—Col. C. Cureton.  
SUZ TO BOMBAY.—Col. Pridlyn.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE LATE VICEROY OF INDIA.

The *Times* observes that the Indian life of Sir John Lawrence has become matter of history, and history can hardly match a thirty-eight years of a single life so continuously laborious, so eventful, and so successful. It would be folly to say that England owes her Asiatic sovereignty to him as to Clive; but he has been so identified with English policy and energy in the East for more than a third of a century that it is impossible to think of our Indian Empire as existing and prospering without thinking at the same time of Sir John Lawrence. His more conspicuous triumphs were won in his government of the Punjab, and culminated in the feats of policy which alone made the capture of Delhi possible. The Viceroyalty was the natural and almost necessary consequence of what he had done already. It was conferred upon him, not as it has been upon his successor for the purpose of discovering experimentally whether he be possessed of governing capacity. The dignity devolved upon Sir John Lawrence of right as the crown of his past exploits, and because a name like his barred the way to the elevation of any other man to it till he had first held and passed it by. In this position his own fame has been one main difficulty which he has had to surmount in obtaining a just appreciation of his merits. People have not always sufficiently understood the difference between a man who, as Commissioner of the Punjab, was, by his own personal energy, moulding a conquered population into British subjects, and the Viceroy, who in many respects much more nearly resembles a Constitutional Sovereign acting by responsible Ministers than a Minister himself. Qualities, again, which in his former character attracted either favourable observation or none at all, so long as he was simply an administrator, had no proper scope, or were even marks for hostile criticism in a Governor-General. A somewhat rugged simplicity and a habit of direct personal intervention in affairs were never thought out of place at Lahore. Calcutta society, however, construed the former into a grave offence against itself, and Calcutta politicians found the latter quality no set-off against the Viceroy's distaste for the old ambitious policy of territorial aggrandisement. A certain degree of state and magnificence may be proper in the centre of a semi-Oriental Court, but posterity will not count it to Sir John Lawrence's discredit that, in his own words, he did not care to "continue wars after their end had been accomplished." His apparent achievements as Governor-General may not have been as conspicuous as his acts in his subordinate command; but he has done nothing to detract from the glory of them. Above all, whether as Commissioner of the Punjab or as Viceroy, he leaves behind him the example of an administration the unique aim and end of which has been to create out of our Indian Empire itself the means and resources for securing it to the British Crown.

### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, February 20th, and March 6th and 20th.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, February 13th and 27th, and March 13th and 27th.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.  
Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.  
Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS.  
Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed:—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursdays, February 18th, and March 18th.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE IN ABYSSINIA.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have allowed the naval brigade forming part of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force the same pay as was issued to the naval brigade in Bengal in 1857-8, an additional 2d. a-day being given to the seamen of the brigade, as recommended by Lord Napier of Magdala.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	92½	92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	92½	92½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	102	103
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	102½	102½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	102½	102½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	102½	102½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	102½	102½
12th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	102½	102½

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dia.	½ dia.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	—	—		5s. 1d.	
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	—	—		4s. 11½d.	
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	—	—		4s. 11½d.	

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock ...		213
	India 5 per cent. ...		112½
	India 4 per cent. ...		102½
	India 4 per cent., 1868 ...		103½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...		91
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...		104½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...		110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1868 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...		104½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...		100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...		104
	India 4 per cent., 1868 ...		105
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...		104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...		par to 1s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...		22s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto F Shares ...	18	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian ...	100	109 to 109
20	Ditto L Extension ...	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105½ to 106½
20	Ditto (new) ...	8	½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	104 to 105
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104 to 105
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103 to 104
20	Ditto ...	2	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	103 to 104
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	4 to 4½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	20½ to 21½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	29½ to 30½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	76 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	41½ to 42½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½
5	New ...	4	1½ to 1½ d's
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	4½ to 3½ dia.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	8	6 to 4 dia.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	103 to 105
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3½ to 3½ dia.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5½	7 to 5 dia.
10	Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8½ dia.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	47 to 49
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	3 to 2 dia.

REWARD FOR NATIVE LOYALTY.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Rao Bahadur" on Chowdree Luchmun Singtalookdar of Seojrai, in pergunnah Kooralee, Zillah Mynpoorie, "in recognition of the conspicuous loyalty and zeal with which he has aided the British Government in all branches of the administration, and on account of the cordial support which he has always given to the cause of education."



## Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will accordingly be HELD at this Office in the month of JULY next.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates will be admitted to the Examination, and likewise information respecting the nature of the Appointments to be competed for, may be obtained at this Office on application, either personally or by letter, addressed to the undersigned,

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,  
Public Works Department.

India-office, 25th January, 1869.

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MAPPIN and WEBB'S

CANTEENS and PLATE CHESTS,

77 and 78, OXFORD-STREET, and 71 and 72, CORNHILL.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT on Back Page.

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AND

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[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 853.] LONDON, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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reply he declared himself willing to discuss the matter in question with a small number of gentlemen who might be deputed for that end.

EARLY on the morning of the 19th January Sir John Lawrence wended his way through lines of troops down to Prinsep's Ghat, where a parting cheer led by Lord Mayo and taken up by a large crowd of spectators followed him on board the *Sir William Peel*. Lower down the river the *Candia* was waiting to bear Sir John away on his homeward voyage. On the day before he had received an address signed by 1,360 names, of which 1,250 were those of Christian inhabitants of Calcutta. In the evening he attended a farewell party given by Lady Mayo.

THE Calcutta papers give detailed accounts of the earthquake or series of earthquakes reported by telegram some weeks ago. The worst shocks were felt on the 10th of January, but in Cachar the earth kept on cracking and heaving up to the 14th. From Dinapore eastward to the furthest corners of Assam the earth seems to have been more or less in motion. In Calcutta no harm was done, but Cachar and Sylhet were sorely shaken, and not a little damage was done in many parts of Assam. The barracks at Chinsurah were also thrown down. At Silchar many lives were lost, the bazaar was a heap of ruins, and nearly the whole of the station wrecked. "The earth opened in hundreds of places," writes an eye witness, rising in a long wave twenty feet high; the river changed its course, breaking in huge waves, and throwing up volumes of sand and water. Not a few houses disappeared in the yawning earth. Many people had very narrow escapes from a like fate. The tea-estates in Cachar have suffered heavily.

THE old saw about misfortunes not coming singly was illustrated in Cachar by a raid of Kookies into the tea plantations just after the first shocks of earthquake. They killed two or three coolies and spread much alarm in Tipperah, burning some of the Rajah's villages. Troops have been sent off to the scene of disturbance. It appears that the Loshai Kookies had a feud with the Rajah of Rungboom, and followed in chase of him over the British Frontier. Now that troops are after them they will probably make all haste back again.

THE good news of last week from the famine districts has been confirmed by a telegram of February 12 from Bombay, announcing the fall of more rain in the North-West and Central Provinces, and the consequent removal of all fears of famine in those parts. We hear however that from Rajpootana the poorer classes have emigrated to the last man.

COLONEL KEATINGE is making his influence felt for good throughout Rajpootana. At a meeting held by him on the 16th December in the Ajmere Residency, it was unanimously agreed by representatives from all the States in Rajpootana—first, that the practice of Bunde, which forbade the export of grain, fixed its price, and otherwise hampered its sale, should be permanently abolished; second, that two-and-a-half annas per maund should be the highest rate levied by each State on grain passing through its limits; Bhoom or Chowkedari alone being levied at the ruler's discretion as before; third, that when the price of wheat reaches six seers a rupee in any two of the States of Jeysulmere, Mullanee, Marwar, Meywar, and Serohee, or eight seers a rupee in any two of the fourteen other States, all the States will at once suspend the duty on grain until prices have again

### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 23; Agra and Calcutta, January 19; Madras, January 18.

The main interest of the news is divided between Lord Mayo's arrival and Sir John Lawrence's departure, the earthquake in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the outbreak among the Kookies—whom the telegraph had called Coolies—on the North-Eastern Frontier. Lord Mayo's landing, mentioned in our last issue, is fully described in the Calcutta papers, extracts from which will be found elsewhere. The new Viceroy has already won the hearts of his Calcutta lieges, and given good promise of governing energy. He has ordered the district officers in Oudh, Behar, Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces to send in direct to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad a weekly return of the market-rates in their several districts. These reports, embodied in the returns for the whole of the North-West, will be published in the *Gazettes* of the various local Governments, and copies will be forwarded to all parts of the country. Lord Mayo also calls for returns showing the extent of the grain-traffic on some of the main roads, and over the principal rivers. Clearly he is no friend to circumlocution.

HIS LORDSHIP on the 15th January held his first durbar, receiving the Nepalese Embassy, at the head of which was Sir Jung Bahadoor's brother, the Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese army. According to later news telegraphed to Bombay from Calcutta, the new Viceroy received on the 20th an address from the Chamber of Commerce, urging the need of certain measures for developing the trade of the port. In

fallen below that level. On such occasions the thakoors will follow the example of their chiefs. The dates for suspending and renewing the duty are to be determined by the Viceroy's agent in conference with the several vakeels. In case prices may hereafter be affected by the proposed railway or other causes, the limit above-named will be open to revision every ten years. Finally, Colonel Keatinge is empowered to "make such exception in favour of Jeysulmere as its peculiar position may render necessary." A great blow has thus been struck at the old prohibitive system which has so long oppressed these Rajpoot States. Unable to see how high prices accompanied a growing trade, the rulers of Rajpootana have been slowly killing that trade by vain attempts to keep down the price of grain; the result being, says Colonel Keatinge, "that for several years past grain has been dearer in Rajpootana than in the neighbouring British districts." In this respect Haraotee has been the heaviest sufferer; so strict a watch having been kept by the neighbouring chiefs, that no one could carry even a loaf of bread across the border. The Neemuch traders alone filled their pockets at their neighbour's cost. Colonel Keatinge had much ado in gaining the assent of the Kotah and Boondie chiefs to his scheme of reform. It was only in deference to his wishes and those of their brother chieftains that they abandoned the policy of many years past for what they think the certainty of considerable loss. The Jeypore Durbar, on the other hand, has been specially active in furthering the British agent's efforts after a reform which must bring Rajpootana into closer intercourse with the neighbouring provinces.

COLONEL BROOME's scheme of retirement for Staff Corps officers seems to have won the sanction of the Indian Government. He proposes to let all officers of more than twenty-two years' Indian service, who have not taken furlough under the new rules, serve on in England for colonel's allowances, with liability to further Indian service, if need should arise. Field officers entitled to a major's pension, who may have served twenty-two years in India, should be free to retire within six months of the final publication of the sanctioned scheme, with an additional bonus ranging up to £3,000 for fifty-six years' service. Colonel Nornam's rival scheme is said in one paper to have been preferred to that of Colonel Broome. The main points of his scheme have already been laid before our readers. It differs from the other mainly in offering one hundred and fifty lieutenant-colonels a bonus of £1,000 or £1,500, and an extra pension of £150 a-year.

WE are glad to see that the tea-planters belonging to the Landholders' Association came forward to express, in a letter to the Indian Government, their abhorrence of Mr. Colvin's "cruel and illegal behaviour" towards the coolie whose death from a flogging inflicted by his order was mentioned in this paper a few weeks ago. "In the strongest and most emphatic language" they beg to convey that expression to the Governor-general, declaring that "the most stringent orders have repeatedly been sent to all managers and assistants" against the ill-treatment of their native labourers. Their hope "that the present sad case will act as a serious warning" to all managers of tea-gardens, seems rather a wide deduction from the fact that Colvin was found guilty only of "striking and causing hurt," for which he was to undergo "two months' rigorous imprisonment." A brutal taskmaster would hardly be deterred from beating a native to death by the fear of spending two months in jail. The late Governor-general called for further information from the Bengal Government, but avowed his own belief that the case was "one of that scandalous class which in 1866 elicited the unqualified condemnation of the Home Government." We fear these cases are so common as to account in some measure for the frequent dearth of hands in the tea-gardens of Cachar and Assam.

AMONG the "Selections from the Records of Government, North-Western Provinces," published last year, is Colonel Rowlatt's report on the repairs done to the Taj during his year of supervision. The renewing of the beautiful mosaics on the tombs, screen, and inner walls of the main building, had been already begun in 1865 under the auspices of Dr. John Murray. But Colonel Rowlatt found that the artist Pursooram had done many of the flowers in "a very coarse and inferior style." These were at once removed and wrought over again in a style worthier of Pursooram's known powers, for he was quite equal

to rivalling "the best of the old mosaics." So well indeed has he now done his commission, that "no ordinary observer could detect which was old work," the new being "quite equal in finish, delicacy, and tasteful execution" to that of Shah Jehan's own artist. The weight of the tombs, or rather cenotaphs, for the real tombs are in the crypt below, had also badly cracked the marble slabs on which they rested. Pieces of these slabs have therefore been removed, and the work of replacing them and restoring the mosaic tracery has been done so thoroughly that only a very close inspection can discover the joinings and patchings. The repairs of the inner walls were within a month of completion last April when the Colonel wrote, and have since we believe been completed to his successor's satisfaction. For all this work Pursooram was to receive the moderate sum of Rs. 5,900. For Rs. 2,030 more he was ready to repair the lower or real tombs also. Great cracks on the outside of thirty-seven marble domes, large and small, where plants and peepul trees had pushed through the crumbling cement, have also been filled up with fifteen maunds of good cement for the sum of £16, leaving twenty more domes to treat in the same manner. The work has been done by means of a simple stage raised or lowered by ropes working round the brass ornament at the top of the dome, whence also hangs the rope-ladder used by the workmen. All this was to cost about £20, whereas the cost of the mere scaffolding applied in vain on a former occasion amounted to £1,700. There is still need of a lightning-conductor to save the restored domes from fresh injuries by storm. Nor did Colonel Rowlatt overlook the garden fountains which add their own beauty to the general effect. An outlay of a few hundred pounds has served to replace the old earthen piping with iron pipes made at Roorkee, for the range of fountains from the main gateway to the foot of the Taj. Thus for a very little expense has one of the most exquisite works of art in the whole world been restored to something like its old perfection of outline and details.

THE difficulty of judging distances in artillery practice bids fair to be greatly diminished by the results of late experiments at Shoeburyness. It is easy to understand how much of guess-work there must be in any process depending on the accuracy of human eyesight, however well trained. The odds must be hundreds to one against any officer's hitting the exact range after one or two trials under the usual conditions of field practice. Lieutenant Nolan however, one of the officers in charge of the mountain guns during the late campaign in Abyssinia, has invented an instrument whose claims to supply the old deficiency seem to have been justified by the trials at Shoeburyness. Two guns worked by his method made far better shooting last month at ranges varying from 1,050 to 2,000 yards than two guns pointed in the usual way. These latter in fact were comparatively nowhere in the contest; many shots falling 150 yards wide of the target, while nearly every shot made by the others told from the first. What the guns worked by the new process lost in quickness of fire was more than compensated by the greater accuracy. Quick firing is all very well within certain bounds. The Sikhs at Goojrat fired three shots to our two, but our guns eventually silenced theirs. Brown Bess made very quick shooting, but it stood no chance against the Afghan matchlock or even the Enfield rifle.

GENERAL BALFOUR's resignation of his post at the War-office seems to have been finally caused by his refusal to accept the Ministerial policy, touching the discharged workmen from Woolwich Dockyard, the cost of whose emigration he was required to enter on the estimates for the year. Other causes of quarrel are also mentioned. Most likely it was some last straw that broke the back of the Assistant-Controller's patience. General Balfour was chief of the Finance Department in India for some years after the Mutiny. In 1866 he was employed on the Recruiting Commission in England, and he afterwards gave very valuable evidence before Lord Strathnairn's Committee on Army Organisation.

HER MAJESTY's Message has been delivered to her faithful Lords and Gentlemen. It contains seventeen paragraphs, and not one word about India. New Zealand has a paragraph to itself, but England's greatest dependency is not deemed worthy of so much as a glance.

THE *Salsette* left Suez at noon of the 15th for Bombay.



**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

BENGAL.—Capt. T. Spankie, Bengal Retired, at Lincoln, Jan. 26. Capt. T. C. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, at Calcutta, Jan. 14, aged 36.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

From Bombay.—Mr. J. Beasley, Lieut. Bullock, Lieut. col. Crichton, Mr. Stuart, Capt. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Needham, Mr. Passmore, Mr. Robertson. From Calcutta.—Mr. Lathbury. From Singapore.—Mr. A. Daler.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

Per str. Syria, Feb. 21.—From Bombay.—Dr. Foster, Col. and Mrs. Prescott and infant, Dr. D. McCoy.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,**

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1869.

**INDIAN POSTAGE.**

At a public meeting in Glasgow on the 9th of this month, Mr. Reverdy Johnson assured his hearers that no efforts on his part would be wanting to bring about a penny postage between England and the United States. On the side of his own Government he declared the existence of an anxious desire to reduce the present rates. He "knew no bar in her Majesty's Government," and he felt certain that, "if the wishes of the British Parliament were considered," people in England would before the year's end be able to write to friends in America at the cost of a penny only, instead of three or six times that sum. If the American Minister's foregathering should turn out true, we may hope for a like revolution ere long in the rates of Indian postage. It would hardly perhaps be reasonable to ask that letters for India should be carried at a penny; but no sane being will deny that there is great room for improvement on the present rates. Letters by Southampton ought in these "days of advance" to cost no more than threepence, let us say, instead of sixpence. As for the postage by Marseilles, it is simply outrageous, and the fault, if we mistake not, lies rather with our own than the French Post-office. Even when the extra threepence laid on last year shall have been taken off as a needless nuisance, the remaining tenpence ought anyhow to be cut down by half. The immediate loss to the revenue would very soon be made up by the more than corresponding increase in the number of letters despatched. A like reform should be carried out in the postage of newspapers both to and in India. The Indian Government has already doubled the weight of Indian letters without adding to the postal charge on them; and the converse boon of a lower postage for light newspapers would be specially welcome to the native press, unless the increase of its influence be a thing to dread. That this however can hardly be the case seems proved by the generally inoffensive character of those native newspapers from which we have now and then quoted. Even if some of them betray a spirit of undue carping at the acts of their Government, is it not better for us to know the worst they have to say, than to live in a fool's paradise of wilful blindness to the undercurrents of native feeling?

**ANOTHER SIDE OF THE CENTRAL-ASIAN QUESTION.**

LAST week we contemplated this never-ending, still recurring question of Russian progress in Central Asia from what may,

for distinction's sake, be called the alarmist side. Be it understood that the epithet in this case means no sort of reproach to so temperate a champion as the author of the pamphlet under review. It is so easy to mistake another's meaning that we feel bound to throw out this caution by the way, in view of what has lately happened. A daily journal, noted for its steady leaning towards non-interference in Afghan politics, has once more been discussing the Central-Asian Question in a spirit of fair-seeming regard for the alleged dangers of Russian aggrandisement. Thereupon another journal too readily accuses its virtual ally of frightening the people of England with vain bogies. And yet the *Times* was merely playing the part of the clergyman who takes fair occasion to remind us that in the midst of life we are in death. There is nothing of the boggy to our minds about Russian progress; and whatever the secret purpose of a *Times* leader, the disagreeable truth remains that in such progress lurks a possible danger to ourselves. The millennium is not yet come; lawsuits and wars are as frequent on the whole as ever; human ambition still hankers after new conquests and wider spheres. The same forces that drove us on to the completion of our Indian Empire have been driving the Russians forward from the Sea of Aral to the Jaxartes and from the Jaxartes to the Oxus. Believing as we do that a Russian invasion of India is neither more likely nor much more feasible than a French invasion of England, we need not therefore turn into easy ridicule the arguments that weigh most on the alarmist side. Russia may have no sort of present craving after India, but if ever the unforeseen course of events should offer such a prize at the cost of no serious toil or danger, would she or could she withhold her hand?

This in effect is the question put by the writer of the pamphlet aforesaid. So far from "even seeming to foster the idea that Russia has any immediate design of invading India," he prefers to think of it "as a remote contingency that may possibly be forced on Russia by circumstances beyond her control, in the distant future." In this admission lies the best answer we can give to all arguments founded on the assumption of Russia's aggressive aims against India. If the danger be so very remote, why should we travel so far out of our way to meet it? Sufficient for the day are the anxieties thereof. With our hands full of work to do inside our own territories, what need is there to take much thought of a morrow that may never come? As Sir John Lawrence remarked in his speech at the farewell banquet on the 11th January, "active interference in the complications of Central Asia would almost certainly lead to war, the end of which no one could foresee, and which would involve India in heavy debt, and necessitate the imposition of additional taxation, to the impoverishment of the country and the unpopularity of our rule." And the very writer whose arguments we are discussing admits that a policy of interference in Kabul "might have precipitated events," although he maintains that even had it done so "the result would have found us in a commanding position."

That however is exactly the point at issue. Of what use to run the chance of precipitating a dire collision when we are not prepared to meet it. And by this writer's own showing we are not prepared. Our Indian army, as now organised, is avowedly unfit for offensive, and hardly fit for defensive warfare. India itself is filled with elements of danger present and to come. We have not yet secured the loyalty of the people or the firm support of the princes. The border tribes are said to be in league with a host of secret enemies in the heart of Hindostan. There is a strong feeling abroad of distrust in our power to check the advance of Russia. We are not going to admit that all this is true; but there is just enough of truth in it to furnish sufficient grounds for not rushing wildly upon our fate. It may be argued that we are better prepared for the shock than Russia. But even if that were true, it would give us no excuse for plunging into a struggle which would entail a tremendous burden both on the Indian and the British taxpayer. The wiser policy clearly is, in the words of the late Viceroy—"to avoid such complications; to consolidate our power in India;

to give to its people the best government we can; to organise our administration in every department on a system which will combine economy with efficiency; and so to make our government strong and respected in our vast territories." In words of almost identical meaning Mr. Grant Duff counsels us to meet the possible dangers of Russia's neighbourhood, dwelling particularly on the need of "pressing forward our railways towards the frontier," making Kurrachee a great port, and carrying a railway along the whole Indus Valley. When we have made all as safe as we can within our borders, elements of dangers will lurk among us still. "India," says the same writer, "is a barrel of gunpowder round which sparks are perpetually flying. . . . Society in our Eastern Empire is stirred by forces as little understood as those which produce the earthquakes of the material world. I suppose no month passes in which, to say nothing of other alarming intelligence, tidings do not come to the Indian Viceroy of some new religious movement which *may* be as harmless as possible; but which *may* blow everything into fragments." There is always some trouble brewing for us in some part of the Great Peninsula. Now it is a Naikra rising or a border raid; anon we hear of another Musulman plot, or are called upon to keep the peace between a native prince and his unruly subjects. A state of chronic unrest and ferment keeps us ever awake to the uncertainty of our tenure, and dwarfs to trifling proportions the danger arising from Russia's neighbourhood. That, as Mr. Grant Duff truly says, "adds at the worst a few sparks more" to those which are always flying around our Indian powder-barrel.

But is there no tendency among the people of India to under-rate our strength and exaggerate that of Russia? It is idle to deny that for some years before the Mutiny, indeed ever since the disasters in Afghanistan, our old prestige had been sorely shaken both within and beyond the British border. But since 1857 there has surely been a reaction in our favour, a reaction which the Abyssinian and Hazara campaigns must have gone far to strengthen. The great mass of Mohammedans cannot easily forget the glories of the Moghul Empire, and impatient spirits everywhere naturally look to the strongest neighbouring Power for deliverance from the British yoke. But this is a danger with which we have always to reckon, and which time alone aided by good government can avail materially to counteract. Its true extent could only reveal itself in the crisis of a collision with some neighbouring rival. To do aught that would hasten such a crisis would to our thinking be pure madness. For the present at any rate the great mass of native people and princes acquiesce in our rule either for the sake of its general advantages, or because no way of escape from it seems open to them for many years to come. Let us do our best to improve those advantages in every way by measures framed in harmony with the principles laid down by Sir John Lawrence, keeping a bright look out for storms ahead, without forgetting the hidden fires that heave the ground beneath our feet. As for a Russian invasion of India, even if it were as feasible as to us it seems the reverse, a proper system of railways, forts, and harbours, backed by an army strong in discipline and organisation, would guarantee us against all such attempts so long as India itself stood firm on our side. "England's dangers are in India, not without. . . . We are safe while we hold our ground and do our duty. Russia may tease, annoy, and frighten us by her money and by her emissaries. She may even do us mischief, but she will never put her foot in Hindostan." So wrote Sir Henry Lawrence before the Mutiny, and so, we feel assured, he would if alive be writing now.

For in the first place we cannot too often remind our readers that Russia has a game to play in Central Asia which will lead her far away from Hindostan. Her true goal is not India but China, or at least Chinese Tartary. Every incident in her past progress seems to point in that direction. She may sometimes make a feint towards Afghanistan, but her real aim we hold to be a half-political, half-commercial supremacy in the cities and marts of Turkistan. Her destiny lies to the north of the great mountain ranges in Central Asia. In the gradual break-up of

the Chinese Empire, all Western China will probably fall to her grasp. It is much more likely, as Mr. Grant Duff points out in his "Political Survey," that the meeting of England and Russia in Central Asia will be one of peaceful rivalry than of hostile arms. "The Russian proper is by nature the most peaceable of mankind." The partisans of peaceful progress are growing daily stronger, and will yet have their way. A strong free-trade movement has already set in; and free-trade once established, we should hear no more of the dangers of Russian ambition amidst the new development of our trade with the countries beyond the Karakorum.

And this brings us back to the question of our late policy towards Afghanistan and other outlying States. We do not care to defend every step taken by Sir John Lawrence in that connection. He may have looked at the outset too coldly on Shere Ali, and been too quick to acknowledge his rival, Afzul Khan. But now that the former has finally regained the throne bequeathed to him by his father, Sir John seems to have been quite ready to support him in the only way that experience and foresight would allow. A subsidy and a few thousand stand of arms will keep us better friends than a mission liable at any moment to insults from a lawless people, which could only be avenged by a costly war. The doubtful success of our missions to the Court of Burmah hardly encourages us to form closer relations with the ruler of Kabul, still less with the Khushbegi of Yarkand. Our true aim should be to ensure their neutrality, to favour the continuance of a strong Government in Afghanistan, and to enforce due respect for the British name along our Western frontier. All this may be done without "active interference in the affairs of Central Asia." Before the time comes, if ever it should come, for such interference, it behoves us to look well to our arrangements for carrying out the more aggressive policy. Among these it might be well to include the revival of our old relations with the Shah of Persia, and to give plain warning that any movement towards Herat will at once set our armies moving upon Kandahar.

## Correspondence.

### THE TIMOUR MANUSCRIPTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your Mail of the 3rd instant I read the following:—"The discovery of the Timour MSS. mentioned in the papers happened some months ago. They seem to have been sent home from Beejapore some forty years before Dr. Hall found out their true value, which is undoubtedly great. Most of the MSS. are in Arabic."

Allow me to inform you that in addition to these rare MSS. there are many valuable original MSS. volumes carefully locked up, which have never yet seen the light. With reference to the Timour MSS., Dr. Hall did not discover them until they were unearthed by the means of Hassoon Effendi, an eminent Arabic scholar and author, who recently visited the library, the doctor being totally ignorant of the Arabic language. It is a fact, and much to be lamented, that the magnificent collection of books and MSS. in the India-office is practically hermetically sealed to the public and to the Oriental scholars for want of a decent catalogue and because no convenience is afforded to readers. Is it not, Sir, too bad in this nineteenth century that ancient and unique works of Eastern literature and science should be treated in this ignominious manner? It is sincerely to be hoped that the new Secretary of State for India will devise some plan to remedy the deplorable negligence I have alluded to, so that the mine of knowledge now lying useless at Westminster shall no longer be allowed to remain unexplored. In justice to the late learned and popular heads of the library, Professor H. H. Wilson and Dr. Ballantyne, it should be stated that, although they did not lay claim to the knowledge of Arabic or Persian, and were not therefore likely to interest themselves with those manuscripts, their researches into the recondite literature of the ancient Sanscrit tongue have conferred an everlasting benefit on the public, and certainly fully justified their appointments to the posts they held.

AN ARABIC AND PERSIAN SCHOLAR.

## BONUS COMPENSATION.

THE LOSS TO INDIAN OFFICERS OF THE VALUE OF THEIR COMMISSIONS, CONSEQUENT UPON THE BREAKING UP BY GOVERNMENT OF THE OLD EAST INDIAN COMPANY'S SERVICE, AND THEIR HITHERTO FUTILE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A REFUND OF THE MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have, like many others, perused with deep interest the articles and letters which have from time to time appeared in your pages, with regard to what is denominated "Bonus Compensation," and wish that the cruel injustice under which we are suffering could be described in plainer Saxon than the two words employed for that purpose.

What, in the name of goodness, is the meaning of "Bonus Compensation?" asks the uninitiated English reader, when he meets with the term in print, and receiving no reply to his question, straightway allows the matter to glide out of his imagination as one both incomprehensible and uninteresting. Whereas, could he at once arrive at the fact that the euphonious expression alluded to, indicated the endurance of the wrongs expressed in the sentence which heads this letter, and the hope for their redress, he would, especially if belonging to the sister service, or if a member of the House of Commons, thoroughly comprehend the grievances of which we complain, and probably be led to take an interest in their removal. For if the former be his position, he must feel that after so unblushing a withholding of the just rights of one branch of the service—in the face of the outcries of the victims—his own turn must come next, and that in the event of the purchase system which now obtains in the English army being done away with, he himself can hardly hope to be compensated for the extra regulation value of his commission; whilst, if the latter be the status of the reader, he cannot fail to see how fair a subject for the exercise of his eloquence and talents in Parliament, is afforded by a case so strong as to defy reply or to preclude explanation.

The days seem latterly to have gone by when independent members of the House—regardless of party—were accustomed on occasions to arise and fearlessly to denounce a wrong by whomever committed. Let us hope that the time, and the wholesome practice referred to, have not fled for ever; but that in the people's Parliament, which is about to assemble, orators as bold and Englishmen as honest as those who lived in the days of Burke, or of Warren Hastings, will be at hand to call attention to this and many other abuses which urgently require looking into.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, MILES.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

The *Englishman* remarks that in the India in which Sir John Lawrence grew up, and which he left ten years ago, there were only two interests to be considered, to wit, the interests of the natives and the interests of the ruling class. But in the India to which he returned in 1864 there was a third interest, namely, that of the English capitalist, who had then become an acknowledged and a necessary element in the new scheme of Government. What measure of opposition Sir John has met with has been due to his failure to fully and cordially appreciate the change. When he was in power we found it our duty, as the representative of the new interest, frequently to differ from his policy and to resist his measures; but now that the conflict is over, we cheerfully admit his great and rare merits as an Indian administrator. He may console himself by the reflection that the opposition his policy has excited among his countrymen has been more than counterbalanced by the unwavering and enthusiastic support he has received from the people of the land; and history, which finds the ebb and flow of influences a necessary element in all safe progress will probably pronounce that it was well that, after Lord Canning and Lord Elgin, there should be a Viceroy of India of the old civilian type. What we would say to civilians and to all officials in India is—do not study and love the native less, but cultivate and understand your own countrymen more. Be sure that they will well repay the trouble. No man, whatever his talents or experience, can henceforth rule India with comfort or safety to himself without their confidence. Now that the past five years have passed into the placid domain of history, when private heats are cooled, and the clash of opposing interests silent, we are happy to have the opportunity of expressing our views of Sir John Lawrence without compromising the interests over which we are bound to watch. At the last moment there has been a softening in his dealing with his countrymen, which means much in so firm a man, and we would recommend all young

officials to ponder well on the following sentences from his farewell speech. "I owe much to the natives. Indeed, I owe everything to them and to my brethren in the different services of India. But why should I confine my acknowledgments in any way? To what class of my countrymen am I not indebted?"

The *Indian Daily News* holds that in view of the Viceroy's dependence on the Home Government, the credit or otherwise of the administration fairly belongs to the Viceroy; and judged by this test, Sir John Lawrence has no need to fear the judgment. One of the most important things to be attained is to uphold the credit of the Government. This, we need scarcely say, has been done; and we shall best realise the fact by considering what has been done during the period of British administration, as it now exists. The Government of the Queen is only about ten years old, and during that time, if we take the result of the administration, it will be found that immense progress has been made in the development of India. And when we further consider that one-half of that time has been under the administration of Sir John Lawrence, it would be a gross and wanton injustice to deny him the credit of many of the measures which have contributed to that result. In almost every branch of the administration great improvements have been effected, while the credit of the country has been maintained. Taking the power by which we primarily hold India, surely no one will deny that much has been done for the army. Efforts have not been spared to do all that is desirable or possible in India for our European troops. Money has been freely, and it may be said wisely, spent in providing barracks and other means of health and comfort to our soldiers and their families. This, of course, involves taxation, at which many grumble. But it is far better to expend money than human life—a fact that deserves even more emphatic recognition than it has yet received. Something, too, has been done for the various parts of the civil administration. The covenanted and the uncovenanted have both received a fair amount of attention and consideration at the hands of the Viceroy. The revision of the leave and pension rules has been conducted in a spirit of liberality, with a view to render the services more satisfactory, and to make people contented in them. And though all has not been done that some people desire—it never will be—it cannot be denied that much has been done greatly to the benefit of the services, and, through them, for the good of the country. Nor can it be said that the efforts of Sir John Lawrence have been confined to improving the condition of his own race, or of the higher classes of the people of this country. Many of his measures have been essentially such as are calculated to promote the good of the great masses of the people, thus fulfilling one of the first conditions of good government. Amongst these measures we may mention the encouragement given to popular education and irrigation works, and the improvements in the land tenures for the benefit of the peasantry at large. There are other agencies, too, which owe something of their efficiency to Sir John Lawrence. We have recently seen valuable concessions in the telegraph and postal departments, which will do much to increase and improve our communications; and they are of the kind that will lead to other improvements not perhaps generally contemplated. It is one of the qualities of statesmanship to look beyond the present hour. If Sir John Lawrence has erred in these matters, it has been on the side of caution. He has not taken his measures "before the hour was ripe." This will account for many of the complaints that have been made against him. He entered upon his distinguished office without having that wide experience which Imperial training gives. He had done well as a provincial governor, and people expected from him equal energy in a wider sphere. They anticipated too much. The expectations entertained of him were too sanguine, too unreasonable, and the circumstances of the country during his administration have not been such as to admit of brilliant display. His work has been rather to consolidate the Empire than to shine in it, and it has been remarked that the last year of his administration has been more fruitful than the other four. This is only a narrow view—one of appearances rather than of facts. Sir John doubtless saw what was required in the land, and took time and his own course to do it. The last year of his office has shown the completion of his work, and he has no need to be ashamed of it. He hands over to his successor a magnificent empire, at peace internally and abroad, and in a position of such great prosperity and credit as could well be expected, considering the difficulties, natural and otherwise, that he has had to contend with during the past five years. The fruits of his reign will ripen hereafter, and there will be a satisfactory answer to the question, "What has he done?"

### AN INDIAN BRIGHTON.

The *Friend of India* holds that Calcutta wants only two things to be the healthiest, as it is the wealthiest, city in tropical Asia—a railway to Darjeeling and a watering-place within easy reach. The present generation of its citizens may see the former. The latter will not be available until the whole of the wild country between the capital and Nagpore, as the crow flies, is opened up by that direct and comparatively short railway which is certain to be constructed in time. Leaving Howrah, the line would run by Midnapore and Sumbulpore, throwing off a branch to the sea at Balasore, False Point or Pooree. In early days, before

there were overland steamers, the ports on the coast of Orissa and the now malarious country around the pretty Chilka Lake were frequented by the richer residents of Calcutta, as well as by the officials of the adjoining districts, for sea air and sea water. The traveller still sees, even from the deck of the steamer, the fine houses occupied in princely style by the old civilians, who lived to a great age in spite of bad livers and very considerable fortunes. But only a stray official or missionary now seeks the sea beach—for it did not require the last famine to reveal the fact that it is more difficult and toilsome to reach Pooree from Calcutta than to go so far as Bombay or Peshawar. The day, however, is undoubtedly coming, when, in the ordinary course of progress, the great English population of Calcutta and the adjoining districts will run down to the sea coast for a holiday as the cockney seeks Brighton or Ramsgate.

## Bengal.

### THE CALCUTTA ADDRESS TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

The address from the general community of Calcutta to Sir John Lawrence was presented on the afternoon of January 18th at four o'clock. It had been signed by 1,360 inhabitants of Calcutta, 1,256 of whom were Europeans, 40 Parsees, and the remainder mostly Bengalees. The address was read and presented in the drawing-room at Government House, by Mr. James Rome, who was accompanied by Messrs. Bullen, Cowie, Eldridge, Seth Apar, Ernsthausen, Raphael, Scott, Moncrieff, Manockjee Rustomjee, R. B. Chapman, W. S. Seton-Karr, J. T. Wheeler, J. Wilson, E. J. Gubbay, Sir R. Temple, Major-General Fordyce, Dr. Fayer, and Captain Coghill.

In reply to the address Sir John Lawrence said:—

GENTLEMEN,—I heartily thank you for the friendly address which, on the eve of my departure from India, you have presented to me. Nearly thirty-nine years have passed since I came to labour and to dwell in this land. The best years of my life have been devoted to its service, and lasting friendships and associations are connected with those bygone days.

It is not strange, then, that I should feel sad at the thought of leaving it for ever. You have contributed to heighten that sadness by the kind address you have given me. For you have not only thus bestowed on me an honour which every man must highly value—the honest approval of his countrymen—but you have supplied a consolation second only to that which approval of a man's own conscience can afford.

You have referred in terms only too laudatory to the services which it has been my privilege to render. I can only say, gentlemen, be the true estimate of those services what it may, that I have ever tried before God and towards man conscientiously to discharge my duty. Man at the best can do no more, and if I have merited but a part of the approbation you have expressed, I feel that I am amply rewarded.

It has always been my object, whilst steadfastly maintaining her Majesty's supremacy in India, to do all in my power to render that supremacy acceptable to the people of this land, and though not unmindful of the just rights and interests of my countrymen, I have tried never to forget that it is the people of India who, from their subject position, should have the first claim to consideration.

You have alluded to the future and to the possibility of my resuming official duties. Long residence in an Indian climate, and continuous mental labour tell me that it will be necessary for a time at least to seek quiet and repose.

But whether or not I may be called upon to work again, believe me I shall never cease to retain the deepest interest in India. My concern for its welfare, my affection for its people, my hearty desire for the prosperity of my countrymen here must ever remain undiminished.

I feel deeply your kind good wishes for myself. It is with very sincere regret, and with an earnest prayer for your welfare and success, that I bid you a hearty farewell.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.

Jan. 18, 1869.

### ARRIVAL AND INSTALLATION OF THE EARL OF MAYO AS VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Yesterday afternoon (Jan. 12) all Calcutta thronged the roads leading from Government House to the river bank at Chandpal Ghat to welcome Lord Mayo as Governor-General of India. The windows and roofs of the buildings looking into Government House grounds were bright with the gay dresses of ladies, whilst the streets presented the usual sameness which characterises an Indian crowd. Government House itself was, however, the chief point of attraction. Here were gathered a strong muster of officers of both services, with the heads of the European, Hindoo, Armenian, Parsee, Jewish, and Mahomedan communities. Conspicuous amongst all was the Maharajah of Bulrampore, wearing the Star of India and a jewelled turban and kulgee of great value. Right and left of the steps were drawn up a company of the 26th Cameronians and the 60th Royal Rifles, whilst the road to the North Gate was lined on one side by the 60th Royal Rifles and on the other by the Calcutta Volunteers. Outside the gate the 26th Cameronians lined the street to the corner opposite St. John's Church, where the line was taken up by the native regiments and continued down to the Ghat. Here a wing of the 26th formed a guard of honour. A little after five o'clock the battery stationed in front of the new High Court building gave the signal that his lordship had landed. On landing he was received by the Secretaries to the local Government and the officials

of the Municipality, and conducted to the carriage in waiting. As soon as his lordship had taken his seat the body-guard formed up, and the cortege proceeded slowly on its way to Government-house, receiving as it went a rolling fire of cheers from the Europeans amongst the crowd. As soon as the cortege approached Government-house, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal descended the grand staircase to receive the Earl of Mayo, whilst Sir John Lawrence and the Members of his Government advanced to the top of the steps for the same purpose. On reaching this party there was a slight delay caused by the usual introductions being gone through, and then Sir John led Lady Mayo into her new home, while the Governor-General, surrounded by the members of his Government, proceeded to the Council-room. Here was assembled a large crowd composed of members of all classes of the community, and in their presence the Earl of Mayo took his seat as President of the Executive Council of India. Around the table were seated Sir William Mansfield, Mr. Noble Taylor, Sir Henry Durand, Mr. Maine, Mr. Strachey, and Sir Richard Temple. Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary in the Home Department, having received the commission granted by her Majesty to the Earl of Mayo, read it aloud, and then his Lordship, taking the Bible, swore to govern India faithfully and justly, and, again, to bear true allegiance to her Majesty. These oaths he read from a printed form, which he signed and then passed on for signature to the Members of the Government. After this form had been gone through, Earl Mayo commenced his career as Governor-General by proposing that so long as Sir John Lawrence should remain in India he should receive all the honours due to her Majesty's Viceroy. The Council having concurred, the ceremony of installation was over; a ceremony which ended the career of the foremost Indian officer of this century, and commenced, what we all trust, may be the building up of a great reputation for his successor.—*Englishman*.

### SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF THE KOOKIE TRIBE IN CACHAR.

Misfortunes did not come singly in Cachar on the 10th. Our Calcutta correspondent, telegraphing on the morning of the 19th, says:—

"Reports from Silchar state that the Kookie hill tribe descended on the morning of the 10th and killed many coolies and chowkeydars, burning bungalows and tea-houses in the out-gardens in Cachar."

It appears from the Calcutta papers of the 14th that a brief intimation of the outbreak had already reached Calcutta, and that prompt steps had been taken for its suppression. We read—"In consequence of an outbreak of the Kookie tribes inhabiting the hills and jungles on the frontiers of Sylhet and Cachar, the Brigadier-general commanding on the Eastern Frontier has been desired to comply with such requisitions for troops as he may receive from the civil authorities to enable the outbreak to be repressed. A detachment of seventy men of the 7th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Logan, has already marched from Cachar in support of the police."

As information comes in about the Kookie raid on the Sylhet Frontier, it seems (writes the *Englishman* of the 16th instant) to be more and more clear that the attack has resulted from some tribal disputes rather than from a deliberate intention of harassing our borders. On the 28th December a report was sent in to the Magistrate of Sylhet that the Kookie of the Loshai tribe had made a descent on some of the border villages, and that officer at once despatched a police reinforcement under an European officer to Burgajer, the scene of the disturbance. The next day the news came in that the head constable at the Adamapore outpost had moved out with sixteen constables to succour some villages in the neighbourhood, and that the little party had not done much good, as they were forced to retire, the head constable himself and one of his men being severely wounded. At the same time the Rajah of Tipperah sent word that his territory had been attacked and some of his villages burned, and it then came out that a quarrel had broken out between the Loshais and a Kookie Rajah named Rungboom, who had eventually to seek safety in British territory, and that it was in following up this chief that the attack had been made. As usual on this frontier, some of the expatriated Munnipori chiefs are strongly suspected of being mixed up in this business. In the raid the Kookies killed three men and, carried off one girl. The Magistrate of Sylhet has himself proceeded to the frontier; the police have been largely strengthened, and a detachment of the 7th Native Infantry has also been moved up. Further than this, the Government has ordered up a steamer to be ready to convey troops from Shillong and Dacca, if such a step should be necessary. It is probable, however, that the Loshais, finding Rajah Rungboom has escaped them, and seeing the preparations made to protect the frontier against a repetition of their attacks, will draw off quietly to their own fastnesses.

### THE FAMINE.

A vernacular paper, with which we are not much acquainted, the *Bak Khalif*, says, regarding the distress in Marwar:—"It is said that cattle are dying by the thousand, and that water is so scarce that only a few days ago, at Meena, in the Joudpoor district, a zemindar had some 2,500 head of cattle without water for seven days, and finding it impossible to keep them alive without it any longer, went with them to the well, where a crowd of thirsty souls were all



waiting for water. The zemindar requested the man in whose charge the well was to give the cattle some water, offering him as much as four rupees per head, but the man refused; and at length the owner offered half his herd, if the other half might be allowed to drink, but even this was not sufficient inducement; and at length, in despair, the cattle-owner threw himself down the well, and was drowned!"

The Bombay Government have been informed by the Government of India that they may, if they see fit, introduce into that Presidency the reduced rates on the transports of grain lately sanctioned by the Viceroy. Orders have been issued for the immediate lowering of the rates of transport by railway in Bengal for all food-grains, flour, and meal for transmission to the districts suffering from scarcity, to an uniform rate of one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile, for all quantities and all distances. This rate is to continue in force till the 15th of March, 1869. One month's notice will be given before the usual rates are resumed. The present rates, on the East India Railway, for the transport of grain are a quarter of a pie per maund per mile for quantities not less than 140 maunds, and for distances not less than 300 miles. For smaller quantities or distances the rate is one-third of a pie per maund per mile. The difference between the reduced rates, and the rates hitherto charged by the railway companies, will be made good by the Government to the companies.

The action taken by the Government in relieving distress by employing large numbers on public works is, says *Indian Public Opinion*, meeting with the grateful appreciation of the natives to whom such a policy is quite intelligible. It may be remembered that the Fort of Hari Parbat at Srinaga was built by the order of the Emperor Akbar to relieve the sufferers from a famine in Kashmir. The public works, commenced at Delhi and Rohtak, are largely attracting the people of the Buthiana and Sirsa districts, in which distress is most severe.

We recorded some time ago a grant of Rs. 4,000 to Major Tyrwhit, superintendent of the Thurr and Parkur districts, for the relief of the famine-stricken crowds passing through these districts. That sum having proved insufficient to meet the increasing demands for relief, an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 has been made by the Commissioner in Sindh.

LUCKNOW.—We regret to record that great distress is prevailing among the poorer classes of this city, owing to the famine rates at which grain of all kinds is selling. We have not heard if any measures have as yet been adopted by the authorities to alleviate this distress, but we know that robberies are rife.—*Lucknow Times*, Jan. 16.

LAHORE.—The distribution of bread to the starving poor of Lahore has commenced, under the auspices of the Municipality. Whatever may be the wisdom of such a measure according to political economy, it has certainly the happiest effect in endearing our rule to the people of this province, whom it will take a century of law and education to forget the traditions of a Government of "Ma Bap."—*Indian Public Opinion*, Jan. 15.

#### THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

The news that a severe earthquake had visited Silchar, Cachar, Assam, and surrounding districts, was first received in Calcutta on the 10th January through the following telegrams:—

"Silchar, 10.30 A.M., January 11.—Fearful earthquake here. New pukka godown, bungalow, and all station-houses down."

"Cachar, Monday Morning.—Terrible earthquake yesterday. All bungalows down. Bazaar engulfed."

Further telegrams received next day stated that up to the time of their despatch from Cachar slight shocks of earthquake continued to take place. The loss however had not been so great as was expected. At Maldah two smart shocks were felt at about five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 10th January, accompanied by a noise like that of a heavy train. On the same day a slight shock of earthquake was felt as far west as Dinapore, at 4.15 P.M. This shock was in the direction from north to south, and lasted for about thirty seconds.

A telegram from Gowhatty, January 14th, states that the earthquake was felt most severely throughout Assam. Gowhatty, where it was thought so severe, is less damaged than Shillong, Nowgong, Tezpor, Nazira, and Sebsaugor, at all of which places much injury was done to masonry buildings. From accounts received from Gwalparah, the earthquake of the 10th does not appear to have been very severely felt at that place. Two distinct shocks are described, with an interval of five minutes between them. One house in the bazaar only was thrown down, though the walls of several were cracked. The shocks were distinctly felt at Purneah and Bhaugulpore, and a correspondent at the latter place notices a slight one as having occurred at 1 P.M. of the same day.

The *Englishman* hears from Kurseong, near Darjeeling, that the earthquake was felt very severely at that place. So alarming were the shocks that many of the inhabitants darted out of their houses, fearing every moment they would be overthrown. A gentleman returning home saw the trees around him rolling from side to side in the most extraordinary manner. The natives gave vent to the terror

which filled them in shrieks of "Huree-bol!" and "Ram! Ram!" But the effect of the undulatory motion on terrestrial objects was still more wonderful at Chittagong. A gentleman then at Kussilong, in the hills some ninety miles from Chittagong, states that the earthquake burst upon them with tremendous force. It was travelling apparently eastward and slightly north; the undulations were very severe, and lasted nearly two minutes; the effects were very remarkable; it seemed as if some mighty wave were sweeping on under the earth, and as it passed the solid earth rose and fell with a motion distinctly visible along the banks of the river and on the hills beyond. From the spot where this gentleman was standing he could see the ground rolling wave-like, the hills reeling, and the trees waving to and fro. The spectacle was wonderful and fearful, and one which, once seen, could never be forgotten. The shock occurred at nearly five o'clock on Sunday, Jan. 10. It is somewhat curious to note that, although it was felt, so to speak, over the whole of Lower Bengal, it was felt at all places at almost the same time.

In Cachar, where the earthquake was severest, the shocks had not ceased on the 14th, and the earth still continued to crack and heave. The Binakunddy bungalow and tea house had succumbed, and the Sealtic godown and the land about it were sinking bodily. The barracks at Chinsurah sustained considerable damage from the earthquake of the 10th; Shillong also suffered a good deal. We learn from Silchar that the earthquake shook down the walls of the jail, and that the prisoners are now encamped in the neighbourhood of their late prison. It is now abundantly plain, says the *Englishman*, from which most of the above facts have been gathered, that the centre of action of the disturbance must have been close to Cachar, whence the shock spread outward in all directions. We shall await with some curiosity to learn if the disturbance made itself felt in the upper valley of the Irrawaddy, the volcanic character of which region has been satisfactorily proved by Captain Sladen's party.

#### STATION TALK.

SILCHAR, Jan. 10.—Before this reaches you the terrible news I sent by the wire an hour ago will have prepared you for what I have now to say. About a quarter to five o'clock this evening we had a terrible shock of an earthquake, which has destroyed the whole station. I had just returned from Arcuttipore Garden, where I was spending the day, and lay down on my bed to rest. I had been there hardly five minutes when the house commenced to shake, and ten seconds afterwards the wall was down over the bed I had been lying on, and the house was in ruins. I very providentially escaped, and did what I could to stop the panic. The ground rose about twenty feet in a long wave, the river changed its course and rushed upward for fully an hour, overturning many boats. The earth opened in hundreds of places, and volumes of blue sand and water were thrown up everywhere. The river was a fearful sight; the water was thrown fifty feet up in the air, and the water-spouts were numerous. Our new building was thrown down level with the ground, also the spire of the church, and nearly all the station buildings. Mr. J. had a narrow escape; he and our minister were behind me in coming from Arcuttipore, and had just time to jump out of the ferry boat when it went down. Even when on the bank of the river he was nearly swallowed up in the yawning gulfs, but escaped by jumping over a large one before it closed. I visited the bazaar before dark, and found it in ruins. Water was spouting up from the cracks in the street, and all the pukka shops were down. Some of the houses are buried twenty feet below the level of the ground where they stood before, and I am afraid many lives are lost. We have nowhere to sleep to-night, but if we had it would be out of the question, for, to make matters worse, the military are nearly all out of the station. News came to-day, while we were out, that the Loshai tribe had burned down the Woodlands and Soonarbund buildings, and that the planters were missing and the coolies killed. Mr. Edgar left with a force to-day, but the real facts are not to hand. I went down the station to assist in rescuing any people from the ruins, but as darkness came on I was obliged to return. The shocks are very frequent still, and none of us are secure for the night. The hotel house was knocked down, and a water spout poured up from the centre of the ruins, and all over the ground behind. The earth and water were heaving up when I left. It is fortunate that the shock did not occur in Calcutta, or near the sea, for had it done so the consequences would have been awful. The water in our tank washed up over the sides, though it is very deep, and there is but little water in it. What would the damage have been if the river had been full? We are all very thankful that our lives are spared. Dr. Barker's house is levelled with the ground, and so are many others. The ladies in the station have all assembled together, and I hope they will be able to find a place to put up in. I will drop you a line to-morrow, if we are then in the land of the living. You can let the public know the facts, through the *Englishman*, as there will be no one here to give particulars at present.

Monday Morning.—No worse. Light shocks occurred all through the night, a dense fog issuing from the cracks in the earth. The station is almost totally destroyed. I saw houses and cows down in the fissures this morning early, when I went out.—*Englishman* Correspondent.



## Miscellaneous.

**SIR J. LAWRENCE'S FELLOW-TRAVELLERS.**—Dr. Farquhar, private physician, and Cornet R. G. Kennedy, aide-de-camp to Sir John Lawrence, accompany his Excellency to England on duty.

**PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.**—The chiefs and nobles of the Punjab are said to be getting up a memorial to the Secretary of State against the Punjab Tenants Bill.

**ON DUTY.**—The *Pioneer* hears that Colonel Seymour Blane, the late military secretary to the Viceroy, though he goes home in February, will return to meet the Duke of Edinburgh and accompany his Royal Highness on his travels through India.

**RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.**—It has been reported to Government that 287 men, employes of the East India Railway Company, have enrolled themselves as members of the Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, at the stations of Jamalpore, Dinapore, and Allahabad.—*Englishman*.

**CALCUTTA.**—Calcutta is unfortunate with its river. It appears that the proposal to lay down fourteen sets of new moorings above Armenian Ghat has been abandoned for the present, in consequence of a report from the master attendant that the river has silted up to a great extent over the space to be occupied by the new moorings.

**CABUL.**—According to the *Indian Public Opinion* great difficulty is sustained by the Cabul authorities in cashing the hoondees or money orders sent from Peshawur for the Ameer, because the mahajans have no money. The exactions upon them, during the late disturbances at Cabul, have been so heavy that they have been almost pauperised.

**THE GOLD CURRENCY.**—In connection with the recent order directing the Currency Commissioners to receive sovereigns at ten rupees four annas, our Calcutta correspondent informs us that a further step towards a gold currency has been taken. The Mint Masters have been just ordered to indent on England for dies for five, ten, and fifteen gold pieces.

**MILITARY SADDLE.**—Frequent complaints have been made of the breakage of the seats of the universal pattern saddle supplied to the artillery and cavalry of the British army. A plan, the *Pioneer* hears, has now been adopted by which the seat of the saddle is supported by webbing attached to the tree, on the same principle as in the old dragoon, or in the ordinary hunting saddle.

**DEPARTURE OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.**—Sir John Lawrence embarked this morning, January 19, on board the river yacht *Sonamookhee*. His Excellency will overtake the P. and O. s.s. *Candia* down the river. He was accompanied to the Ghat by the heads of the Government, and was received with the usual honours. A large crowd assembled to witness his departure, and cheered him loudly. His Excellency received an address, signed by about 1,350 residents of Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.—*Englishman*, Jan. 19.

**COLONEL BROOME'S RETIRING SCHEME.**—It will satisfy a large class of Indian officers to learn that the Government of India has, with certain modifications, approved of Colonel Broome's retiring scheme for field officers. The scheme, according to the *Friend of India*, has been recommended for the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government. The change of Ministry will lead to delay in the settlement of this and other Indian questions now before the Home authorities.

**CAPTAIN T. ANDERSON.**—Death has taken away somewhat suddenly one who was not altogether unknown as a worker upon the Press of India. In to-day's obituary notices we have to record the demise of Captain Thomas Carnegie Anderson, Barrack-master of Fort William. Although he achieved no particular position in even Anglo-Indian literature, he was nevertheless an earnest, indefatigable worker, and the journals to which he chiefly contributed may, with truth, now say of him, as Prince Hal of "Honest Jack," "We could have better spared a better man."—*Englishman*, Jan. 16.

**WRECK OF THE "FUTTEL MOMBARRUK."**—On 15th November last Captain Raynes, of the American ship *Augusta*, discovered the wreck, and rescued the crew, fifty-one in number, of the *Futtel Mombarruk*. Captain Raynes showed these unfortunates every attention, and brought them to Calcutta, where he made them over to the shipping master on 23rd idem. For this service he has received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with a handsome gold watch and chain, the watch bearing a suitable inscription.—*Englishman*, Jan. 14.

**PESHAWUR RAILWAY.**—Mr. Lee Smith, Chief Engineer of the Lahore and Peshawur Railway, has been telegraphed to, to remain two months longer in England, to arrange for the ironwork of the bridges over the Ravee, Chenab, and Jhelum; he is expected towards the end of February or beginning of March. A Punjab friend writes that the low-rates system is to be carried out, in which case it will take nearly a generation to complete the line. This system was tried on the Peshawur Grand Trunk Road, which took twenty years to complete, and even then the rivers were not bridged. Again, there is the Markundie-bridge, a common masonry structure over a small nullah. It has been in hand already for eighteen years, and, like the famous bridge of the Burrakur, seems likely to be an heirloom to successive generations of officers in the Public Works Department.—*Englishman*, Jan. 15.

**SMALL-POX IN DELHI.**—Small-pox is still raging in the town and district of Delhi. Children are the chief sufferers; one hundred and fifteen are reported to have died.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Jan. 12.

**HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.**—Surgeon Major Francis, M.B., who during his recent absence in Europe devoted much time and attention to the question of ambulances and hospital equipments, having submitted a pamphlet on the subject to the Government of India, a committee, composed of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, W. Munro, M.D., C.B., Major C. C. Johnson, Quartermaster-General's Department, and a selected engineer officer, has been ordered to be convened, to consider what improvements can be effected in those equipments to render them more efficient for field service in India.

**SUTTEE IN MEYWAR.**—We rarely hear of a suttee now in the Rajpootana States, but one is reported to have occurred in August last, in the Meywar territory. The victim was about sixty years of age, the widow of a Brahmin. All the parties concerned have been severely punished by the Maharana, the leading men of the village having been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The Governor-General, holding that the heavier punishments should be reserved for the most prominent actors, has suggested that some of the sentences might be reduced, but he has also expressed his gratification at the energy and promptitude displayed by the Maharana in dealing with the case.

**THE MARRIAGE LAW OF CEYLON.**—The *Gazette of India* contains a copy of the marriage law of Ceylon. The Colonial Secretary writes to say that it has recently happened that several gentlemen have visited Point de Galle with a view of meeting their intended brides at that place, and of being married without delay, and that great disappointment has been felt on the discovery that, by the Ceylon marriage law, a residence of twenty-one days in the island is necessary prior to the issue of the documents required to enable the parties to enter into a contract of marriage. To prevent any such misunderstanding for the future the marriage law of the island has now been published in India.

**SPENCE'S HOTEL.**—Another instance of want of success in working trading companies under the limited liability principle is displayed in the winding up of Spence's Hotel, in Calcutta. This hotel, "the hotel" *par excellence*, has long been struggling with its difficulties; a full house at times, a partly full one at others, an expensive management, and a screw loose somewhere or other always, has left the shareholders in an unenviable position. Whilst "the guarantee" lasted, the dividend was promptly paid. Doubtless the dividend was duly cared for by the promoters and the original directors of the company. Since the expiration of "the guarantee" a single dividend only has, we believe, been paid. That was from the proceeds of the decree on the action brought by the company against two of its first directors. Since then the company has gradually been sinking under its difficulties, and now seeks peace in the hands of the "official liquidators."—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 19.

**LORD MAYO AND THE FAMINE.**—Last Monday we announced (says the *Englishman* of the 18th inst.) that one of the latest public efforts of Sir John Lawrence was to solve a question of Indian famines, and we are happy to find that Lord Mayo's first conspicuous act has been in the same direction. In order that food may find its way to the afflicted districts, it is necessary thoroughly to interest private enterprise in the work. Sir John Lawrence, by decreasing the cost of transport, has rendered it possible to transmit grain from the most distant provinces with a profit to the sender. Lord Mayo, by the measures which we are about to announce, will enable private enterprise to discover, with the least trouble or delay, how to make the largest profit by the transaction. During the Orissa famine we constantly urged the expediency of publishing the market rates of grain in each district. Some time elapsed before the authorities gave practical effect to the idea, and during the progress of the calamity we had occasionally to comment on the untrustworthiness of the returns. The new Viceroy has at once taken up this question. . . . He proposes to consolidate the scattered provincial returns into one weekly statement. The district officers in Oude, in Behar, in Bengal, in the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces are to send, every week, direct to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, a statement of the market rates in their districts. These reports will then be incorporated with the current rates in the whole of the North-West Provinces, and the consolidated returns will then be published in the *Gazette* of the various local Governments. A further publicity will be given by forwarding copies to all parts of the country when they are likely to be useful, and fifty-one are to be sent direct to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce for distribution here. By this order Lord Mayo has broken through that obstructive routine of transmitting the returns through half-a-dozen offices, which is the bane of the Indian administration during a crisis. It gives us some hint as to what he meant when he said, before leaving England, that action instead of writing was to mark his policy.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12. Tamby Candassamy, Derrien, Bombay; Nimrod, Gaskil, Muscat; Manfred, Scott, Colombo.—13. James Russell, McKay, Akyab; Glenroy, Jones, Mauritius; Beau Ideal, Partridge, Shields; Eblana, Wilson, Liverpool.—14. Belpore,

Overton, Liverpool.—15. Sea Gull, Lawson, Colombo; Calliope, Simons, —; Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb, Zanzibar; Saint Magnus, Walker, Liverpool; str. Kurrachee, Ewart, —; Nicobar Isles, Ballamy, Moulmein.—16. Black Watch, Kerrush, Liverpool; Bibington, Harrison, Liverpool; Hypatia, Fisher, Liverpool.—17. Appelles, Lay, Liverpool.—18. Cambay, Smith, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Calliope.—Staff Sergeant Smith, Mr. R. Cooper.  
Per str. Kurrachee.—Capt. Leione, Dr. Moert, Mrs. Conlon and three children, Mr. H. H. Brownlow.  
Per Hypatia.—From LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Fisher.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12. Goldfinder, Rona.—13. Fortune.—14. Str. Cashmere, Andrew Jackson, Kenilworth Castle.—15. Camperdown.—16. Str. Cheduba, Sirius, Marian Moore, Iron King, Glenavon, Leopold and Marie.—17. Gondola, Sealkote, Saint Bernard, Assumption, Elenheria.—18. Tennasserim, Saint Albans, Czarewitch.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Hon. Mr. Napier, Rev. A. F. Pope, Dr. P. F. Bellw. For GALLE.—Marquis Blandford, Sir John Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. Farquhar, Capt. Kennedy, Col. Robinson, Col. Lawrance, Sir James Fergusson and Lady Edith, Hon. Capt. Edcombe, Capt. Reddie. For SYDNEY.—Miss Woolley, Mr. T. Warren, Mr. T. Learmouth. For SUEZ.—Lieut. and Mrs. C. K. Mackinnon, Capt. W. F. Shaw, Mr. Abbey, Mr. W. Jones. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. col. MacGrigor, Mr. and Mrs. Elsmie, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. Burge, Dr. Wise, Major Delane, Mrs. Wright, Mr. J. J. Keawick, Major W. M. Lees, Mr. J. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Jones. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. col. W. G. Green, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Boycott, Major and Mrs. Mosely, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Calles, Mrs. Grant, Lieut. R. Hunter, Mrs. J. Kelly.

## Madras.

**A REMOVED CHANGE.**—The *Madras Mail* says the Saugor Division is to be given over to Madras, and that a Brigadier General and his Staff will probably shortly be appointed to the command from that Presidency.

**FIRE AT TRICHORE.**—The Madras military authorities have received intelligence from Quilon that the little town of Trichore has been burned down, and that the huts in the lines of the company of Madras Native Infantry at that place shared the same fate.

**TINNEVELLY.**—The experimental cultivation of Carolina paddy in the Tinnevely district has, according to the *Madras Athenaeum*, been pronounced to be a complete failure, though the grain yielded in some parts is much admired as being fine, white, and of a delicate flavour.

**MORE TIGERS.**—We learn from a correspondent that tigers are prowling about in the vicinity of Kotagherry, and creating some alarm among the inhabitants. The other day a burgher had a very narrow escape, having suddenly found himself in closer proximity to one of these animals than was pleasant, and he had barely time to save his life by climbing up a tree.—*Madras Times*.

**CHANGES OF POSTS.**—It is said the Madras Government have approved of the withdrawal of the company of British infantry which hitherto garrisoned Calicut, and have ordered an additional company from the European regiment located at Cannanore being sent to Trichinopoly, thereby having two companies of European infantry at the latter station.

**STATE OF BARRACKS AT KAMPTEE.**—The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras visited Kamptee on his tour of inspection. We learn from the *Central India Times* that he has condemned the whole of the barracks for European troops at that station—those in process of construction as well as those already built—and has suggested that new ones should be erected on the rising ground on the site of the present race-course.

**IPCACUANHA IN THE NEILGHERRIES.**—Recent experiments promise that the cultivation of the ipecacuanha plant on the Neilgherries will prove successful. Three plants obtained from the Royal Gardens in Kew were planted in the Government Gardens at Ootacamund in December last, and Mr. McIvor thinks there can be no doubt that the plants he has got yield the true ipecacuanha of commerce. These three plants have now been increased to nine, and in a few months he hopes they will have attained such growth as to yield sufficient roots to test the quality of their produce.—*Madras Times*.

**KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.**—A wild elephant has been doing sad havoc lately on the mountainous parts of the Western coast. During the past week the *Star* reports that four men who had been working on the hills to the north of Teravuttar, near Palpanabhapuram, were descending to the plains, when the elephant, which appears to have been shot at on several occasions, suddenly rushed upon them from the thick jungle. The men all took to their heels, and three of them made the best of their way to their homes at Nagercoil (some twenty miles distant), and reported their adventure, and the fact that one of their number was missing. The son and other relatives of the missing man then set out in search, and found his dead body where the elephant had seized and killed him. A report is current that the elephant has since been destroyed by two adventurous natives, who ventured into his "hunting grounds" for that purpose. The unfortunate victim of the elephant's fury was a mason by trade, and belonged to Nagercoil, where he has left a widow and young family. The elephant had previously killed nine persons, making a total of ten persons who have fallen victims to his rage within a short space of time.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 13.

**FINANCIAL REFORM.**—It is said that the question of the financial relationship of the local Governments to the Supreme Government of India will soon be brought formally before the Governor-General in Council. The Financial Member of Council is, the *Madras Times* states, preparing a scheme which is partly of a centralising and partly of a decentralising character. It will apportion to each local Government the quota of the Imperial expenditure which it must contribute, and leave it to expend the balance according to its local requirements. It is not yet known what degree of independence the local Governments are to be allowed in framing their respective budgets.

**SUICIDE AT OOTACAMUND.**—The *Neilgherry Excelsior* narrates a melancholy case of suicide which occurred at Ootacamund on the night of the 6th January. Mr. E. Smith, formerly of Coonoor, and lately the proprietor of Fern Hill Hotel, at Ootacamund, killed himself by taking an enormous quantity of morphine. It is said that he called at the dispensary of the Pharmaceutical Company at about half-past eight in the evening, and presented a prescription for twelve pills, each to contain three grains of the drug. Ten of these he is reported to have swallowed, and death ensued as a matter of course. Medical aid was sought, but it proved of no avail. The cause of the rash deed is said to have been of a domestic nature.

**MEER AKBAR ALEE.**—From Hyderabad, in the Deccan, we learn that among the presentations to the Nizam which were made on the high-day held annually at his Highness' Court, in celebration of the month Ramzan and its fasting being ended, was that of Meer Akbar Alee, a subject of the Nizam, who made himself so favourably known to the British Government during the Abyssinian Expedition that the important services rendered by him formed at the conclusion of the campaign the subject of a most friendly communication from the Government of India to the Nizam. In token of His Highness' satisfaction at these occurrences, he was pleased to confer upon Meer Akbar Alee, at the recent levee, the title of Khan Bahadour, with all its attendant privileges. We sincerely congratulate Meer Akbar Alee Khan Bahadour on the tribute thus paid his many distinguished qualities by his own sovereign. But what are the British authorities about that no notice has been taken by them of services rendered directly to them beyond a few flattering orders and paragraphs in despatches? They may rest assured that thousands in the Nizam's capital, to whom Meer Akbar Alee Khan Bahadour's services in Abyssinia are, through report, familiar, watch with curiosity to see what recognition these will call forth from a Government whose proneness to reward is estimated not very highly.—*Times of India*.

**THE KEONJHUR DISTURBANCES.**—Mr. Ravenshaw, who was appointed by the Bengal Government to inquire into these disturbances, after quiet had been restored, has submitted the result of his judicial proceedings. Five of the prisoners have been sentenced to death, twenty-seven to transportation for life, six to transportation for fourteen years, nine to transportation for ten years, eighty-four to periods of imprisonment varying from seven years to three months, forty-eight to whipping, and three to fines. The Governor-general in Council has expressed his satisfaction at the termination of this inquiry. He observes that the proceedings appear to have been conducted with great care and regularity, and that the principles on which the Commissioner has proceeded in making a severe example of some of the ringleaders, and in suitably punishing others, are correct and judicious. These punishments have been awarded, not in the heat of conflict, or by the hasty proceedings of summary tribunals, but after a long and dispassionate investigation, and with the full knowledge and supervision of his Honour the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal. Looking to the character and length of the disturbances, and to the acts of violence and atrocity which were perpetrated during a period of several months, his Excellency has expressed himself decidedly of opinion that no greater amount of severity has been shown than was absolutely called for, as the due punishment of evil-doers, and was indispensable as a warning against similar outbreaks in future. His Excellency in Council has confirmed the whole proceedings, and desired that the approbation of the Government of India may be conveyed to Mr. Ravenshaw for his laborious inquiries.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11. Str. Koina, Collaver, Pooree; T. B. Ord, Husband, Calcutta.—14. Norpareil, —, Coast.—16. P. and O. str. Mooltan, Beasley, Galle.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. Munro, Col. and Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. Dundas, Asst. surg. Cunningham, Miss Ross, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Parutes, Asst. surg. Lewis, Miss Brown, Lieut. col. Anderson, Mr. Provis, Mrs. Cabell and infant, Mr. Gordon, Miss Archer, Miss Johnson, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Langmore and infant, Mr. and Mrs. York, Mr. Melville, Mrs. Forlong and infant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rita, Mr. R. Fowler, Mr. W. Gill, Mr. J. Johnson, Mrs. Maugham, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. S. Wallis, Miss McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. D. Warley, Asst. surg. Banoli, Lieut. col. Dundas. For RANGOON.—Mr. C. Griese. From MARSEILLES.—For RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. Rowett. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Cochran and two infants, Mrs. Lutz and child, Ensign Craig, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman, Mr. Nasmyth, Mr. Grimewald. From SUEZ.—Mr. de Lylla. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. Thompson. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Hill and Broomhead, Rev. Mr. O'Neill, Rev. Mr. Layfar. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Stanes, Capt. Riddell, Capt. Barclay.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12. Str. *Erdania*, McCallum, Cuttack; str. *James*, Richards, Rangoon.—14. *Tajpuner*, Arnaud, Pondicherry.—15. *Wolverine*, Munday, Chittagong.—16. P. and O. str. *Moolan*, Beasley, Calcutta; str. *Himalaya*, —, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Moolan*.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Farmer, Mr. H. E. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Busted and two infants. For Calcutta and back.—Mr. A. W. Coombe.

## Bombay.

## THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

On Thursday, Jan. 21, at noon, an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Old Bank of Bombay was held in the offices of the bank, to receive a supplemental report of the progress made in the liquidation of the bank, and to appoint and fix the remuneration of a liquidator in the place of Mr. Stuart. Mr. H. Forman was called to the chair.

Mr. John Stuart, having read the notice calling the meeting, read the following supplemental report of the progress of the liquidation:—

A full report of the progress made in the liquidation of the affairs of the bank since the commencement on Jan. 14 last was submitted and adopted at the meeting of proprietors on the 16th November. It will therefore only be necessary upon the present occasion to state what further progress has been made within the last two months in realising the outstandings.

Bank notes and deposits to the amount of Rs. 12,764-13-5 have been paid, but it is still believed that the sum of Rs. 2,25,000 is a fair estimate of what may ultimately lapse to the bank unclaimed.

At the date of last report the amount of debts outstanding considered good was Rs. 1,96,80-1, and we have since received in part payment Rs. 1,01,826-10-8. The sum of Rs. 1,20,063-6-7 has also been received in payment of properties sold, but we have not been able to dispose of any of the landed and other properties still held. Rs. 72,877-7-10 have been received on account of dividends on insolvent and other estates, and the whole of the bills for collection. Rs. 2,31,686-7 have been realised, and the cash balance is now Rs. 7,72,322-6-1.

I again beg to tender my resignation as liquidator, and request that the proprietors will have the goodness at this meeting to appoint some person to relieve me.

JOHN STUART, Liquidator.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 21st Jan., 1869.

Mr. Hurrell: I believe some properties have been sold, the purchase money of which has not been received yet?

Mr. Stuart: Yes. According to the statement of assets which was submitted at the meeting held on 31st October, the properties sold but not paid for amounted to Rs. 2,74,415-8, and according to the report which I have now read there has been received on that account Rs. 1,20,063-6-7, and the balance is now Rs. 1,54,352. There has been no alteration on the other items. Out of the Rs. 1,54,352 still due on property sold, one lakh is due by Government, for Rogers' property, and this sum will be paid as soon as the conveyances are finished.

An opportunity having been given to those present to ask any questions, without anyone taking advantage of it,

The Chairman proposed—

"That the report and statement of accounts of the liquidator, showing the progress of the liquidation up to the 20th Jan. inst., be and they are hereby approved and adopted."

Mr. Hurrell seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

## Miscellaneous.

MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.—We understand that the Hon. Mr. Justice Newton intends to retire from the Bench after the expiration of two months' leave which has been granted to him.

BOMBAY MINT.—The value of silver in the Bombay Mint, at the close of last week, was Rs. 93,63,540, of which Rs. 42,00,000 belonged to the Currency Department.—*Times of India*, Jan. 23.

POONA.—Major general the Hon. A. H. Gordon, commanding the Poona Division, left Poona on Tuesday en route to Malligam and Dhoolia on inspection duty.

KURRACHEE.—It is worthy of notice that during the whole of last year there was only one case of small-pox reported to the medical authorities in Kurrachee.

SO MUCH THE WORSE.—The question of removing the British regiment from Deesa to Mount Aboo has been for some time under the consideration of the Government. So many practical difficulties have, however, interposed, that the plan, as we learn from the *Pioneer*, has had to be abandoned.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—At the meeting of the Rifle Association of Western India, just concluded, the silver medal given by the National Rifle Association of England, and the medal offered by the Indian Association for the best shooting with the Enfield rifle, were won by Mr. J. C. Lord, of the First Warwickshire Rifle Battalion. The gold medal of the Rifle Association of Western India and a cup presented by Sir S. Fitzgerald were gained by Mr. W. A. Baker.

PESHAWAR.—A telegram from Peshawar informs us that Azim Khan and Abdul Rahman Khan have both fled from Ghuzni, taking with them nothing but the clothes they had on.

A CHARITABLE GIVER.—The *Bombay Guardian* informs us that a gentleman in England, well known for his benefactions, has given £300 towards the Ahmednuggur Normal School buildings of the Christian Vernacular Education Society; and £1,000 to the same society to be expended in promoting the work of primary education in this Presidency.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.—We learn that the last of H.M.'s Indian troopships leaving Bombay this season will be the *Euphrates*, under orders to sail about the middle of February. According to original arrangements, two of the troopships were to have left during February, but one, it is found, will be sufficient to carry the rest of the reliefs, overland.

LORD NAPIER'S MOVEMENTS.—Lord Napier of Magdala left Bombay on Jan. 18, at half-past six P.M., to embark on board the *Coromandel*, for Vingorla. His Lordship proceeds on a tour of inspection in the Southern Mahratta Country, which will occupy about a fortnight. He is accompanied by Col. Dillon, C.B., Col. Gell, and Capt. Scott. He was loudly cheered on leaving the Apollo Bunder.

REBUILDING OF THE TANNA JAIL.—The Tanna jail in Bombay is to be rebuilt at a cost of 2,75,000 Rs. The old buildings were of a worthless character, and are unfit for use as a prison. As reconstructed, the buildings will accommodate 655 prisoners, and afford a fair proportion of hospital accommodation besides. Of the 655 prisoners, 572 will be confined in sections, seventy-three on the separate system, and ten on the solitary system. The new Tanna jail is to be considered an instalment of a general scheme proposed by the Bombay Government for increasing the amount and improving the character of the jail accommodation of that presidency.

MILITARY.—Major-general the Hon. A. Gordon left Poona on Monday, Jan. 18, on a tour of inspection to Dhoolia and Malligam.—By a letter from Belgium we learn that Major Plomer, Brigade Major at that station, had left for Vingorla and Bombay on privilege leave, preparatory to proceeding to England on two years' furlough. The same correspondent states that Major Hicks, who was Brigade Major in Abyssinia, is most likely to succeed to that appointment at Belgium.—Surgeon H. C. Miles is, we hear, appointed to the medical charge of H.M.'s 82nd Foot; and Surgeon D. Long is appointed to the 25th N.I.—It is stated that Brigadier General Raines, C.B., will succeed Brigadier General Stock in the command of Bombay, should the latter, as is anticipated, proceed on furlough to Europe.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—A vacancy having occurred in the higher grades of the Postal Department by the death of Doctor Impey, Post-master General of Bombay, who was on sick leave in England, the following arrangements, says the *Indian Daily News*, have been proposed:—Major Battye, now Post-master General of the North-Western Provinces, to act as Post-master General of Bombay; Mr. C. H. Hutchinson, now Officiating Post-master General of Bengal, to take up the duties of the Post-master General, North-Western Provinces, permanently; and Mr. F. R. Hogg, now Post-master General of Bombay, to act as Post-master General of Bengal. In consequence of this arrangement, Captain W. N. Lane, Officiating Post-master General, Punjab, becomes permanent in his appointment.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT AND THE CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES.—We understand that the Supreme Government has at length sanctioned the repayment of the money diverted by the Cathedral Trustees from the Fort Christian School Fund, and subsequently by them restored, out of their own purses, to its original destination. While we rejoice that the Government of India has determined that the trustees should not suffer from an error of judgment into which they had been led by legal opinion, we still think that the misdirection of the fund is a painful fact in our local history, and that had not public attention been called, with emphasis and persistency, to the strange circumstances of the case, the money would not have been refunded, and the education of poor children would have been sacrificed to the vehement importunities of certain cathedral creditors. "All's well that ends well," but the example ought not to be forgotten.—*Bombay Gazette*.

DEPARTURE OF MR. JOHN STUART.—Among the passengers to England by to-morrow's mail is Mr. John Stuart, the liquidator of the old Bank of Bombay, who now leaves India finally. Mr. Stuart first joined the Bank in 1840—twenty-nine years ago. His first appointment was that of accountant of the Bank; in 1842 he received the post of secretary and treasurer, in which office he continued until 1860, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. James Blair, under whose management the Bank was ruined. As a proof of the admirable manner in which Mr. Stuart conducted the Bank, we may mention that, during the whole twenty years from 1840 to 1860, its losses only amounted to about Rs. 20,000. Early in 1867, when the institution was tottering under the load of its disasters, Mr. Stuart was induced to come out to its aid; but it was then beyond the point at which even his help could save it. How efficiently the Bank has been liquidated up to the present time is well known, and the vote of thanks tendered to him yesterday at the meeting of the shareholders testified to the appreciation in which his services are held.—*Times of India*, Jan. 23.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**—The ship *North*, Captain Wyllie, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th of October last, and reached Bombay on the 19th of January, reports having spoken the ship *Sandringham*, from Liverpool to Bombay, on December 20, in 24 deg. south latitude, and 69 deg. east longitude. The *North* also spoke the ship *Dundee*, from Calcutta to England, on the 21st of December, in 22 deg. south latitude, and 69 deg. east longitude.

**SEPOY ARMS.**—Since the revelations made by our experience in the Abyssinian Expedition, and the discussion of the question in our columns and those of our contemporaries, the Government of India, says the *Friend*, has had under consideration the subject of arming the sepoys with a rifle which will make them what they are paid to be—fighting men. The Secretary of State has recently been urged to sanction the gradual introduction of Enfield rifles into the native army, beginning with a certain number of corps in each Presidency.

**EGUTPOORA.**—The station learnt on Friday morning last of the serious illness of Mr. William Charlton, junior acting district locomotive superintendent, who was seized with a fit of apoplexy, from the effects of which he remained unconscious till his death, which took place on Saturday. Deceased was the eldest son of William Charlton, Esq., locomotive superintendent of the G.I.P. Railway, and a fine promising young man, only twenty-four years of age. He was very much respected throughout the whole of the line, more especially by those who were immediately connected with him. He was most assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and took a lively interest in the arrangements for the late Christmas festivities at his own station. The funeral, which took place on Sunday, was attended by a large number of the staff from Munmar, Nassick, Nandgaum, &c.—*Times of India*, Jan. 23.

**SUSPENSION OF GRAIN DUTIES IN KUTCH AND WAGUR.**—Appended is a translation of a proclamation issued by Maharajah Dhiraj Mirjah Rao Pragmuljee Bahadoor of Kutch, dated Posh Sood, 19th December, 1868, 5th Sunwut year 1925:—"During the current year the districts of Marwar have been visited by famine, and in consequence grain is being imported into that territory from distant quarters. In order to reduce the high price of the grain, the Chiefs of Rajpootana have suspended the levy of transit duties within their respective jurisdictions. In consideration of this, as well as of the depressed condition of the people of this province (where also the monsoon has signally failed), it is decided that the transit duties hitherto levied on behalf of this durbar on grain passing through my territory shall not be levied either in Kutch or Wagur for the current year."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16. British India, Tanzer, London; Regina, Brady, Mauritius; Pontiac, Finlay, Liverpool; Mary Mildred, Horv, Hong Kong; Mistress of the Seas, MacKenzie, Greenloch; Hymenith, Brown, Rangoon; Coromandel, Dow, Calcutta.—17. Str. Sumatra, White, Suez; str. Ellora, Murray, Hong Kong; City of Brussels, Auld, Clyde; Euminides, Tramar, Liverpool; Clara, Innes, Liverpool; Lancashire Witch, —, Liverpool; Combermere, Rievery, Mauritius; A. Raimon Hydroose, Nacoda, Calicut; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Goolanar, Bullock, —; Arabic, —.—18. Royal Bivle, Hill, Rangoon.—19. North, Wyllie, Liverpool.—20. Chaema, Europe, Sunderland.—21. Missanga, Nacoda, Demauu.—22. Sunderingham, Muir, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Salsette*.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. J. Kerry, Mr. F. O. Hall, Mr. J. Watson. From **MARSEILLES**.—Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp, Mrs. Westropp, Mr. T. Chisholm, Mr. Otto Fiedler, Mr. J. G. White, Dr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Spring, Mrs. Balmain. From **ADEN**.—Mr. Allen.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16. Str. Carnatic, Coleman, Aden and Suez; Michael Angelo, Johns, Calcutta; L. Allegra, Cartner, Havre; Platel Reymany, Nacoda, Calicut.—18. Str. Comorin, Turner, Kurrachee.—19. Str. India, Baxter, Malabar Coast; str. Taptee, Drowitz, Cutch.—20. China, Weeks, Galle; C. O. Whitmore, Humphrys, Galle; str. General Hawdock, Tenside, Runggherry.—21. Str. Scotia, Avern, Persian Gulf; Mansoori, Urquhart, Mouhain.—22. Str. Madras, Davies, Hong Kong; Alabama, Harrison, Mouhain.—26. Mail str. *Salsette*, Parish, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra*.—For **SUEZ**.—Mr. W. Badgley, Mr. C. H. Kranso, Mr. Birkinshaw, Mr. L. Robertson. For **MARSEILLES**.—Mr. John Beatty, Mr. Stuart, Mr. A. Dicks, Mr. H. Lathbury, Lieut. R. Bullock, Mr. Oliphant, Lieut. Col. Crichton, C.R., Capt. J. Gordon. For **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Mr. Hossack, Mr. Birch, Dr. Foster, Mr. D. McCoy, Mr. R. Ballard, Mr. R. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Prescott and child.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 7th ult. —Capt. Butler, 4th hussars; Ens. Chalmers, 79th foot. The undermentioned officers, having passed a successful examination for admission to the staff corps in February next, are directed to proceed to England at once to join the college:—Lieuts. Charmichael, 5th lanciers; and Gardiner, 2nd battalion, 12th foot. The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 7th inst. —Capt. Noyes, 85th foot; Lieut. F. Mascall, R.E., Barea Doab Canals; Lieut. Robins and Quartermaster Holmes, 2nd battalion 60th rifles; Driver Allen, C battery 16th brigade R.A.; Asst. surgeon Birch, civil, Goordaspore; and Asst. surgeon Stephen, M.B., medical department, doing duty at Rawul Pindee. The undermentioned have passed the examination prescribed for junior officers of the British Burmah commission on law procedure and general duties by the lower standard:—Lieut. St. John, and Mr. Buckle, with credit; Mr. Hough, Lieuts. Furlough and Poole, with credit; Asst. commissioner of the 3rd grade, Mr. R. Perran, extra asst. commissioner of the 1st grade.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

BAYLEY, E. C., secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., resumed charge of his office on Jan. 8.  
BLAIR, Lieut., R.E., is posted to the Rawul Pindee div. for special duty.  
BROMLEY, W., asst. engr., Ferozepore div., having passed the examination prescribed, is prom. to asst. engr. 2nd grade, from Nov. 1.  
CAMPBELL, J. A., is app. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal. Jan. 4.  
CARLETON, Col. H. A., R.A., to offic. as supt. of the gun foundry at Cos-sipore, v. Maxwell, to Europe. [on other duty. Jan. 17.  
CHRISTIAN, E. R., to offic. as supt. of police for Bangalore, v. Gompertz, CULCHETH, W. W., exec. engr. 4th grade, Hyderabad, having reported his return from furl., is posted to Oudh. Jan. 6. [Jan. 8.  
DE ROEPETROFF, F. A., is app. an extra asst. to the supt. of Port Blair.  
ECKFORD, Capt. J., offic. supt. and storekeeper in the telegraph dept., is to be a member of the committee appd. to make experiments with torpedoes in the workshops of that dept. Jan. 2.  
ELLIS, R. H. M., sub asst. conservator, Sutlej forest div., is prom. to asst. conservator, and transf. to fuel reserve div. [tral provs. Jan. 8.  
FERDINANDS, Dr., is app. to med. charge of station of Belaspore, in cen-GOMPERTZ, Capt., supt. of police, to offic. as cantonment mag. of Bangalore, v. Puckle, on other duty. Jan. 17. [last from leave.  
HENRY, J. H., exec. engr. 4th grade, Central India, rejoined on Dec. 15.  
HIGGENBOTOM, Mr., clerk of 1st grade, Delhi div., is transf. to the temporary estab. from Sept. 1 last.  
HOOD.—The serv. of Capt. F. H. Hood, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal. Jan. 2.  
MAGNIAC, Lieut. col., reg. gen. of assurances, Cent. Prov., made over charge of his office to Brooke, dep. reg. gen., on Jan. 2.  
NOVERRE, Lieut., asst. comr., Raepore, is transf. to Sumbulpore, as a temp. measure, till the return of Cowie, asst. comr., from special duty. Jan. 4. [dept. Jan. 4.  
O'BRIEN, B., overseer 2nd grade, Hyderabad, has res. his appt. in P.W. PADDAY.—With reference to G.O. dated Dec. 16, 1868, apptg. Maj. J. J. Hume, S.C., att. to the Bareilly div., P.W., to offic. as superin. eng. in Bengal, Lieut. A. C. Padday, R.E., asst. eng., 1st grade, is apptd. to offic. as exec. eng. of the Bareilly div. P.W. Dated Ailalabad, Jan. 5.  
FLOWDEN, Capt., asst. comr. in Cent. Prov., serv. replaced at disp. of foreign dept., with effect from Dec. 5, 1868, the date on which he relieved Ryder of duties of mag. of Jubbulpore.  
FRITCHARD, Dep. asst. comy. and hon. ens. W., store keeper, army clothing agency, is prom. to the rank of asst. comy. Jan. 2.  
PUCKLE, Maj., canton. mag. of Bangalore, to offic. as dep. superin. of police of the Bangalore dist., v. Lindsay, to Europe. Jan. 17.  
PURDON, W., superin. eng., 2nd class. 1st grade, 3rd circle, having ret. from the leave granted in Punjab govt. notific. No. 2,853 of May 15, 1868, res. charge of his office on Jan. 1.  
RABBIT, W., is apptd. an acct., 4th grade, on the local fund estab., from Dec. 1, 1868, and is temp. posted to the Dalhousie div., v. Ootum Chund, transf. to Derajat div.  
TENNANT, Maj., exec. eng., 1st grade, is posted to the Dalhousie div. dur. the abs. of Smithe, exec. eng., on special duty. Dated Dec. 23. (This cancels notific. transf. Capt. Caster, exec. eng., from Multan to Dalhousie, and posting Maj. Tennant to the former div.)  
TUSON, F. E., is apptd. an extra asst. to the superin. of Port Blair. Jan. 8.  
WARD, G., acct., office of exec. eng., Derajat div., is perm. to resign his appt. in the P.W. dept. Dec. 24.  
WATERS, G. A., is apptd. sub. asst. conserv. forest dept., and is posted to Sutlej forest div. Jan. 2.

#### PUBLIC WORKS ESTABLISHMENT.

The following gentlemen, under covenant with the Sec. of State, are brought on the estab. of public works dept., from Oct. 8 last, in the grades entered opposite their respective names, and are attached to the presidencies or provinces specified:—

To the Bombay Presidency.—Messrs. Clerke, exec. engr., 4th grade; Coghlan, Gael, and Lambert, asst. engr., 1st grade; Joyner, Reynolds, and Robertson, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

To the Madras Presidency.—Messrs. Bell and Fox, asst. engr., 1st grade; Barnardo and Target, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

To Bengal.—Messrs. Adley and Heath, exec. engr., 4th grade; Ledger and Ridings, asst. engr., 1st grade; Brassington and Morgan, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

To the North-Western Provinces.—Messrs. Howe, exec. engr., 4th grade; Foley, Jones, and Winder, asst. engr., 1st grade; Hosking, Richardson, and Rigge, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

To the Punjab.—Messrs. Crosthwait, exec. engr., 4th grade; Morris



and Tanner, asst. engrs., 1st grade; Bullock, Denny, Hilton, and Oliver, asst. engrs., 2nd grade.

To Oude.—Messrs. Hcod, exec. engr., 4th grade, and Valentine, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

To the Central Provinces.—Messrs. MacGeorge and Taylor, asst. engr., 1st grade.

To Central India.—Messrs. Ryan, exec. engr., 4th grade, and Ramsay, asst. engrs., 1st grade.

To Rajpootana.—Messrs. Croudace, asst. engr., 1st grade; Miles and Owen, asst. engrs., 2nd grade.

To Burmah.—Messrs. Matthews, exec. engr., 4th grade; Hallett and Henderson, asst. engrs., 1st grade; George, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

To Mysore.—Messrs. Henderson, exec. engr., 4th grade; Clift, asst. engr., 1st grade; Cunningham and Fogerty, asst. engrs., 2nd grade.

To Hyderabad.—Messrs. Reynolds, exec. engr., 4th grade, and Reade, asst. engr., 1st grade.

#### THE MYSORE COMMISSION.

(From the *Gazette of India*, Jan. 16.)

The following acting appointments in the 1st and 2nd grades of deputy superintendents and assistant superintendents in the Mysore commission are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their names:—

To act as 1st grade dep. supt. at Mysore, v. Major T. M. McHutchin, on furlough.—Mr. L. Ricketts, 1st judge of small cause court of Bangalore, from Oct. 16 last.

To act as 2nd grade dep. supt. at Hassan, v. Major A. J. Bruce, on furlough.—Capt. W. Hill, 3rd grade dep. supt., from July 1 last.

To act as 2nd grade dep. supt. at Toomkoor, v. Capt. T. G. Clarke, on leave, and subsequently on other duty.—Capt. C. J. Pearse, 3rd grade dep. supt., from Sept. 12 last.

To act as 1st grade asst., v. Capt. H. G. Thomson, on leave to Europe.—Capt. A. W. C. Lindsay, 2nd grade asst., from July 1 to Sept. 11 last; Capt. E. F. H. Armstrong, 2nd grade asst., from Sept. 18 to Oct. 29 last; and Lieut. E. P. Maltby, 3rd grade asst., from Nov. 30 last.

To act as 2nd grade asst., v. Capt. H. E. Mottet, on leave to Europe.—Lieut. E. P. Maltby, 3rd grade asst., from July 1 to Nov. 29 last; and Mr. H. W. Wellesley, 3rd grade asst., from Nov. 30 last.

To act as 2nd grade asst., v. Capt. A. W. C. Lindsay, on other duty.—Capt. C. S. Blair, 3rd grade asst., from July 1 last.

To act as 2nd grade asst., v. Mr. K. Row, on other duty.—Lieut. E. S. Ludlow, 3rd grade asst., from July 1 last.

To act as 2nd grade asst., v. Capt. A. G. D. Logan, on leave to Europe.—Capt. H. F. De Lonsada, 3rd grade asst., from July 1 last, but to continue to do duty as asst. supt. in Coorg.

To act as 2nd grade asst., v. Capt. C. A. Benson, on other duty.—Lieut. H. M. S. Magrath, 3rd grade asst., from Oct. 8 last.

To act as 2nd grade asst., v. Capt. E. F. H. Armstrong, on other duty.—Mr. Venkut Rao, 3rd grade asst., from Sept. 18 last.

#### BRITISH BURMAH COMMISSION.

The following temporary promotions in the British Burmah commission are sanctioned by H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be offic. asst. comrs., 2nd grade.—Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, asst. comr., 3rd grade, from July 1 last; Mr. H. Buckle, Mr. A. Hough, and Lieut. M. Furlong, asst. comrs., 3rd grade, from Oct. 15 last.

#### POLICE APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Punjab, Jan. 5.—No. 18.—So much of *Gazette* order No. 3,072, Dec. 17, as directed the transfer of Capt. M. Ramsay from Ferozepore to Montgomery, is cancelled.

Capt. Ramsay, dist. supt. of police, is transf. to the Rawalpindi dist.

No. 19.—Transfers.—The following transfers to have effect from Jan. 15:—

Lieut. C. H. Ewart, dist. supt. of police, from Amballa to Gujerat dist.

Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford, dist. supt. of police, from Gujerat to Amballa dist.

No. 20.—Appointments.—The following officg. appts. are made with effect from Jan. 15:—

Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade.

Mr. W. Ward to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, at Gujerat.

Mr. S. Stone to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Mr. H. W. Jackson to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class.

No. 21.—The following officg. appts. will have effect from the date on which Capt. M. Millet proceeded on furl:—

Mr. F. L. Edwards to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, at Rohtuk.

Mr. W. J. Lemarchand to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, at Lahore.

No. 22.—Transfers.—Mr. J. P. Warburton, asst. dist. supt. of police, from Karnaul to Delhi dist.

Mr. F. Kelly, asst. dist. supt. of police, from Simla to Amballa dist.

Mr. C. Plowden, asst. dist. supt. of police, from Amritsar to Ferozepore dist.

No. 23.—Appointments.—The following officg. appts. will have effect from Nov. 1, v. Capt. Ramsay, officg. cautionment mag:—

Lieut. L. H. Tucker to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. Turnbull to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, at Rawalpindi.

No. 24.—Mr. T. Homan is app. to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, and is posted to Karnaul.

#### MILITARY.

ABBOTT, Ens., from 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 42nd N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 11th N.I. Dated Dec. 22 last.

ATKINS, Capt., staff corps, to be 1st wing subalt., v. Hallett. Dec. 29.

ADAMSON, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt. 4th Bengal cav., to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Hamilton. Dated Dec. 22.

BAGENAL, Ens., 45th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Lefroy, prom. Dated Oct. 24 last. [Dated Dec. 22.]

BAKER, Capt., wing officer 38th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. v. Hodgson.

BAYLIS, Lieut., gen. list, inf., to be 1st wing subalt. 39th N.I., v. Forster, appd. qrmr. to 18th N.I. Dated Dec. 22.

BECHER, Lieut., from qrmr. 10th N.I., to be qrmr. 11th N.I., v. Hennessy, who exchanges. Dated Dec. 18.

BECKETT, Ens. J. R., 37th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Keyne, prom. Dated Dec. 16.

BENNETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 3, apptg. Lieut. Bennett to be interp. to 7th hussars, with effect from July 10 last.

BRANSON, Ens., to be lieut. 96th foot, without purch., v. Lambe, appd. a probationer for staff corps. Dated Oct. 21 last. (This cancels prom. of Ens. Scougall to this vacancy.)

BRIND.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 13 last, appg. Lieut. F. S. S. Brind to act as interp., in room of Capt. Morgan, with effect from Jan. 1 inclusive, there being no qualified officer available.

BROWNE, Ens., from 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 2nd N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 14th N.I., v. Cotton, removed to 26th N.I. Dated Dec. 22 last.

BRYDON, Lieut., 101st royal fus., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., v. Abbott, transf. Dated Dec. 24 last.

BURNE, Lieut. col., Bengal staff corps, is prom. to rank of col. by brevet from Dec. 30 last.

BURTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 3 last, directing Lieut. Burton, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 21st N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from 3rd idem.

BUTCHART.—Hazareebaugh station order confd., dated Dec. 4 last, appg. Lieut. J. Butchart, R.A., to offic. as station staff, as a temp. measure, there being no qualified officer available, in room of Capt. Wintle, 18th N.I., procg. with a detach. of his regt., on its march fr. Hazareebaugh.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. col., staff corps, recently returned fr. sick leave to Eur., is posted to Dinapore for gen. duty. Jan. 4.

CHICK, Ens., 76th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Alexander, admitted a prob. for the staff corps. Dated Nov. 28 last.

CLAPP.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Dec. 23, directing Asst. surg. A. J. Clapp, M.D., F. baty. 16th brig. R.A., to afford med. aid to detach. 5th N.I., in add. to his other duties, no qualified officer being available.

CLARE, Lieut., qrmr. 16th N.I., to offic. as adj., v. Clarke, on furl. Dated Dec. 29 last.

CLARKE, Lieut. E. L., 103rd foot, name to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depots, published in G.O. Aug. 10 last.

His services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

CLARKE, Capt., 104th foot, to be major, v. Harris, prom.; dated Nov. 28.

CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut. and qrmr., to be adjt. 29th N.I., v. Chatterton, who resigns his app.; dated Dec. 30.

COCHRANE.—Local rank has been assigned to the underment. officer:—Cochrane, Capt., 1st batt. 8th foot, to be major, from Aug. 2 last.

COTTON, Lieut., 21st hussars, a probationer for the staff corps, from 2nd wing subalt. 14th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 26th N.I., v. Crookshank; dated Dec. 18. [Wheeler; dated Dec. 30.]

DICKSON, Lieut., 18th Bengal cav., 2nd, to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Drummond, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in comd. 12th Bengal cav., v. Yorke, on furl.; dated Dec. 22.

FERRIS, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 7th Bengal cav., v. Creak, on furl.; dated Dec. 22. [dated Nov. 27.]

FRASER, Cornet, 18th hussars, to be lieut., without purch., v. Brown, dec.; dated Nov. 27.

GARDNER, Lieut., 2nd batt. 12th foot, name to be expunged from the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot, pub. in G.O. of Aug. 10.

GOLDSMID, Ens., 104th foot, to be lieut., v. Richardson, prom. Nov. 28.

GOOCH, Cornet, 4th hussars, to be lieut. by purch., v. Soames, prom. Dated Dec. 14. [Dated Dec. 14.]

GORDON, Ensign, 79th foot, to be lieut. by purch., v. Brebner, who ret. GOSSELIN, Ens. G. G., 76th foot, to be lieut. without purch., v. Chick, prom. Dated Nov. 28.

HALLETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 7, directing Lieut. Hallett, staff corps, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt. 1st N.I., v. Adkins, who vacates on prom. Dated Dec. 29.

HAMILTON, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt. and offic. adjt. 4th Bengal cav., to be adjt., v. Jarrett, who vacates on prom. Dated Dec. 22.

HAMILTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 1, app. Major Hamilton, wing officer 28th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, with effect from Jan. 3, in room of Smith, on leave.

HARRIS, Major, 104th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Birch, perm. to retire on the pension of his rank. Dated Nov. 28.

HENNESSY, Lieut., from qrmr. 11th N.I., to be qrmr. 10th N.I., v. Becher, who exch. Dated Dec. 19.

HILLS, Lieut., adjt. 28th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, in room of Major Hamilton. Dated Jan. 3.

HODGSON, Major, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., v. Bagot, on furl. Dated Dec. 22.

HOWEY, Capt., late 42nd N.I., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 19th Bengal cav., v. Upperton. Dated Dec. 22. [last, is cancelled.]

HUGHES.—The prom. of Ens. Hughes, 1st batln. 2nd foot, dated Sept. 14.

KENNEDY, Cornet, 18th hussars, to be lieut., without purch., v. Fraser. Dated Nov. 27. [Dated Oct. 24 last.]

LEFROY, Lieut., 45th foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Tennant, who retires.

LEWES, Capt., staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to 5th N.I. for duty. Dated Jan. 4.

LOCH, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt. 19th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Welchman, on furl. Dated Dec. 22 last.

MACCALL, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt. 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., v. McNeale. Dated Nov. 29 last.

MCNEALE, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt. 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., v. Lindsay, on furl. Dated Dec. 29.



MACPHERSON, Lieut. col., v.c., staff corps, comdt. 2nd Goorkha regt., on leave in Cashmere, to proc. thence to Deyrah on special duty. This order to have effect from June 1 last.

MALLANDAINE, Ens. J. J., 105th foot, to be lieut., v. Bingham, a probationer for staff corps. Dated Sept. 7 last.

MANNING, Lieut. col., S.C., to offic. as comdt. 25th N.I., v. Fraser, on furl. Dated Dec. 29. [in G.O. of Oct. 30, is canc. Dated Dec. 22.]

MARTIN.—The appt. of Capt. Martin, wing officer, 18th N.I., as published MILLARD, Lieut., 16th lancers, to be capt., without purch., v. Bagenal, dec. Dated Nov. 26.

MILLER.—Futtegurh station order confd., dated Oct. 31, apptg. Capt. Miller, 41st foot, to be station staff, in room of Lieut. Pakenham, 101st foot, proceeding with his regt. [of Major Tytler, v.c. Dated Dec. 15.]

NATION, Lieut. col., S.C., to offic. as comdt., 4th Goorkha regt., dur. furl. NEWTON, Capt., to be major, 2nd batt. 12th foot, from Nov. 3.

PHILLIPS, Capt., S.C., from 1st wing subalt., 8th N.I., to be station staff officer at Jhansi, v. Case, who resigns the appt., dated Dec. 30.

POND.—Sealkote station order confd., dated Jan. 2, apptg. Major Pond, Bengal S.C., to offic. as brig. major, till arrival of Capt. Hon. J. D. Drummond, with effect from May 13 last.

REID, Lieut., gen. list, inf., to be 2nd wing subalt., 43rd N.I., v. O'Callaghan, transf. to 36th N.I. Dated Dec. 22. [prom. Dated Nov. 26.]

REID, Cornet H. A., 16th lancers, to be lieut., without purch., v. Millard, REYNE, Lieut., 37th foot, to be capt., without purch., v. Dobson, dec. Dated Dec. 16. [a probat. for S.C. Dated Dec. 2.]

RHENIUS, Ens., 76th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Anstin, admitted RICHARDSON, Lieut., 104th foot, to be capt., v. Showers, prom. Dated Nov. 28 last.

ROBERTSON, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., 31st N.I., to be 2nd squad. subalt., 7th Bengal cav., v. Harding, rejoined 19th hussars. Dated Dec. 22 last.

ROGERS, Lieut., R.A., to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., of 4th Goorkha regt., v. Rowcroft. Dated Dec. 22 last.

ROSS, Capt., officg. 3rd squad. officer, to be 3rd squad. officer 16th Bengal cav., v. Webber, who vacates on exceeding 24 mo. leave. Dated Dec. 22 last.

SCOUALL, Ens. H., to be lieut., by purch., 96th foot. v. Stevens, who retires; dated Oct. 30 last. (Cancels the prom. of Ens. Branson to this vacancy.) [last.]

SHOWERS, Lieut., 104th foot, to be capt., v. Clark, prom. Dated Nov. 28

SIMPSON.—Rohilkund dist. order confd., dated Dec. 9 last, directing Capt. Simpson, 2nd squad. officer, 4th Bengal cav., to offic. as dep. asst. qmr. gen. in add. to his other duties, as a very special case, with effect from 10th idem, in room of Sadler, on leave. [Dated Dec. 30 last.]

SKENE, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. 8th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Phillips.

SMITH, Lieut., qmr. 5th inf., to offic. as adj. 3rd inf., Punjab frontier force, during abs., on m.c., of Lieut. Mackinnon. [Dated Dec. 14 last.]

SOAMES, Lieut., 4th hussars, to be capt., by purch., v. Jones, who retires.

STEBELIN, Lieut., 1st wing subalt., to be qmr., 33rd N.I. Dated Dec. 22.

STEVENS.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Nov. 30, directing Lieut. T. P. Stevens, doing duty at Allahabad, to do duty at Cawnpore.

TAYLOR, Major, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in command 13th N.I., v. Moseley, on furlough. Dated Dec. 22. To do gen. duty at Benares, having recently returned from furlough.

THOMPSON, Major, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, 22nd N.I., v. Stafford, on furlough. Dated Dec. 29.

THOMPSON, Lieut. col., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in command 28th N.I., v. Smith, on furlough. Dated Dec. 29.

THOMPSON.—That portion of G.O., of Dec. 24, granting sick leave to Capt. J. Thompson, 13th N.I., is canc. [Baker. Dated Dec. 2.]

TOTTENHAM, Capt., 1st wing subalt. 38th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. UPPERTON, Capt., 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in command 19th Bengal cav., v. Melville, on furl. Dated Dec. 22.

WALLACE.—Allahabad order confd., dated Dec. 3, directing Capt. N. H. Wallace, 101st foot, to do duty with the detachment of that corps, proceeding to England by the Cape route, is confd.

WHEELER, Capt., 18th Bengal cav., 1st squad. subalt., to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Barton, who resigns. Dated Dec. 30.

WYLLIE, Ens., 105th foot, to be lieut., v. Churchill. Dated Oct. 5.

## HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 16.)

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts:—

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieut. J. A. Kelso, officg. subaltern, to offic. as comdt., during the abs. on furl. to Eur. of Capt. Henchy, or until further orders.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieut. E. F. Kambier, subalt., No. 4 battery, to offic. as comdt., during abs. on furl. to Eur. of Major Biden, or until further orders.

3rd Cavalry.

Lieut. H. S. Stewart, squad. subalt. (on leave to Eur.), to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, app. 2nd in comd. of the corps.

Capt. T. H. Way, Madras staff corps, wing subalt., 4th inf., and offic. as squad. subalt. and adjt., 3rd cav., to be squad. subalt., v. Lieut. Stewart.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed: Dated Jan. 4.—Confirming the regtl. order issued to the 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, dated Dec. 28 last, directing Major E. Hill, 2nd in comd. to offic. as comdt.; Capt. H. C. Onslow, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in comd.; and Lieut. E. Otley, squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., until the arrival of Capt. A. A. Johnson, appd. comdt., of the corps, or until further orders.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. Raymond Hervey de Montmorency, Jan. 4, 1869.

Lieut. Arthur Battye, and Lieut. Thomas Dayrell, Jan. 6, 1869.

## MEDICAL.

BACKHOUSE.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Aug. 3 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. C. Backhouse, doing duty at the Fort of Mooltan, to proc. to Meean Meer for duty with 85th foot.

COOKSON, Asst. surg., 22nd N.I., to med. ch. of Gwalior agency and Scindian dispensary, in add. to his other duties, and so long as his regt. remains at Gwalior, with effect from Nov. 17 last, v. Cameron.

FEARON.—The C. in C. in India has accepted the resignation of the service of Asst. surg. G. Fearon, of 58th regt., subject to approval of her Majesty. Dated Dec. 29.

FERGUSON.—Dugshaie station order confd., dated Dec. 20, directing Asst. surg. J. Ferguson, 1st batt. 3rd foot, to assume med. ch. of garrison prison and station, in room of Thomson, m.d., 90th foot.

HOMAN, Surg. major, is app. to med. ch. of 8th N.I., in room of Tresidder, proc. to Europe on m.c.

MCLEAN.—Nowgong station order confd., dated Oct. 30 last, directing Asst. surg. J. M. McLean, m.d., 2nd batt. 12th foot, to assume med. ch. of right wing 40th N.I., with effect from Sept. 1 last, no qualified officer being available.

O'REILLY.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Dec. 30, directing Staff Asst. surg. J. O'Reilly, m.b., to afford med. aid to a detach. 79th highlanders, marching from Roorkee to Delhi, from which station he will return to Meerut and rejoin the royal art.

REED.—The servs. of Surg. A. K. Reed, officg. in med. charge of 7th N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal as a temp. arrangement.

REED.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Dec. 28, directing Asst. surg. B. Reed, 2nd batln. 12th foot, to proc. in med. charge of a detachment 1st batln. 7th foot, en route to Saugor.

RINGER.—Nowgong station order confd., dated Dec. 25, directing Surg. T. Ringer, 7th Bengal cav., to relieve Asst. surg. J. M. McLean, m.d., 2nd batln. 12th foot, of med. charge of right wing 40th N.I., in add. to his other duties.

WEBB, Surg. major, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is appd. to med. charge of 28th N.I. at Peshawur. Jan. 4.

WRIGHT.—Jhansi station order confd., dated Dec. 17, directing Surg. T. Wright, 93rd highlanders, to assume med. charge of staff and Lock Hospital, in add. to his other duties, in room of Surg. major J. N. Tresidder, proc. to Calcutta, in anticipation of leave on m.c.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## STAFF—INSPECTIONS.

No. 388.—The C. in C. finds it necessary to inform general officers commanding divisions that when they proceed on tours of inspection, or other out-station duties within their commands, the proper staff officers to accompany them are the assistant adjutant-general and the assistant quartermaster-general.

The brigade majors at divisional head-quarters should not accompany general officers on such occasions. They should remain at the station to which they are attached.

This rule does not apply to district (viz., Eastern frontier, Gwalior, Saugor, and Rohilkund districts) commands, where there are no assistant adjutant-generals. In such a command the brigadier-general will be accompanied by his brigade major and officer of the quartermaster-general's department; and, during such temporary absence of the brigade major, an officer should be appointed to act as station staff.

## MUSKETRY—STAFF—SECONDING.

No. 392.—The following letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 369, dated Oct. 28 last, is published:—

I have to inform you that it has been decided, on the recommendation of H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C., that a captain of a line regiment serving in India, which, having been seconded on being appointed a district inspector of musketry returns to his regiment on completion of his tour of service, is to be borne as a supernumerary in his rank, and his Indian pay and allowances admitted as a charge on Indian revenues.

It is to be understood that an officer so situated will be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy.

## SERVICE FOR PENSION—INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

No. 51.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 433, dated Dec. 8 last, is published:—

India-office, London, Dec. 8, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your letter, dated Oct. 24 last, No. 413, submitting the question whether service for the extra pension of £350 in the case of inspectors general of hospitals, or £250 in that of deputy inspectors general, should commence from the date of the officer's appointment to that grade, or from the date of his taking up the duties of the appointment.

With the view of rendering the periods regulating the tenure of office and the claim to extra pension identical, you recommend that the service should be held as commencing from the date of appointment if the officer be in India, or, if otherwise, from the date of his arrival in India; and that the full consolidated pay of the appointment should commence, for an inspector general, from the date of his entering the presidency, if he be not already within it, and for a deputy inspector general from the date of his entering the circle.

Her Majesty's Government approve of these recommendations being adopted as a general rule; but it is not their intention thereby to alter the decision laid down in my despatch, dated May 24, 1867, No. 144, which limited the tenure of office, in the case of an inspector or deputy

inspector general who has been officiating as such on full pay prior to his permanent appointment, to five years from the date of the commencement of such officiating service. In this case the five years qualifying for extra pension should commence at the same time.—I have, &c.,  
(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

#### PAY OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Fort William, Jan. 6.—No. 11.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 410, dated Nov. 10 last, is published for general information:—

Military—No. 410.

India-office, London, Nov. 30, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—Para. 1. Having forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your Excellency's military letter No. 291 of August 4 last, in which you recommend that the naval brigade forming part of the Abyssinian expeditionary force should be allowed the same pay as was issued to the naval brigade serving in Bengal in 1857-58, I have been informed in reply that their lordships have been pleased to approve of this proposal, and have ordered the officers who served in the said brigade to be granted such amounts as will make their whole pay and allowances (including their English naval pay) equal to those of officers of the corresponding grades in the foot artillery when serving in India, as shown at page 322 of the regulations for European officers in India:—

2. Their lordships have also ordered the men of the naval brigade to be paid according to the following scale, viz.:—Petty officers, 1s. 3d. a-day; sergeants, royal marines, 1s. 3d. a-day; corporals, 1s. 3d. a-day; leading seamen, 1s. a-day; lance corporals, royal marines, 1s. a-day; able seamen, 9d. a-day; ordinaries, 9d. a-day; privates, royal marines, 9d. a-day; and boys, 6d. a-day.

3. Their lordships have also acceded to the recommendation of Lord Napier of Magdala, that the seamen of the brigade should be allowed an extra 2d. a-day in addition to the foregoing rates.

4. They have requested that no payments be made to the naval brigade in accordance with this scale by your Government, as they consider it would be more expedient that all payments should be made by the accountant-general of the navy.

5. You will communicate a copy of this despatch to the Government of Bombay.—I have, &c.,  
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

#### MEDAL FOR ABYSSINIAN SERVICES.

Jan. 7.—No. 9.—H.E. the Governor-general in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 420, dated Dec. 4 last:—

"Para. 1. I have much pleasure in acquainting your Excellency that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a medal be granted to all her Majesty's British and Indian forces, naval and military, who took part in the operations in Abyssinia, which resulted in the capture of Magdala."

The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and H.E. the C. in C. in India, are requested to adopt early measures for furnishing the rolls of the officers and soldiers of corps who are entitled to the medal now authorised by her Majesty.

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, Jan. 1.—With reference to the Mutiny Act of 1868 and to G.O.C.C. dated Dec. 16, 1868, the following Horse Guards G.O. is re-published for general information and guidance:—

Horse Guards General Order No. 63 (Mutiny Act and Articles of War).

The following supplementary Article of War (rendered necessary by an omission in the 106th Article appended to the Mutiny Act for the present year), having received the Queen's approval and signature, is promulgated for general information and guidance, viz.:—

"A general court martial convened in any part of our dominions other than those mentioned in the 106th of our Articles of War, shall consist of not less than nine commissioned officers, each of whom shall have held a commission from us for three years before the assembly of the Court."

#### THE CURRENCY COMMISSIONERS.

Jan. 5.—No. 118.—Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council, having had under consideration the position of the assistant commissioners in the Paper Currency Department, observes that while three [Mr. R. A. Stern-dale, assistant to the deputy commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore, Mr. W. Wells, ditto, Kurrachee, and Mr. G. W. Cline, LL.D., ditto, Nag-pore.] of these officers are, the undermentioned four have not yet been included in the classified grades of the financial department, viz.:—

	Salary. Rs.
Mr. A. R. Gordon, assistant to the commissioner of the department of issue of paper currency, Bombay ...	1,000
Mr. L. Berkeley, assistant commissioner of paper currency, in charge of the exchange department, Calcutta ...	1,000
Mr. F. Greenway, assistant commissioner of the department of issue of paper currency, Calcutta ...	600 to 800
Mr. H. Cowie, assistant to the deputy commissioner of paper currency, Allahabad ...	400 to 600

2. With a view to remove this inconsistency, to improve the prospects of the officers concerned, and to secure a larger field for selection for vacancies in the currency department, H.E. in Council is pleased to direct that the four officers last mentioned shall be graded in the classes of the financial department, the salaries of which correspond with their present salaries, viz., Messrs. Gordon and Berkeley in the 3rd class, Mr. Greenway in the 4th class, and Mr. Cowie in the 5th class.

#### COMMUTATION OF LEAVE, C.S.

Fort William, Jan. 4.—No. 47.—Read: An endorsement of the home department, No. 4768, dated Dec. 12, 1868, forwarding for consideration a copy of papers on the subject of the commutation into furlough of a portion of the sick leave taken by Mr. Tucker, of the civil service, and referring the question raised in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of Bengal.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council observes that it was not intended by the new rules that period of service, which formerly counted as residence under old rules, should now be deducted from the completed residence of any officer, except in the case of one year's leave on sick certificate taken under old rules. In this latter case, a compensation or equivalent was sanctioned by the new rules, in the shape of a reduction of the period of residence by one year. All other leave, which has under old rules been actually credited as residence, will still remain so credited; as, for instance, sick leave under the rules of May, 1843, within Indian limits (comprising certain degrees of longitude and latitude). On this point the home department is referred to the financial resolution No. 3,477, dated Nov. 5, which, indeed, relates only to qualification for furlough, but may, *a fortiori*, be considered as applying to qualification for pension, since what is actual service for furlough must be held to be "residence" for pension. Rule 16 will, however, be strictly construed as regards leave granted after July 1, 1868.

#### ALTERATION OF POSTAL RATES.

No. 163.—Under the provisions of Section 20 of the "Indian Post-office Act, 1866," the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the limits of weight prescribed by Section 8 of the said Act for the several rates of letter postage shall be doubled, in respect of letters posted on or after April 1, 1869.

The scale prescribed in Section 8 of the Post-office Act, and the scale to be substituted for it under this order, are given below:—

Scale prescribed in Section 8 of the Indian Post-office Act, 1866.

On every letter not exceeding a quarter of a tola in weight, 6 pie.

On every letter exceeding a quarter of a tola, and not exceeding half a tola in weight, 1 anna.

On every letter exceeding half a tola, and not exceeding one tola in weight, 2 annas.

And for every half tola in weight above one tola, one additional anna; and every fraction of half a tola above one tola shall be charged as one additional half tola.

Scale now prescribed in respect of Letters posted on or after April 1, 1869.

On every letter not exceeding half a tola in weight, 6 pie.

On every letter exceeding half a tola, and not exceeding one tola in weight, 1 anna.

And for every tola in weight above one tola, one additional anna; and every fraction of a tola above one tola shall be charged as one additional tola.

#### CIVIL SERVANTS JOINING APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 7.—No. 160.—Read again the undermentioned orders relative to the date on which an officer may join or rejoin his appointment during a recess or holiday:—

Financial Resolution No. 49, dated March 26, 1862.

Financial Order No. 700, dated June 30, 1868.

Read—

A letter from the Dep. acct. gen., N.W.P., No. 6,054, dated Nov. 24 last, inquiring whether a covenanted civil servant on returning from leave and rejoining his station on the afternoon of the day on which his leave expired, and not resuming charge of his duties till the forenoon of the day following, has not exceeded his leave by one day, and thereby forfeited his salary for that day under the rules.

Resolution.—In modification of previous orders on the subject, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that, when an officer's leave or time for joining an appointment to which no substitute or acting officer has been appointed, expires on a holiday, or on any day which falls within a recess or a holiday of more than one day's duration, and he takes charge of his duties on the forenoon of the first working day following such recess or holiday, he shall be treated in regard to his allowances as if he had taken charge on the day on which his leave expired.

#### TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

No. 212.—The following letter to the address of the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab is published for general information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3,151, Nov. 20, 1868, recommending the introduction, into the Punjab, of a rule that the travelling allowance granted to public officers for temporarily leaving their head quarters on duty shall be given whenever they proceed to a distance of more than five miles from head quarters, instead of ten miles as hitherto, and in reply to state that the recommendation is sanctioned."

FENCING SCHOOLS.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has sanctioned the following scale of fencing materials as the annual supply admissible to a regiment of European cavalry in India:—Lances, practice, 2; lance foils, 4; sticks with baskets, 10; gloves, fencing (right hand), 6; masks, wire face, 4; masks, for head, 6; fencing foils, 18; spare blades, 80; fencing jackets, 8.

WARRANT GRADES.—PUBLIC WORKS.—The following promotions are made in the warrant grades of the Public Works Department, with effect from Sept. 3 last, consequent on the death of Capt. E. J. Smith, deputy commissary:—To be Deputy Commissary: Hon. Lieut. Smallman, assistant commissary. To be Assistant Commissary: Hon. Ens. D. Oliver, deputy assistant commissary. To be Deputy Assistant Commissary: Cond. M. Cunningham. To be Sub-Conductor: Surg. J. Keane, Bengal.

**POSTINGS.—RIFLE BRIGADE.**—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers of the rifle brigade having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their respective regiments specified:—Lieut. col. Fyers, c.b., 3rd battalion; Major Stephens, 2nd battalion. Colonel Glyn, c.b., has been removed to the 2nd battalion.

**PASSAGES TO FAMILIES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the families of non-commissioned officers serving on the staff who are provided on account of ill-health with passage in contract steamers and vessels, being messes on board at the public expense, as is the case when families accompany non-commissioned officers proceeding on duty.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The following civil furloughs were granted in Jan. on m.c., under the new rules:—Major Beynon, political agent at Jeypore, has one month's leave, from Feb. 15; Mr. R. A. Sterndale, assistant to the deputy commissioner of the paper currency, Lahore circle, departed from Bombay, on leave to England, Dec. 20; Mr. G. R. Elmslie, one year, three months, and twelve days, from date of embarkation.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned gentleman, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival in India on Dec. 31:—Mr. Whitmore. Mr. Mirfield, officiating solicitor to Government, reported his return from leave Dec. 23. Mr. Cockburn, judge of Sylhet, having returned to India Jan. 6, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled; Mr. Cockburn is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Sylhet.

**CIVIL LEAVES.**—The following leaves of absence to civilians were granted in January last:—Six months' leave of absence on m.c. is granted to Mr. T. L. Crawley, extra assistant commissioner, Sumbulpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of it; Mr. T. A. Farrell, accountant, Hill Roads division, is allowed two months' privilege leave from Jan. 1; three months' privilege leave is granted to Lieut. col. I. B. Denny, deputy commissioner, Seonice, from March 20 next; Mr. A. L. Home, assistant conservator of forests, Lower Chenab, is allowed three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**UNATTACHED LIST.**—Soldiers on the unattached list, borne on the rolls of regiments returning to England, who may be desirous of continuing in their staff situations, must volunteer into other corps of the same arm remaining in India, but will receive no bounty. They will retain their rank on the unattached list, and be borne as supernumeraries in the returns of their new regiments in the rank which they held in their former corps when transferred to the unattached list. When remanded to new regiments, provided it is not owing to misconduct, they will join them in the rank in which they are borne on the regimental returns, and will remain supernumerary of that rank until absorbed.

**SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The undermentioned medical subordinates, having passed the prescribed examination on the 7th ult., are reported qualified for advancement to the grade of apothecary:—Hospital stewards Macdonald, A brigade, R.H.A.; Mayes, 1st battalion 3rd foot; and Lisbey, 20th hussars. The undermentioned admitted into the subordinate medical department by G.O.C.C. of the 12th ult., are posted for duty to the stations marked opposite their names:—Hospital apprentices Hughes, to Allahabad; and Butcher, to Benares. Patrick McKay, reported to have passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the subordinate medical department, as an hospital apprentice, with effect from April 30 last.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence (under the last new rules):—Capt. Ormsby, 2nd dragoon guards, to remain in England, from Feb. 1 to Aug. 3, on private affairs, in ext.; Capt. Benyon, 4th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, on m.c.; Col. and Lieut. col. Fraser, c.b., v.c., 11th hussars, in extension, from Oct. 15, 1868, to April 15, 1869, on urgent private affairs; Capt. Hill, 1st foot, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation at Bombay, doing duty with troops on the voyage; Lieut. Mitford, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation at Bombay, doing duty with troops on the voyage; Lieut. Townsend (assistant instructor of musketry), 26th foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs; Capt. Girardot, 106th foot, to Calcutta, from Dec. 20, 1868, to Jan. 19, 1869, on m.c.; Lieut. col. Bagot (commandant 38th N.I.), staff corps, to Calcutta, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 23, in extension; Lieut. col. Wedderburn (doing duty at Umballa), from June 24 to July 12; Capt. Horne (deputy judge advocate-general, Allahabad division), to Bombay, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe; Lieut. col. MacGregor, late 4th European L.C. (doing duty at Lucknow), to Calcutta, for one month, from Jan. 1, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs; Asst. surg. Colles, M.D., medical department, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs; Capt. Chaine, 4th hussars, to England, for three months, from date of embarkation, on very urgent private affairs; Col. Dickson, 16th lanciers, to England, for fifteen months, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs; Paymaster Fielden, 18th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, on m.c.; Lieut. col. Leslie, R.A. (5th brigade), to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs; Capt. Milman, R.A. (23rd brigade), to England, on private affairs, from Nov. 7, 1868, to Feb. 7, 1870, doing duty with troops on the voyage; 2nd Capt. Cockburn, R.A. (6th brigade), to Calcutta, from Dec. 10, 1868, to Jan. 10, 1869, on m.c.; 2nd Capt. Dyce (instructor of gunnery 25th brigade), R.A., to remain at Agra, from Dec. 3, 1868, to Jan. 3, 1869, on m.c.; Lieut. Downes, R.A., to Almorah, from July 21, to July 24, on m.c.; Lieut. Carr, 10th foot, to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation, m.c.; Lieut. col. Stewart, 21st foot, to remain in England, from Jan. 1 to June 30, on private affairs, in extension; Lieut. Aldridge, 95th foot, to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, from Feb. 6 to May 5, in extension; Lieut. MacTier, staff corps (adjt. 33rd N.I.), to

Bombay, from Feb. 5 to March 6, preparatory to applying for furlough; Lieut. Mackinnon, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt. 3rd inf., Punjab frontier force, is allowed furlough to Europe, m.c., for two years; Capt. Hawkins, 2nd in command, 4th Punjab cav., is granted leave from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe on m.c.; Surg. Farrell, 2nd Punjab cav., is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from Jan. 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe; Lieut. Mackinnon, adjt. 3rd Punjab inf., is granted leave for thirty days, from Feb. 1, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on m.c.; Lieut. col. Jones, 3rd Punjab cav., is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from Feb. 15, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, for the purpose of visiting Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe; Capt. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Moorsheadabad, is allowed leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough; Capt. Clarke, deputy commissioner of Seebaugor, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough; Capt. Reddie, Master Attendant, Calcutta, is allowed one year's furlough.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

**ARBITHNOTT**, Hon. D., the leave for 2 years granted to him in the *Gazette* of Dec. 29, 1868, to be considered as having been granted under sec. 8, clause A, of the civ. serv. absentee rules of 1868.

**BROCK**, S., his appt. to be contr. of public works accts., notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 10, 1868, is cancl., and he will continue to act as contr. of public works accts. during the employment on other duty of Lieut. col. O'Connell, R.E.

**BROWN**, M., to be an hon. mag. in the Cherkul Taluk, of the dist. of Malabar, with powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class. Jan. 12.

**COMYS**, W. H., acting joint mag. of the Kistna dist., is empow. to hear and disp. of appeals from the convictions of the sub. mag. of 1st and 2nd class within the sub. div., as well as from those within the prin. div., while he continues in charge of the dist. Jan. 12.

**DAVIES**, J. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevely. Jan. 12.

**DIXIE**, F., tahsildar of Tindivanam, in the dist. of South Arcot, to be sub. reg. of assurances of Tindivanam. Jan. 12.

**HARINGTON**, W. S., exec. eng. of 2nd grade and acting under sec. to Govt. in public works dept., is transf. to the Tinnevely dist. Jan. 12.

**INNES**, Hon. L. C., judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, ret. to the presy. on Jan. 3, and resumed his seat on the bench on Jan. 4.

**LINDSAY**, Capt., exec. engr. of 3rd grade, to act as dep. consulting engr. for railways, dur. the employ of Lieut. col. Prendergast on other duty.

**LYS**, Capt. A. M., acting jun. asst. to the coll. and mag., and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, is invested with the powers of a mag., and empowered to hear and dispose of appeals fr. the convictions of the subord. mags. of 1st and 2nd class within his div. Jan. 12.

**MARJORIBANKS**, J. A., dep. coll. gen. duty, North Arcot, to act as dep. coll. in charge of the treasury in that dist. Jan. 12.

**MOBERLY**, Lieut. col., supt. engr. of 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be supt. engr. of 2nd class, 1st grade. Jan. 12. [posted to Tanjore dist. Jan. 12.]

**MONTGOMERIE**, Capt. P., R.E., to act as exec. engr., v. Lindsay, and to be PRITCHARD, T., dep. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class. Jan. 12.

**SEWELL**, H., to offic. as principal asst. to coll. and mag., and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam. Jan. 12.

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 12.*—The Governor in Council directs the publication of the subjoined statement of officers of the Madras Civil Service absent on furlough, with the dates on which the furlough expires, under the new rules, for the quarter ending Sept. 30 last:—E. G. R. Fane, Dec. 18, 1868; W. S. Nisbett, Jan. 31, 1869; E. C. G. Thomas, March 28, 1869; R. W. Barlow, April 13, 1869; C. G. Plumer, April 13, 1869; R. J. Melville, April 13, 1869; C. G. Master, April 14, 1869; J. W. Reid, April 29, 1869; R. Rice, Aug. 19, 1869; F. C. Carr, Sept. 6, 1869; R. Davidson, Dec. 11, 1869; F. M. Kindersley, July 6, 1870; C. R. Pelly, Aug. 27, 1870; H. D. Cook, Sept. 17, 1870.

### MILITARY.

**CADELL**, Col., of the royal (Madras) art., comy. of ordnance, Fort St. George, to be a member of the Bonus Compensation Committee, dur. abs. of Lt. col. Stewart, actg. dep. insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines.

**MICHAEL**, Major, staff corps, supt. of family payments and pensions, to offic. as dep. sec. to Govt. military dept., during absence on leave to Europe of Lieut. col. Elliot. [regt.]

**NATION**, Lieut. col., staff corps, is apptd. to offic. as comdt., 4th Goorkha

**NEILD**, Major, staff corps, to offic. as supt. of family payments and pensions, during employ. of Major Michael on other duty.

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. col. G. H. Saxton, Madras staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Jan. 11, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Lieut. col. W. S. Simpson, Madras staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Jan. 11, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632, Aug. 4, 1861, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval.

### MEDICAL.

**FRY**, Asst. surg., to be residency surg. in Travancore.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Capt. T. O. Underwood, staff corps, 3rd squadron officer, 4th cavalry Punjab Frontier force, arrived at Bombay on Dec. 31.

**FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. col. C. O. Lukin, of the infantry, on furlough for 2 years, under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. A. Sage, of the staff corps, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1838, and to embark from Madras.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

AYERST, G., delivered over ch. of the office and estab. of the court of small causes at Ahmedabad to Rao Bahadur Gopalrow on Jan. 16.  
BOVEY, A. W. C., supernum. asst. to coll. of Poona, is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class in Poona dist. Jan. 21.  
CANDY, E. T., rec. ch. of the office of 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona from Jardine on Jan. 2.  
CHADWICK, Lieut., R.E., is app. asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D. Jan. 21.  
CHALK, F., has been admitted as a vakel of the high court of judicature at Bombay. Jan. 21.  
DRUITT, G., supernum. asst. to coll. of Poona, is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class in Poona dist. Jan. 21.  
HAIG, Capt., in ch. Kattywar party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class in Ahmedabad dist. Jan. 21.  
LUCAS, G., received ch. of duties of unconv. asst. resident in the Persian Gulf from J. C. Edwards on Dec. 31.  
LUSHINGTON, J. L., Madras C.S., acct. gen., Bombay, has been perm. by H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India to return to his duty by the steamer which left Marseilles on Dec. 20.  
PARR, Major, S.C., is app. to act as 3rd polit. asst. in Kattywar during abs. of Watson on furl. Major Parr resu. ch. of his duties as 1st asst. polit. agent in Kattywar on Jan. 7.  
ROBERTSON, F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. dept., servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. of India. Jan. 21.  
SPRING, H. S., supernum. asst. settlement officer, Indus Right Bank Survey, left Kotree on Nov. 10 last to join his appt. in Berar Revenue Survey. Jan. 21.  
TRENN, S., 1st class insp. Poona city police, having passed the prescribed examination, is confd. in that appt. Jan. 21.  
TURNER, Lieut., is appd. asst. engr., 2nd grade, in P.W. dept. Jan. 21.  
WALKER, J. W., has been appd. supernum. asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad. Jan. 21. [at Ahmednuggur. Jan. 21.]  
WARDEN, J. L., barrister-at-law, to be judge of the court of small causes  
WINTER, H. E., supernum. asst. to coll. of Sattara, is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class in Sattara dist. Jan. 21.

### MILITARY.

BERTHON, Lieut., staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. from Jan. 4, 1869, subject to H.M.'s approval.  
COOPER, Major, 13th N.I., was appd. to offic. as 2nd in command, with effect from Dec. 27, in succession to Macgowan, on m.c.  
CONNELL, Hon. Ens. D., dep. asst. comy., to be asst. comy., fr. Dec. 11.  
FLETCHER, Capt., R.A., was directed, Jan. 4, to perform the duties of station staff officer at Kurrachee, dur. abs. of asst. adj. gen. on duty.  
FORTEATH, Capt., 12th N.I., was appd. to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. Fulton, on m.c.  
GAYER, Capt., 13th N.I., was appd. to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Cooper, appd. in command.  
HARRISON, Ens., 49th regt., is admitted to staff corps on probation.  
HAZELGROVE.—The following promotion in the ordnance dept. is made to complete the estab.:—Hazelgrove, Hon. Ens. G. P., dep. asst. comy., from Dec. 11.  
UTTERSON, Capt., N.I., was directed, Dec. 30, to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his own duties, v. Miles, acting as cantonment mag., Aden.

### MEDICAL.

LONG, Asst. surg., is appd. to med. charge of field detachment 25th N.L.I., at Burda Chowky. [forthwith.]  
MILES, Staff surg., is appd. to med. charge of 82nd foot, and will join

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 15.—The C. in C. will proceed on a tour of inspection to Belgaum and the Southern Maratha Country on the 18th inst., and will be accompanied by the qrmr. gen. of the army and H.E.'s personal staff. All correspondence for the adj. gen. to be addressed as directed in G. O. C. of Nov. 6.

#### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—OVERLAND TRANSPORT.

With reference to G.O.C. No. 751, Sept. 1 last, it is notified for general information, that under instructions from the Secretary of State, the eighth voyage of the troopship which was to leave Bombay Feb. 28, 1869, has been dispensed with, and the last homeward troopship of the season 1868-69 will be that leaving Bombay on the 17th proximo.

#### DRESS.—INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Poona, Jan. 14.—Under the authority of Horse Guards G.O. No. 79 of 1868, as notified in circular by the C. in C. in India No. 113, Nov. 14 last, the C. in C. sanctions the adoption of the full dress by officers of infantry of the line as therein laid down.

The Queen having been pleased to approve of certain changes in the full dress of officers of infantry of the line, patterns have been duly sealed and deposited at the Horse Guards for general information and guidance. Horse Guards G.O. No. 79, Sept. 1 last.

The alterations are as follows:—

Tunic.—Skirt—behind plain, like the Royal Artillery.

Collar 1½ to 1½-inch high; field officers to have a tracing-braid in eyes, instead of bottom row of ½-inch lace.

Double square gold cord on shoulders.

Cuffs—pointed with ½-inch lace and tracing-braid for different ranks.

Dress Sash.—2½-inches wide; three stripes of ¼-inch gold, and two between of ¼-inch crimson silk; gold and crimson flat tassels.

Dress Trousers.—To have a stripe of gold and crimson lace down each outward seam, 1½-inch wide—crimson in centre ¼-inch wide.

Dress Sword Belt.—Gold, with crimson stripe in centre, of the same lace as on trousers, with carriages of similar lace ¼-inch wide.

The dress, sash, trousers, and sword belt are only to be worn at levees, balls, &c., and their provision is optional with officers; they can be obtained from respectable West-end tradesmen at the following prices:—

Dress gold and crimson sash	£4 10 0
Dress gold and crimson sword belt	2 10 0
Gold and crimson stripes for trousers	1 10 0

The present tunic can readily be altered to the new pattern at a trifling expense, and the new tunic costs somewhat less than that now in use; officers will, however, be permitted to wear out their tunics without alteration should they prefer to do so.

**EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE.**—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—(January) Lieut. L. F. Boileau, royal engineers; No. 1,263, Lance corporal Charles Holt, 1st foot; Gunner James Tate, 18th brigade R.A.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers are allowed furloughs to Europe for two years, on m.c., under the furlough regulations of 1868:—Lieut. col. Crichton, c.b., Madras staff corps, dep. commissioner Central Provinces. Capt. Gordon, cadre H.M.'s 6th Madras L.C., brig. major, Malabar and Canara. Lieut. Little, staff corps, comdnt. H.M.'s 25th regt. N.I., from Feb. 6. Lieut. col. Combe, staff corps, comdnt. H.M.'s 18th regt. N.I., from March 27 next. Major Gray, staff corps, examiner of commissariat accounts, from the beginning of March next. Capt. Clarke, staff corps, dep. asst. comsy. general, from the date of embarkation in March next. Lieut. Marshall, staff corps, from Feb. 1. Capt. H. Fulton (qrmr. 12th regt. N.I.), staff corps, 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. 2nd Capt. H. T. Vachell, R.H.A., 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Brev. major J. S. Hand, 82nd foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.—This officer is available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjutant general, Horse Guards. Lieut. col. F. Macgowan, 2nd in com. 13th regt. N.I., staff corps, 30 days from date of departure, prep. to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Asst. surg. S. Duckering, two years.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 9.

6th Foot.—Gent. Gadet E. H. Corse-Scott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. C. Wollaston, who ret.; Feb. 10.  
10th Foot.—Lieut. T. Scott to be capt., without purch., v. J. D. Power, dec.; Ens. E. B. Burnaby to be lieut., without purch., v. Scott; Dec. 23.  
12th Foot.—The surname of the ensign app. in the Gazette of Dec. 1 last is Hutton-Riddell, and not Hulton-Riddell, as then stated.  
21st Foot.—Ens. W. A. Yule to be lieut., by purch., v. F. J. Webber, who ret.; Gent. Cadet H. F. J. Callaghan, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. Yule; Feb. 10.  
25th Foot.—The prom. of Ens. Rathborne to bear date the 15th, not 14th Nov., 1868, as stated in the Gazette of Jan. 12.  
38th Foot.—Lieut. A. Stokes to be capt., without purch., v. W. H. Crawhall, dec.; Aug. 30, 1868.  
76th Foot.—Ens. A. V. Chick to be lieut., without purch., v. G. Alexander, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ens. G. Gosselin to be lieut., without purch., v. Chick, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Nov. 28, 1868. Ens. C. J. E. Rhenius to be lieut., without purch., v. E. Austin, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Dec. 2. Ens. F. W. Snell, from 15th foot, to be ens., v. Gosselin; Gent. Cadet H. R. D. Thomas, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Rhenius; Feb. 10.  
88th Foot.—Capt. and Brev. major J. W. Fry, from the 91st foot, to be capt., v. Sitwell, who exch.; Feb. 10.  
104th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. R. N. M'Pherson to be asst. surg., v. J. S. Steward, app. to the staff; Feb. 10.  
106th Foot.—The prom. of Ens. W. H. C. Wyllie to bear date 5th, not 3rd, October, as stated in the Gazette of Dec. 1 last.  
Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. J. S. Steward, from the 101th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. R. N. M'Pherson, app. to 104th foot; Feb. 10.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. T. M. Cameron, Madras inf., on Nov. 17, 1868: Major gen. Sir R. W. Honner, k.c.b., Bombay inf., on Nov. 8; and Major gen. Sir H. B. Edwards, k.c.b., k.c.s.i., Bengal inf., on Dec. 23.



To be Lieutenant-general.  
Major G. H. Dick, Bengal inf.; Nov. 18.  
To be Major-generals.  
Col. W. F. Nuthall, Bengal inf.; Nov. 9.  
Col. M. Galwey, C.B., Madras Inf.; Nov. 18.  
Col. A. Fytche, Bengal staff corps; Dec. 24.  
The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—  
To be Colonel.  
Lieut. col. H. R. Shelton, Bengal inf.; Feb. 10.  
To be Lieutenant-Colonels.  
Major J. A. Grant, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal staff corps; Major C. Bailey, Bengal staff corps; Major F. Tyrrell, Madras staff corps; Feb. 10.  
To be Inspector-General of Hospitals.  
Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals G. S. Cardew, Bengal estab.; Feb. 10.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BRIGGS—At Allahabad, wife of Lieut. col. J. P. Briggs, son. [son.  
BROWN—At the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, wife of W. Brown, [son.  
BURGESS—At Calcutta, Jan. 10, wife of W. W. Burgess, daughter.  
CAMPBELL—At Borkee, Jan. 6, wife of A. Campbell, still-born child.  
COOK—At Kaira, Jan. 14, wife of Dr. Cook, Civil Surgeon, son.  
DOBREE—At Waltham, Jan. 6, wife of Capt. Dobree, Deputy Assistant Quartermr. gen., daughter.  
D'ROZARIO—At Muscat, Jan. 4, wife of Gaspar d'Rozario, med. charge Muscat political agency, son. [son.  
GOSLIN—At Poona, Jan. 18, wife of Lieut. Goslin, Commissariat Dept., [son.  
HAYES—At Meean Meer, Jan. 9, wife of B. D. Hayes, daughter.  
LAVIE—At Bangalore, Jan. 13, wife of Capt. T. Lavie, son.  
MADGE—At Rampore Bauleah, Jan. 6, wife of W. C. Madge, Dep. Coll., son.  
PHELPS—At Aden, Jan. 7, wife of Capt. A. Phelps, son.  
PHILLIPS—At Howrah, Jan. 14, wife of R. P. Phillips, son.  
ROE—At Hyderabad, Sind, Jan. 21, wife of T. T. Roe, son.  
SAUNDERS—At Arrah, Jan. 13, wife of S. S. Saunders, P.W.D., daughter.  
TWEEDIE—At Allypurb, Jan. 14, wife of Capt. M. Tweedie, District Supt. of Police, Lucknow, daughter.  
WADE—At Hothuk, Punjab, Jan. 8, wife of W. E. Wade, son and heir.  
WEBSTER—At Madras, Jan. 15, wife of E. F. Webster, C.S., daughter.  
WHITING—At Bhundara, Central Provinces, Jan. 5, wife of J. Whiting, Asst. Engr., D.P.W., son.  
WILSON—At 72, Northern Circular Road, Jan. 12, wife of J. Wilson, of the General Assembly's Institution, daughter.  
WINCKLER—At Surat, Jan. 16, wife of Henry Winckler, son.  
WRIGHT—At Monghyr, Jan. 4, Mrs. William Wright, son.

### MARRIAGES.

BELLELLIS—MURRAY.—At Bombay, Jan. 18, Paul A. A. Bellellis, to Miss Mary J. T. J. Murray, daughter of the late William Murray.  
COGGAN—PRICE.—At Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, Jan. 11, H. A. Coggan, to Eva Madeline, daughter of the late G. T. Price, Calcutta Mint.  
HUNTER—WILSON.—At Madras, Dec. 19, by the Archdeacon, Captain A. S. Hunter, 14th Brigade R.A., to Philippa Meadows Wilson, widow of the late Captain J. D. Wilson, and eldest daughter of Major-general G. W. Bishop.  
PHAROAH—WATKIN.—At Black Town, Jan. 13, John B. Pharoah, to Alice Ann, widow of the late J. E. Watkins, and eldest daughter of Mr. P. D. Gager, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat.  
PIMLOW—LOWE.—At Mission Church, Calcutta, Jan. 19, William John Pimlow, to Emma Mary, daughter of John Faulconbridge, and widow of the late William H. Lowe, of Calcutta.  
RYLE—GOWLAND.—At Calcutta, Jan. 7, A. E. Ryle, of the E.I.R., Junaghpore, to Miss E. J. Gowland.  
SHAW—MORRIS.—At Bangalore, Jan. 9, William M. Shaw, to Louisa, daughter of the late S. B. Morris, of London.  
WALKER—SPRING.—At Buceia, Jan. 19, F. B. Walker, Exec. Engr., Kolarpore, to Kate, daughter of the late Edward Spring, Arara, Co. Kerry.

### DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—At Bombay, Jan. 21, Mary Ann, wife of Walter Abraham, Supt. Government Lithographic Press.  
ANDERSON—At Calcutta, Jan. 14, Capt. T. C. Anderson, Bengal S.C., son of the late John Anderson, Penang Civil Service, aged 36.  
BAXTER—At Mazagon, Jan. 13, Hormusjee Eduljee Baxter, aged 60.  
BROOKE—At Jeypore, Jan. 3, Emma Caroline, wife of Col. J. C. Brooke, Officiating Political Agent, Marwar, aged 36.  
CAMPBELL—Dec. 30, on board the steamer *Monjolia*, John Cardew, son of Capt. A. E. Campbell, Bengal S.C., aged 14 months.  
CHARLTON—At Egutpoora, Jan. 16, William Charlton, aged 24.  
CLINT—At Calcutta, Jan. 15, Raphael Clint, of London, aged 28.  
FENDALL—At Mozuffergurb, Jan. 7, Geoffrey, son of Maj. Fendall, D.C.  
FINCH—At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Jan. 12, Eliza, widow of the late Capt. Henry Finch, of the late E.I. Co.'s 13th Regt. N.I., aged 97.  
GRANT—At Bustee, Jan. 9, Maria Harriette, wife of G. Grant, P.W. Department, aged 32.  
KYTE—At Surat, Jan. 12, John A. W., son of Mr. S. A. Kyte, Police Inspector, B.B. and C.I. Railway, aged 11 months.  
McDERMOTT—At Calcutta, Jan. 13, Horace Alfred, child of Capt. A. McDermott, aged 15 months.  
OVERBURY—On his homeward passage from Calcutta, Nov. 4, Ernest W. Overbury, aged 23. [aged 26.  
TURNBULL—At Bustee, Jan. 7, Sidney Turnbull, of Sylhet, tea planter.  
TYDD—At Dacca, Jan. 3, Frances A. J. Tydd, aged 31.

## Home.

### THE NEW LINE REGIMENTS.

The following complaint appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Feb. 13:—

SIR,—The undersigned very earnestly solicit perusal of the enclosed documents, attested by us and by officers from no less than seven new line regiments, many of whom hold the rank of field officer. The principal points are as follows:—Under the amalgamation order of April 10, 1861, we were ostensibly offered free election for—first, the Indian staff corps; second, the old local service, with its advantages and seniority rights, guaranteed by statute; third, the new line regiments, i.e., the "general service." This freedom of election in 1861 was, however, merely nominal. Thus, clauses 72, 73, 84 of this order not only rigidly barred our entry to the said staff corps, but actually destroyed the local service just named. This latter service had, in fact, in 1861 been converted (in Bengal) into cadres or paper regiments, in which our guaranteed seniority, rights, and privileges, advantages, assured employ, regimental staff commands, command allowances, and bonus funds, &c., disappeared *in toto* under operation of the above clauses; and we were even authoritatively informed that in those cadres "about one thousand officers would be thrown out of necessary employment, and that our professional prospects were destroyed."—*Verbatim*, from paragraph 60, 61 of Government Commissioners' report, signed by Sir R. Birch, Military Secretary to Government of India; Gen. Balfour, Secretary of Military Finance; Cols. Colgan, Eyre, Malleson; and dated April 17, 1861. Being thus, by clauses 72, 73, 84, both denied entry to the staff corps in 1861, and our professional prospects in our former service destroyed, certain of our number entered the twelve new line regiments—viz., the only option or service left—solely to escape the supersession, the "professional ruin" and "non employ" of which we were thus authoritatively advised, and we were then gravely informed that we had volunteered! The Bombay and Madras native regiments were, in 1861, neither disbanded, nor were the officers turned adrift "without employ." This cruel and "extra" pressure was, in truth, applied solely to those officers who, in Bengal, had borne the brunt of the Mutiny both in purse and person. A nominal permission to revert to our ruined and disbanded regiments (cadres) was, indeed, subsequently offered us in 1863, but, on our application, this permission was, with scarce an exception, rigidly withheld! Moreover, under the Royal warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, we were declared to be eligible for the staff corps even from the twelve new line regiments, but this distinct promise held out to us on entry has been since set aside. Officers of "old" line regiments, ranging up even to twenty-four years' standing, are actually now gazetted "on probation" to that staff corps, now the substitute of the local army of India, in which we have been reared, yet no room therein or in our immense Indian Empire can, it is affirmed, be now found for the services of some twenty to thirty of our experienced, tried, and fully qualified officers of the "new" line, chiefly married captains and lieutenants, whose lingual and other qualifications are often attested either by the army lists, by their selection by Government for our highly trained European regiments (considered a kind of refuge or boon in 1861), or by former staff and field service in native regiments. We are now specially excluded because we are "new" line officers, and because we are over seven years' service.—(See G.O., 1,102, of December 21, 1866, and G.O.C.C., 190, of August 10, 1867). Certain Indian artillery officers have even been forcibly transferred to the royal artillery despite their protest; and, like ourselves, are thus deprived of their former right to Indian staff and entry to the staff corps, and to promised participation in Lord Cranborne's measures of redress. Lord Chancellor Cranworth and two Royal Commissioners, however, decided, in 1863-1865, that the said clauses 72, 73, 84, violated the statute passed for our protection; and Lord Cranborne, on August 7, 1866, informed Parliament that, consequent on this decision, these very clauses which had, in 1861, barred our entry to the staff corps and destroyed our former local service should be rescinded, and that "all officers who belonged to the Indian army before the amalgamation should, therefore, be allowed to join the staff corps without test or condition whatever"—(*Verbatim Times* of August 8, 1866). Officers who had not passed the humblest test, or served even a day in the field or on staff, were thus allowed a fresh election in 1866, either to remain local or to enter the staff corps. His lordship's official pledge to ourselves was, however, distinctly violated, and even those of our officers who have repeatedly applied to enter since 1861, who have passed the very highest lingual and other staff corps tests, or who have served for years on staff or in the field in native regiments, and who often hold medals for almost every Indian war from the Cabul down to the Umbeyla campaign, are not only denied the redress granted to their brethren, but are still bound by their enforced election in 1861, and have actually been denied entry to the staff corps ever since its institution, their hard earned lingual and other testimonials of staff and field service being thus specially nullified. Even foulhough entailed by exposure or wounds caused rigid denial of our entry to the staff corps in 1861! We submit—1. That our said election in 1861, under pressure of the above illegal clauses 72, 73, 84, cannot be held to be either just, legal, or valid. 2. Owing to payments to Indian widows, orphan, and military funds, or to other engagements entered into prior to the amalgamation, our pay is less than that received in the "old" line regiments. 3. To our officers who are of long seniority service, "exchange" is simply ruinous, since it not only entails the final loss of long-delayed promotion, but also loss of steps, pension, money, service, and of claims to compensation for loss of bonus, and of many years' paid-up subscriptions thereto. The new line regiments are, moreover, limited in number, and, with scarce any exception, are now on the roll for almost immediate home service. Owing to these reasons, and to loss of the bonus still ob-



tainable in regiments last on the roll, exchange is notoriously unprocureable, and thus every avenue of escape is closed to those who, in the new, as in the "old," line regiments, are unable to serve out of India. Officers of the late Indian artillery are not even required to serve at home; and, owing to this fact, and to their dislike to serving in the rank of major, and to receipt of staff corps (half batta) pay, but very few even desire to enter the staff corps. The steps gained by entry of a dozen officers or so would, moreover, retard others from following suit. As, under the new furlough rules, many scores of staff posts are daily falling vacant, our continued exclusion from redress is now insisted on, not in the interests of the State, but solely of the holders of local Indian patronage. Those who are unable to serve out of India now earnestly solicit permission to revert to our former service, such being, if entry to the staff corps be still denied, the sole avenue of escape left. It is, indeed, but too evident that, under cover of a network of orders so vast as to defy manuscript (official) appeal, we alone of the late Indian army are actually being subjected—secretly so to speak—to the usual award of a military tribunal for grievous misconduct. We are, in fact, respectfully claiming, not reward for past services in some of the most trying scenes of Indian history, but that we may not be—despite the gracious and considerate efforts of his Royal Highness for our relief—exceptionally and needlessly subjected to enforced resignation of our commissions and means of subsistence.—We have the honour, &c.,

TEN OFFICERS OF NEW LINE REGIMENTS.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE BODEN SCHOLARSHIP (OXFORD, Feb. 12).**—The Boden (Sanskrit) Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. P. de Lacy Johnstone, Exhibitioner of Balliol College.

**THE WAR OFFICE AND GENERAL BALFOUR.**—The Assistant Controller-in-Chief at the War Office has resigned. General Balfour, with the feeling so properly predominant in the army of implicit obedience to their superiors in authority, having been unable to induce the Secretary of State to concur in his views, has thrown up his appointment rather than obey the orders he received. We trust that this example of obedience will not be followed by other subordinates of the new Control Department.—*Broad Arrow.*

**THE EXPECTED REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.**—We believe there is no truth in the rumours current during the past week that the Government have given up the intention of reducing five ensigns in each battalion. It is possible that this rumour was caused by the intention to appoint to commissions all those candidates who have passed the necessary examination to qualify them for a commission; but it may be expected that after this class is provided for there will be some interval before any further examinations are held.—*Ibid.*

**THE SASSOON STATUE.**—In the North Court, at the South Kensington Museum, has been placed a statue in marble, rather larger than life, of the late David Sassoon, the munificent Armenian merchant, of Bombay. This figure, the work of Mr. Woolner, is finally to be set up in a great hall which has been erected to the honour of the subject in Bombay, where, as at Poona, he built schools and hospitals with a portion of his enormous wealth—doing such good works during his life as well as by testament after death.

**THE LOSS OF THE "BELLCARRIG."**—Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of the safety of the crew of the *Bellcarrig*, which was destroyed at sea by fire, whilst on the voyage from Sunderland to Bombay with a cargo of coal. The crew were picked up in their boats by the barque *Larnax*, which has arrived at Colombo from Sunderland. The crew of the *Bellcarrig* were picked up in lat. 57 S., lon. 79 E., the ship having taken fire and been abandoned in lat. 15 S., lon. 76 E.

**THE HODGSON MSS. IN THE INDIA-OFFICE LIBRARY.**—A correspondence has passed in the *Athenæum* respecting the disappearance of the "Hodgson MSS." from the India-office Library. The most interesting fact we learn from the long letter of Professor Goldstucker and its enclosures is that the Hodgson MSS., although they had been lent for literary purposes, are now in safe keeping again, and that the librarian is hardly amenable to the charge made against him by anonymous correspondents of the *Athenæum*, viz., that "under the management of Dr. F. E. Hall, the librarian to the India-office, MSS. might improperly disappear from the India-office Library."

**"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" ON THE INDIAN SERVICE.**—Indian service is most unpopular with the officers of the English army, and India in a great measure loses the services of many able but poor men who would formerly have joined the Company's force there. They cannot afford going into one of our regiments in India, for though they could live on their pay there they could not do so when their battalions returned to this country; and it is a wretched, hopeless business to be always exchanging. When the Company's European army was abolished, one of the greatest of Indian living statesmen said to us: "You will see both your army and our service will lose by the change; you will get an inferior class both of officers and men in consequence, and we will lose the services of that very class from whom our best officers have been drawn—viz., the sons of poor men of good family who prefer a military life, but cannot afford the expense of the Queen's service." Every day's experience since has, we think, proved the truth of this remark.

**WILLS AND BEQUESTS.**—The will of Edward Melian Gullifer Showers, a general in H.M. Royal Madras Artillery, who died on the 13th of December, aged eighty-four, at his residence, Westbourne-house, Cheltenham, was proved on the 14th ult. at Gloucester. The testator has left his household furniture and effects to his wife Amy absolutely, and she is also to have the annual income of the residue of his personal property for life, and at her death such residue is to go to his son, Edward Samuel Graeme Showers.—The will and codicil of Dame Elizabeth Vergo Riall, the widow of the late General Sir Phineas Riall, who died on the 4th ult. at Hazlewood, Yorkshire, has just been proved by the executors, Sir John Kirkland and the Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett. The personal property is sworn under £14,000. The deceased leaves to Sir John Kirkland £1,000 and a bronze service, and to her other executor a legacy of £200; the rest of her property is left upon trust for Mrs. Emily Elizabeth Russell Langdale and her issue.

**SAD ACCIDENT AT SEA.**—Several lives have been lost by a collision in the Channel between the *Calcutta*, belonging to Messrs. Mackay and Co., and the Prussian barque *Emma*. The *Calcutta* had 270 miles of telegraph cable for the Persian Gulf on board. The collision took place off the Lizard on the night of the 6th in a gale, and the Prussian vessel sank immediately with the master and six of the crew. The *Calcutta* was afterwards abandoned sixteen miles off the Lizard, and Captain Owen, the chief mate, the chief engineer, Mr. Wright, a midshipman, the cook, steward, and four seamen, were drowned while engaged in lowering the boats. The rest of the crew succeeded in landing at Mount's Bay. Several steamers put out to sea from Falmouth and Plymouth in search of the ship. Before the crew quitted the *Calcutta* they had thrown overboard 120 miles of the cable from the fore tank. The vessel had, when abandoned, ten feet of water in the main hold, and the two fore compartments were full of water. She is valued at about £25,000, and is insured at Lloyd's. Of the freight a part only is said to be insured. The cable on board is supposed to be of the value of £100,000, and it is understood that the Council of India do not insure. The other part of the cable is stated to have been just shipped in another vessel. The *Calcutta* has since been picked up by the steam frigate *Terrible*, 19, Captain T. P. Cooke, and brought into Plymouth Sound. When discovered she was already in possession of a first-class pilot, Mr. Edward Glynn. He had gone on board with four of his crew, but finding themselves unequal to the task of navigating her, the crew left Mr. Glynn alone in charge, and departed in the *Surprise* for Plymouth to obtain steam tugs. The fore compartment of the *Calcutta* is full of water, her jibboom, foremast head, maintop gallantmast, and misen royalmast, with all the gear attached, are carried away. The shrouds, which are of galvanised iron, and a great portion of the rigging, are hanging over the port side, and most of her canvas is torn. The cabins have been gutted of their furniture.

## India Office.

Feb. 13, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. H. Le P. Wynne, J. E. L. Brandreth, H. Dewes (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. Wilson.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Lieut. H. W. Warner (late I.N.) (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. C. Garden, 57th N.I.; Lieut. H. Grimes, Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. J. F. Gordon, Staff Corps; Capt. H. M. Nepean, Staff Corps; Capt. J. A. Richmond, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. McK. Hartigan, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. J. J. Grey, 6 mo.; S. S. Melville, 9 mo.; H. A. Harrison, 7 mo.; E. G. Jenkinson, 6 mo.; B. F. Stack (Uncov.), 6 mo.; F. Read (Uncov.), 6 mo.; J. Kelly (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. A. W. Phillips, 3 mo.; J. W. Reid, 1 mo.; C. G. Plumer, 6 mo.; Prof. W. H. Craig (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. F. Thelwall, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. H. S. Moules, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. D. Bishop, Inf., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. H. Stanley, Inf., 2 weeks.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. C. Turner, D. J. McNeile, F. M. Halliday, W. W. Clarke (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Prof. F. S. Evans (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. L. G. Hynes (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. Nisbett, Staff Corps; Col. H. Milne, Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. H. S. Court, Staff Corps; Capt. A. A. Johnson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. L. R. De M. Hutchison, Inf.; Surg. H. T. Shaw, Med. Estab.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

ASTELL—The wife of John H. Astell, Esq., of a daughter, at Woodbury Hall, Cambridgeshire, Feb. 9.  
VIVIAN—The wife of Capt. G. M. Vivian, R.M.L.I., of a son, at Marion-road, Woolwich, Feb. 3.

### MARRIAGES.

BUTLER—PROBYN.—The Hon. Robert St. John Fitzwalter Butler, youngest son of Lord Dunboyne, to Caroline Maude Blanche, daughter of the late Capt. George Probyn, of Bryanston-square, in Marylebone Church, Feb. 9.  
JOHN—ROCHFORD.—Peter Sophocles John, the younger son of Peter John, Esq., of Calcutta, to Louisa Maynard, fourth daughter of Col. W. C. Rochford, county of Westmeath, grandniece of the late Earl of Belvedere, and cousin of Sir John Doyle, Bart., of Steepleton-house, Blandford, Dorset, at St. Nicholas' Church, Sidmouth, by the Rev. St. G. J. Clements, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. Hildebrand, Feb. 12.  
SUTHERLAND—CLARK.—Henry C. Sutherland, Esq., M.A., Oxon, Bengal Civil Service, to Helen M., daughter of William Clark, Esq., Deputy Accountant-general of Bengal, at St. Luke's, Westbourne-park, Feb. 9.

### DEATHS.

HOPE—Edith C., daughter of Lieut. col. A. H. Hope, Madras Staff Corps, at Hyères, France, aged 22, Jan. 30.  
KENNEDY—Adeline A. H., of 1, Oxford-square, London, third daughter of the late Lieut. col. Arthur Kennedy, and sister of Lady Weldon, of scarlatina, near Dublin, Feb. 3.  
MANGLES—Frederick Mangles, Esq., at 25, Lewes-crescent, Brighton, aged 75, Feb. 10.  
MORSE—William Morse, Esq., from Calcutta, at his father's, 8, Charing-cross, aged 31, Feb. 10.  
MURCHISON—Lady Murchison, the wife of Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., at 16, Belgrave-square, Feb. 9.  
REAY—Harriet F., the wife of Lieut. colonel Charles Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, at 1, Brunswick-road, Brighton, aged 37, Feb. 12.  
SMALLEY—Charlotte, widow of William Smalley, Esq., late Attorney, Calcutta, at Barnagore-villa, Sydenham, Feb. 3.  
SPANKIE—Captain Spankie, formerly of the 48th B.N.I., eldest son of the late Mr. Sergeant Spankie, at Lincoln, Jan. 26.  
WAUCHOPE—David E., son of S. Wauchope, Esq., C.B., H.M.'s B.C.S., at Harrow, from an accident, aged 14 years and 5 months, Feb. 4.  
WELDON—Adeline Louisa, the elder daughter of Sir A. C. Weldon, Bart., of Kilmarnock, Athy, Ireland, of scarlatina, near Dublin, aged 3 years and 4 months, Jan. 21.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. Tewkesbury, Manila; Chrysolite, Bassein; Alexandria, Calcutta; British Lion, Bombay; Morn, Kurrachee; Dewa Gungadhar, Singapore; Mysterious Star, Madras.—10. Advance, Rangoon.—12. Margaret Galbraith, Rangoon; Sir Henry Lawrence, Calcutta; Abdul Medjid, Colombo.—13. Lady Palmerston, Calcutta; Hamilla Mitchell, Singapore; Colist, Tuticorin; Challenge, Calcutta.—15. City of Canton, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9. New Brunswick, Rangoon; Dewa Gungadhar, Singapore.—12. Robin Hood, Calcutta; Mary Spencer, Batavia; Lutterworth, Calcutta; British Admiral, Bombay; City of Perth, Calcutta.—13. Jeannie Douglas, Bombay; Ghazepore, Calcutta; Nagpore, Bombay; Knight Companion, Calcutta; Dos Hermanos, Manila; Barbadoes, Calcutta; Clydesdale, Calcutta; Aboyne, Colombo (returned through stress of weather).

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nyanza, Feb. 13.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Turton, Capt. Gibb, Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Johnson, Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Manderson, Mr. L. M. Woodward, Mr. J. L. Madden, Mr. F. Dolling, Mrs. Richardson.  
From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Sheppey and infant, Col. Conybeare, Col. H. Milne, Mr. W. J. Hore, Baron John Bintluck, Mr. R. C. Antrobus, Mr. W. Kaye.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—The Compta, for Bombay, has put back. When ninety-two miles south-west of Cape Clear she lost foremast, jilboom, maintopgallantmast, all yards and gear, and had one man killed.  
HARWICH, Feb. 12.—The City of Carlisle (barque), of Bristol, from Shields, for Aden, was abandoned this afternoon on the Kentish Knock, with her back broken, and nine feet of water in her hold. Crew landed here this evening; a few stores and a little cargo saved.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### FEBRUARY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. G. Hemfry, Mr. S. Ramsay, Ensign J. R. Holday, Mr. Myhill, Mrs. Myhill and two children, and Mrs. Cullum.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Neile, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Beames and infant, Mr. J. Remfry, and Mr. W. C. Morgan.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson and child, and Miss Spottiswoode.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. H. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Abel, Major Claridge, and Lieut. E. Shaw.  
SEZ to MADRAS.—Rev. J. Colgan.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Heath, and Miss Dann.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. Murray, Mr. Pye, Mr. and Mrs. M'Nabb and two children, Mr. Lane, and Mrs. Sassoon and family.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Capt. Boyes, Lieut. Macquane, and Mr. Miller.  
MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. Pettit, and Mr. J. Dodd.  
SEZ to HONG KONG.—Mr. Schultze.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilton and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and infant.  
MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. C. Manning.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Watson, Rev. H. Waddell, Mrs. Hunter, and Mrs. Morrison.  
MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Platt.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. MacLagan, Mr. Dean, Mr. H. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Wigley.  
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Grindrod.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. T. Dick Lauder, and Mr. Morehead.  
MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Macafer and two children.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Hon. W. Fitzherbert.  
MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Finlay, and Mr. R. Cameron.  
MARSEILLES to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Sir B. Pine, and Mr. W. Duffy.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Lipscombe.

#### FEBRUARY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Hynes, Miss Montriou, and Mrs. Garrioch.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Col. C. Cureton, and Mrs. C. C. Johnson.  
SEZ to BOMBAY.—Col. Probyn.

#### MARCH 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. M. Halliday, Mrs. A. Ward, and Misses Norman (two).  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. Court, and Col. Nisbet.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. J. Doran, and Major F. D. Ogilvie.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Turner, Mrs. Fuller and infant, and Miss Fuller.  
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. H. S. Saunders.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Crutch.  
MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. M. Daly, Mr. Anderson, Mr. F. Yond, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. A. G. Wood.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Smith.  
MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Price.

#### MARCH 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. M. Impey.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### ARTILLERY ORGANISATION.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that the authorities are about to recognise the legitimate unit of cavalry—the squadron; surely the equally legitimate unit of artillery—the battery, may now hope to regain more of its former prominence. The organisation into brigades gave birth to an unwieldy unit, one either too large or too small, and we venture to assert, peculiarly unsuited to a service like ours, so widely scattered amongst our foreign possessions. Has this brigade system really succeeded in welding a number of batteries into a regimental organisation? Are the non-commissioned officers and men as well trained and as well cared for as they would be were they under a more exact supervision? In the horse and field artillery the battery arrangement has not been so greatly interfered with, but in garrison brigades the attempt at a regimental organisation has been made, and we venture to assert that the attempt has not been a success. But, even in horse and field batteries the promotion of non-commissioned officers takes place throughout the brigade, the result being that a commanding officer never has the chance of carefully forming and retaining his non-commissioned officers, whereas, under the battery system, each commanding officer of a battery would be on his mettle, and for his own credit's sake, would use every endeavour to advance the knowledge and character of his non-commissioned officers, to the vast benefit of the Artillery service at large. The present arrangement is, moreover, extravagant, because it leads to an immense amount of correspondence between the outlying portions of a brigade and its head-quarters. Take the one instance of a battery at St. Helena, with head-quarters at Mauritius, where every letter passing must travel to England *en route* to its destination. Now, were there a certain number of common centres like head-quarters of divisions of Royal Marines, these inconveniences might be much reduced. Each of these might comprise horse, field, and garrison artillery, and the promotions to horse artillery might always be made in the division to save expense, every detail within the division being worked by batteries. Then we should have something of the old battalion system, only the head-quarters would be fewer in number and scattered, instead of being fixtures at Woolwich. There is yet another point of great import in the organisation of artillery, viz., the permanent maintenance of brigades as field or garrison. Without for one moment advocating anything like a constant interchange of these duties, we would point to the necessity, in a scattered service like ours, of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men being readily able to adapt themselves to changed duties within the requirements of their own arm. Drivers, of course, would be permanent; but, further, we would draw attention to the importance of all gunners—horse, field, and garrison—being acquainted with, and occasionally drilled at, both field and garrison guns. When the varied requirements of our scattered army are considered, we venture to hope that the suggestions thus briefly hinted at may meet with more than a cursory glance from those whose best interests they are designed to serve.

### THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

In the opinion of the *Times* the demand for active intervention in Central Asia, is supported by cumulative arguments of very unequal force. When it is alleged that Russia, in spite of positive official disavowals, has been deliberately pushing her conquests deeper and deeper into the heart of the continent, we cannot gainsay the evidence adduced. No one can suppose that Russia has the smallest intention of retiring from the position she now holds. On the contrary, she has spared no pains in consolidating by administrative organisation the districts already incorporated, and in fortifying posts to serve as the basis of ulterior operations. There is reason to believe that her next step will be to establish a direct line of communication between the Caucasus and the sea of Aral, thereby

opening up a new approach for her legions to the Oxus and Jaxartes. Nevertheless, the *Times* does not think that the extension of the Russian Empire in Asia bodes any harm to our Indian possessions. The conquest of Afghanistan would be a difficult enterprise, and a barren triumph for Russian arms; and it would be a policy of gratuitous and unproductive malevolence to seek to injure us in India. But, in any case, for the present we may be content to grasp the simple principle that our best security against the supposed designs of Russia consists, not in the dispersion, but in the concentration of our strength. The one idea that it is desirable to impress on the native mind throughout Asia is that England, though fully prepared to repel attack on the soil of India, will never take the aggressive.

Commenting on the above remarks, the *Echo*, upon the supposition that this endeavour to excite fear of Russia is written by well-informed persons, does not hesitate to characterise it as wicked and treasonable to the public interests; it is no more harmless than it would be for a nurse to scare a young child with frightful exhibitions. For weeks past the *Times* has been exhibiting the Russian ogre swallowing up the territory of the Turks, and now the fearful plaything is suspended over India. There are thousands of people weak enough to be influenced by such careless toying with great questions. There may be some who believe the Czar to be a Colossus, capable of ruling all Europe and Asia from St. Petersburg; but they are blind leaders of the blind, who do not know that his hands are quite full of business and his kingdom already much divided against itself. That Russian policy hopes to break the fetters which the Treaty of Paris placed upon it is certainly true, and sooner or later this will be accomplished without arousing the active hostility of England; but when the Czar has this in prospect, and so much internal work upon his hands, to suppose him capable of the folly of attacking us in India, is not ignorant, but a scarcely disguised attempt to revive a policy of war expenditure and annexation.

#### LORD MAYO'S PROSPECTS.

The *Telegraph* observes that Lord Mayo is unfortunate in the prospect of famine which menaces Central India—a far more serious prospect than that of the troubles threatened at Joudhpore, or the slight deficiency expected in the Calcutta Budget. Lord Mayo will surely profit by the past, and understand that a famine in India is really a monstrous absurdity, since the elements of plenty are furnished by a rich soil, and by many and copious streams. There is good reason to believe that the new Viceroy fully appreciates the necessity of stimulating the productive capacities of India to the highest point by a thorough system of irrigation. Such a system may entail momentary expense, but it must always “pay,” and, indeed, yield a magnificent return. For one thing, it will provide the best safeguard against famine. At present the scarcity in Central India is caused by want of water, not by the churlishness of the soil; and Lord Mayo, one cannot doubt, will at once take steps to obviate the defect. Another necessary reform is the construction of railways throughout every part of the Peninsula. In this respect much has already been done, and more has been planned. There is no time to be lost; and, should Lord Mayo be supported at home, he will, it is understood, use every effort to extend the railway system.

#### THE COMMISSARIAT IN ABYSSINIA.

The *Daily News* draws our attention to the fact that Lord Napier's recommendation of the commissariat department has been disregarded. It declines to believe that the military authorities of this country are so prone to professional jealousy and to petty partiality as to grudge the usual rewards for a successful campaign to an army because it was Anglo-Indian led by an Anglo-Indian General. Yet the fact remains patent, that in every campaign in which British soldiers have been engaged the head of the commissariat department has received the decoration of the Bath, while no such decoration has been given to any commissariat officer for Abyssinia, although the success of the campaign in that African Switzerland depended immensely on the exertions, energy, and self-sacrifice of that department. Honours have been heaped broadcast upon officers who commanded regiments, and officers second in command, but the commissariat department, without which no regiment could have approached Magdala, has been singularly omitted. Lord Napier recognised his obligation to this department, and pressed upon the authorities its claims to recognition, but it appears that as soon as the general, whom popular applause, much more than official favour, raised to high honour, had left England, his recommendations were quietly shelved and his wishes contemptuously disregarded. If Lord Napier was only rewarded by the military hierarchy because he was the popular idol of the hour, it argues weakness on the part of those who did reward him, knowing him to be undeserving; if he was meritorious, and only received a due acknowledgment of his merits, at least some notice should be taken of his recommendations of his subordinates, even if all cannot be attended to.

**GREAT-COAT FOR NATIVE INFANTRY.**—A new pattern great-coat, says the *Pioneer*, has been sealed for issue to native regiments of infantry.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	92½	92½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	92½	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	92½	92½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	92½	92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	102	103
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	102	103
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...	105½	105½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	110½	110½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	110½	110½

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 1d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	213
	India 5 per cent.	...	112½
	India 4 per cent.	...	102½
	India 4 per cent., 1898	...	103½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	...	104 to 105
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	...	...
	" " " 1859	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	104½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1893	...	105
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	par to 1s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	22s. to 18s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	...
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto F Shares	18	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105½ to 106½
20	Ditto (new)	8	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
20	Ditto	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
	BANKS.		
10	Aggra (Limited) B	10	3½ to 4½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	20½ to 21½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	29½ to 30½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	75 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42 to 43
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
5	New	4	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4½ to 3½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 104
20	Norbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3½ to 2½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	9 to 9½ dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	46 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	1½ to 0½ dis.

**THE PORT CANNING CASE.**—Our Calcutta correspondent informs us that the Port Canning case, in which Mr. F. Schiller was defendant, and which lately came up in the High Court of Calcutta but was postponed, has now been satisfactorily compromised. The terms are as follows:—Mr. Schiller (the defendant) is to return 500 partially paid up shares in the company, and to receive 1,000 fully paid up shares. The disputed deed is to be cancelled, and Mr. Schiller will grant a new one. Each party bears its own costs. All imputations on both sides are to be withdrawn.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## Advertisements.

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# J. T. MORTON,

FEBRUARY 15, 1869.

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Perfumed ... per doz. 4 1</p> <p><b>ESSENCE OF COFFEE</b> (Smith's) ... per doz. 9 0</p> <p><b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, HERBS, &amp;c.</b> In 1 oz. bottles, per doz.</p> <p>Essence of Vanilla ... 4 3</p> <p>„ Lemon ... 4 3</p> <p>„ Almonds ... 4 3</p> <p>„ Peppermint ... 4 3</p> <p>„ Ginger ... 4 3</p> <p><b>LOZENGES</b> In ½lb. Stoppered Bottles per doz.</p> <p>Peppermint Lozenges ... 5 4</p> <p>Scotch Mixture ... 5 5</p> <p>Sugared Almonds ... 5 6</p> <p><b>ALMONDS AND RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, PLUMS, &amp;c.,</b> in 2lb. Stoppered Bottles. per doz.</p> <p>Almonds and Raisins ... 28 6</p> <p>Figs ... 18 3</p> <p>Casaques ... 12 0</p> <p>Fine Currants ... 10 6</p> <p>Eleme Raisins ... 13 0</p> <p>Muscadel Raisins ... 22 9</p> <p>Sultana Raisins ... 14 0</p> <p>Imp. French Plums ... 31 0</p> <p>Sweet Shell Almonds ... 11 0</p> <p>Sweet Jordan Almonds ... 31 9</p> <p>Barcelona Nuts ... 7 10</p> <p>Walnuts, kiln dried ... 0 0</p> <p>Normandy Pippins ... 15 2</p> <p><b>MINCEMEAT FOR MINCE PIES—</b> 1 lb. tins ... per doz. 13 0</p> <p><b>CHRISTMAS PLUM PUD-DINGS—</b> 2 lb. tins ... per doz. 20 0</p>	<p><b>RICH SAUCES</b> Imperial ½ pints, per doz.</p> <p>Mushroom Catsup ... 4 4</p> <p>Harvey Sauce ... ½ pints, 5 0</p> <p>Reading ditto ... 5 0</p> <p>Lea and Perrin's ... per doz. 9 4½</p> <p>Worcester Sauce ... 9 4½</p> <p><b>ANCHOVY PASTE, &amp;c.</b> White pots. per doz.</p> <p>White pots. ... 4 2</p> <p>Anchovy Paste ... 4 2</p> <p>Bloater Paste ... 4 2</p> <p>Pate au diable ... 4 2</p> <p><b>FINEST BRITISH TABLE SALT</b> per doz.</p> <p>2lb. bottles ... 2 9</p> <p><b>MUSTARD</b> per doz.</p> <p>Colman's Finest quality ½ lb. ... 7 1</p> <p><b>MAILLE'S FRENCH MUSTARD</b> Small Jars ... per doz. 4 11</p> <p><b>DRIED HERBS</b> per doz.</p> <p>Mint ½ pints ... 4 6</p> <p>Mixed Herbs ... 4 6</p> <p>Marjoram ... 4 9</p> <p>Celery Seed ... 4 3</p> <p>In 2 lb. stoppered bottles. per doz.</p> <p>OATMEAL, Fine Scotch ... 7 9</p> <p>Pearl Barley ... 8 3</p> <p>Flour—Fine Kiln-dried ... 7 9</p> <p>Fine Pearl Sago ... 8 6</p> <p>Fine Tapioca ... 10 9</p> <p>Arrowroot—West India ... 10 5</p> <p><b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS</b> per doz.</p> <p>In 1lb. canisters, soldered ... 6 8</p> <p><b>BROWN &amp; POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.</b> per doz.</p> <p>In 1 lb. tins, soldered ... 7 11</p> <p><b>MACCARONI &amp; VERMICELLI</b> per lb.</p> <p>In 4lb. or 7lb. Tins ... 0 6½</p> <p><b>GENUINE ISINGLASS—</b> 1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Brazil Isinglass, per doz. ... 7 6</p> <p>Russian ditto ... 12 3</p> <p><b>NELSON'S GELATINE</b> 1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Opaque Gelatine, per doz. ... 3 3</p> <p><b>SPICES, ½ pint Imperial bottles</b> per doz.</p> <p>Cinnamon ... 9 2</p> <p>Nutmegs ... 8 10</p> <p>Mace ... 9 0</p> <p>Pimento ... 2 11</p> <p>Cloves ... 3 5</p> <p>Ground Mixed Spice ... 5 3</p> <p>„ Ginger ... 5 3</p> <p>„ Pepper, Black ... 4 8</p> <p>„ „ White ... 6 8</p> <p>„ Cayenne Pepper ... 4 5</p>	<p><b>MOORE'S COCOA &amp; MILK</b> ½lbs. ... per doz. 6 7</p> <p>Moore's Chocolate and Milk ... per doz. 7 11</p> <p><b>EPP'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA</b> per lb.</p> <p>In ½lb. and ¼lb. packets ... 1 0½</p> <p><b>COFFEE, Roasted and Ground,</b> In 1lb. stoppered bottles, per lb.</p> <p>Pure Coffee ... 1 3</p> <p><b>TEA, in 1 lb. tins</b> per lb.</p> <p>Black Tea, Congou ... 2 0</p> <p>„ Souchong ... 2 5½</p> <p>Green Tea, Young Hyson ... 2 0</p> <p><b>MACKENZIE AND MACKENZIE'S ALBERT BISCUITS</b> In 2lb. tins ... per doz. 22 3</p> <p><b>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S READING BISCUITS.</b> In tins containing about 1lb. each per doz.</p> <p>Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds ... 14 1</p> <p>Mixed Dessert, 16 kinds ... 18 10</p> <p>Abernethy's, small ... 9 6</p> <p>Captain's, small ... 9 11</p> <p>Ginger Nuts ... 11 9</p> <p>Macarons &amp; Ratafias ... 16 9</p> <p>Ginger Wafer ... 19 0</p> <p>Caraway Wafer ... 19 0</p> <p>Orange Dessert ... 9 5</p> <p><b>QUININE</b> per oz.</p> <p>Howard's Fine English ... 5 3</p> <p>Do. Citrate of Iron and Quinine ... 1 4½</p> <p><b>CHLORODYNE</b> per doz.</p> <p>Dr. J. Collis Brown's ... 8 6</p> <p>In 1 lb. bottles, per doz.</p> <p>CREAM OF TARTAR ... 12 11</p> <p>Tartaric Acid ... 20 6</p> <p>Sal-Acratus ... 4 5</p> <p>Epsom Salts ... 2 10</p> <p>Bi-Carbonate of Soda ... 4 5</p> <p><b>SCENTED SOAPS—</b> In 1lb. Packets.</p> <p>Brown Windsor Soap ... per lb.</p> <p>White Windsor ... 0 5½</p> <p>Assorted Fancy ... 0 5½</p> <p>Honey ... 0 5½</p> <p>Glycerine ... 0 5½</p> <p>Toilet Marine ... 0 5½</p> <p><b>YELLOW SOAP</b> per cwt.</p> <p>Fine Primrose Soap ... 37 0</p> <p><b>BLACKING (Day and Martin's)</b> per doz.</p> <p>Liquid, in ½-pint bottles ... 2 7</p> <p>Paste, in small tin boxes ... 2 7</p> <p><b>CANDLES</b> per lb.</p> <p>Price's Belmont Sperm ... 0 9</p>
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 854.] LONDON, FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

[PRICE 6d.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 30; Agra and Calcutta, January 26; Madras, January 25.

The event of the week in Bombay was the terrible smash of a passenger train near Kandalla, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the morning of January 26. The fact itself was notified by telegram some weeks ago, and the details now received take nothing from the sad impression then produced. At Kandalla the driver found "something unmanageable" about the train. Certain precautions were at once taken for regulating the speed, but in vain. The train was soon flying along the incline at the rate, it is said, of sixty miles an hour, in spite of every effort on the part of driver, brakesmen, and guard to check its progress. At last the driver reversed his engine, putting the handle "hard over," but all to no purpose. Seeing what must come, the driver and guard jumped off, and the train dashed wildly over the embankment at the end of the reversing-station. Sixteen or eighteen passengers, all natives, were killed, and many more dreadfully hurt. At the coroner's inquest it was agreed that the disaster was owing to a heavy dew which had made the rails too slippery for any amount of brake-power to avert the issue. Heavy dews are not uncommon on the Ghauts, but no such accident seems to have occurred before from such a cause. A commission of inquiry already appointed by Government will doubtless get to the bottom of the matter, and suggest some means of guarding against like catastrophes in future.

LORD MAYO has had a busy week of it in his new post. Besides receiving and answering addresses from the Municipality, the Landholders' Association, the Trades' Association, and the Chamber of Commerce, he has been going over the Alipore Jail,

visiting a charity or two, and otherwise making good use of his time. On the 26th he was to attend the Opera in state. His first *levée* was fixed for the following afternoon. On the 2nd of February his lordship and Lady Mayo were to hold a drawing-room, to which ladies were requested to come "without trains."

LORD MAYO's popularity is already an accepted fact in Calcutta. His courtly manners and splendid surroundings complete the charm which his title set at work, and his reign begins under happy auspices. His answers to the various addresses were all of the kind that satisfies the hearers without committing the speaker to any decided policy. To the Chamber of Commerce he expressed a hope of pressing forward the construction of railways, irrigation-works, and improved lines of telegraph. To the Landholders he promised full consideration of the "difficult questions" connected with land. The Trades' Association were assured of his earnest desire "to promote the most friendly feelings between the non-official class and those who are employed in the service of the State." The Calcutta justices were judiciously flattered for the "many useful undertakings lately completed" or projected under their auspices. If his lordship's speeches mean aught more than well-timed blarney, we may look for the giving of a great impulse to all kinds of public works ere long.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE landed at Madras on the morning of January 23, and was received with all the honours of his late position. Besides two companies of foot, the Governor, his wife, the High Court Judges, and all the other bigwigs were awaiting his arrival. A grand dinner party at Guindy closed the day's work, and the next morning Sir John embarked again under the same accompaniments as before. On the 26th he landed at Galle, on a visit to Colombo, where he has a coffee estate. He was to spend a fortnight in Ceylon. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's purposed meeting with the late Viceroy was frustrated by the unseaworthy state of the *Feroze*. Is the Indian Government forbidden to keep more than one steam-frigate at a time for public purposes?

THE long rankling differences between the Jodhpore Chief and his nobles seem likely to be healed without recourse to extreme remedies. Under Colonel Keatinge's wholesome management the Maharajah has been led to appoint a Council of five Sirdars, in whom the administration of Marwar will henceforth be vested. The five have already been installed, and there is reason to hope that things will mend under their joint control. Nothing could be worse than the present anarchy in that province, and the new councillors have before them a task of no common difficulty. Government, we presume, have insisted on certain strict conditions before withdrawing their threat of armed interference in Jodhpore. Otherwise they will only have put off the inevitable.

SIR DINKUR RAO seems born under an evil star. Sindiah will have nothing to do with his old Minister, and now the chief of Rewah has tired of the man whom he lately called in to govern his dominions for him. Sir Dinkur Rao has been "removed from his post" under the fear of a popular outbreak, which seemed so imminent that the Maharajah gave up his intended journey to Calcutta. The latter has since begged for the services of a civil officer in Bundelkund, in whom he places great trust, with a view to reorganise his own Government. Colonel Meade, the Viceroy's Agent for Central India, was expected to reach Rewah about the 20th January.

ANOTHER native State in trouble is Sirohee, a near neighbour to Marwar. Bands of outlawed Zemindars are roaming the country, plundering and burning villages on their way; and in spite of the presence of British troops the Durbar seems powerless for repression of the anarchy that prevails. The main lines of intercourse between Bombay and the North-West pass through Marwar and Sirohee; so that we have some tangible interest in seeing order restored.

ACCORDING to a Bombay paper, the Gaikwar of Baroda has at length released the brother and heir-apparent, whom for five long years he has kept in seemingly unprovoked confinement. It is possible that Sir S. Fitzgerald's interview with the Gaikwar at Broach has resulted in this concession to justice, if indeed the prisoner has been released, which is still doubtful.

APPARENTLY nothing more has been heard of the Loshai Kookies who made that sudden raid into Cachar. Probably the prompt despatch of detachments of the 7th and 44th N.I. quickened their retreat towards Munnipore, if they ever had any serious design of harassing British subjects. The object of the raid, says the *Friend of India*, is a mystery to the authorities no less than the public. It is certain however that three tea-gardens were attacked, several coolies slain, and a number of Europeans alarmed into a hasty flight in their night-dresses. On the 22nd two men of the 7th were shot at in the jungles near Jeerighat. Kanie Singh's adherents are suspected of a hand in the business, and one Gokool Singh has been sent down to Dacca under a strong guard. It is pretty clear that Assam wants a government of its own, with a man like Colonel Fyche at the head of it.

THE final evidence of Shere Ali's triumph has shown itself in the prayer of the fugitive chiefs, Azim and Abdurrahman Khan, for shelter on British soil. They had reached Dour, three stages from Bunnoo, with a few horsemen, when the request was made. The Viceroy's answer has been what we might have expected. He will grant them shelter and maintenance on condition of their living some way off the frontier and forswearing all political intrigues. Of course they will accept the conditions. Whether they will keep the more important of them is another question. We may now hope that Shere Ali has won sure possession of the throne for which he has been fighting these five years past. If the countenance we are prepared to offer him should tend to strengthen his chances of a quiet life in future, so much the better. But no entanglements for us in Afghan politics.

THERE is no particular news from the seat of still partial famine. The crops in the Central Provinces are being reaped. Sir W. Muir has warned the district officers in the North-West that he will hold them severally responsible for "the lives of all whom it may be in the power of Government to save." In Behar and some parts of Bengal, such as Sylhet, Burdwan, the Sonthal country, Palamow, Patna, and along the Soane, scanty crops awaken fears which any failure in the rubbee harvest will turn into sharp suffering. In Tirhoot, Belounja, and Jupla, famine is said to be almost certain.

THE paper which Mr. H. Cole, C.B., read last Wednesday evening before the Society of Arts adds one to many passing indications of the strong current of popular opinion which has set in against the present organisation of the British army. It is impossible to doubt that a change is impending, at which many folk will greatly murmur, but which will ultimately be carried out nevertheless. Among other consequences involved in such a change will be the reconstruction of a separate British army for India, composed of men who "would look to military service as the sole business of their lives." They should be engaged—thinks Mr. Cole—for seven years or so, on terms regulated by the rate of wages and the necessities of the case. It is a pity that the statesmen who urged on the fusion of the Indian and English armies in 1859 were not a little more alive to the signs of the times. How much of blundering, injustice, and consequent heart-soreness might have been prevented by a little more forethought and breadth of view! Nine-tenths of the grievances caused by the utter muddle into which we have floundered with regard to the Indian army would in that case never have sprung into being, would never at any rate have bloomed half so luxuriantly as they are doing now. Had the protests offered at the time by judges so com-

petent as Sir James Outram, Sir Henry Durand, and Mr. Willoughby, received a more patient hearing, our ears would not now be deafened with complaints of the injustice done to this or that section of the Indian army, nor would the Government of India be at this moment tasking its brains to work out some cunning method of filling up the Staff Corps at one end, and draining off its spare members at the other, without dipping deeply into the public purse.

THE hundred and fifty miles of railway lately opened between Meerut and Umballa will tap one of the richest provinces in India. The contract for the whole line from Delhi to Lahore was taken by Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Henfrey in 1864, and the works were begun under Mr. Henfrey's supervision in the hot season of the year following. Little progress however was made before the cold weather. Ironwork for the bridges had to be made and sent out from England, a process which took time. One section however, from Umritsur to the Beas, was opened for traffic before the end of 1867. The Umballa section was opened last autumn, and according to the contract the rest of the line will be finished by the 3rd May, 1870. Between Umballa and Loodiana indeed the works are forward enough to make that part of the line fit for use in March of this year, and the fifty miles from the Sutlej to the Beas are also close upon completion. About 90,000 tons of permanent way, bridge-work, fencing, and other plant have been brought from England in 341 vessels, two only of which have been wrecked. Already the whole of the wells for the larger bridges, with one exception, have been sunk to the needful depths. In the newly-finished section of the line there are eighteen large bridges with spans varying from 60 to 102 feet across; the longest one over the Jumna containing twenty-four spans of the latter width. Between Umballa and Umritsur there will be eleven bridges, one only of which will have spans of less than 72 feet, while the bridge over the Sutlej will have thirty-seven spans of 102 feet. Twenty-nine spans of the same width have already been thrown over the Beas.

THE successful candidates at the competitive examination for the vacancies in the Forest Department of India were:—Messrs. J. S. Gamble, R. H. C. Whittall, A. W. Peet, R. C. Wroughton, D. Sillers, M. H. Ferrars, L. L. Laird, J. T. Jellicoe. Some ninety candidates went in, we believe, for these few prizes.

ABYSSINIAN CLAIMS.—All officers having claims chargeable to the Abyssinian expedition are directed to prefer them before Feb. 28 next.

A TROOP-SHIP NOT WANTED.—It is notified that under instructions from the Secretary of State, the eighth voyage of the troop-ship which was to leave Bombay on Feb. 28, 1869, has been dispensed with, and the last homeward troop-ship of the season 1868-69 will be that leaving Bombay on Feb. 17.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations (under the last new rules):—Mr. W. S. Foster, sub-collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, 2 years' furlough to Europe. Mr. C. G. Walker, under-secretary to Government in the departments under the chief secretary, privilege leave for 1 month, from Jan. 15. Captain Mead, R.E., executive engineer of the 3rd grade, preparatory leave for 1 month, from Feb. 1, or from the date on which he may be relieved by the superintending engineer. Mr. R. Carow, executive engineer of the 3rd grade, 3 months' leave on m.c. Mr. S. Howell, supervisor of the 2nd grade, 1 month's leave on m.c. Privilege leave to Ensign and deputy assistant commissary E. Hennessey, ordnance department, for 60 days, from Jan. 18. Mr. J. White, district Munsif of Shealy, in the Zillah of Tranquebar, for 1 month, from Jan. 7.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. E. M. Macgregor, late 4th European Cavalry. Capt. R. J. Campbell, late H.M.'s 40th Regt. Capt. Edward Bromhead, 76th Regt. Capt. John Dickson Power, 2nd Battalion, 10th Foot, at Dalimb, Dec. 22.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Lieut. Lym, Lieut. col. C. O. B. Palmer, Lieut. col. A. Cooper, Capt. G. B. C. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson and infant, Capt. E. H. C. Simpson, Major C. J. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and three children, Major Delaue, Lieut. W. Marshall, Mr. Pritchard. From Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Emalie and five children, Major W. Lees, Mrs. Burge and four children, Mr. J. J. Keswick, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie and two children, Mrs. Hall and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and infant, Mr. F. E. Allison, Capt. Cockburn, Dr. Wise, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinnon, Mr. Abbey, Mrs. Crossman and three children, Major and Mrs. Moseley and four children, Mrs. Mainwaring. From Madras.—Capt. and Mrs. Puleine and infant, Capt. Kitchen, Rev. J. Hay, Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Col. A. Boileau, Mr. McKenzie. From Hong Kong.—Mrs. Purkis, Mrs. J. F. Ballance, Mr. and Mrs. Maltby.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Bangalore, Feb. 26.—From Calcutta.—Mr. Cook, Lieut. Green, Mrs. Kelly and infant, Mrs. Perry and infant, Lieut. Hunter, Mrs. Boycott and four children, Dr. Colles. From Bombay.—Lieut. Destnought, Capt. M. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy. From Madras.—Dr. Dick. From Hong Kong.—Commander Stephenson, Capt. Heaslop, Mr. J. Kiddle, Capt. Carlton, Mrs. Burkett and two children, Capt. Eyre.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1869.

## THE OLD COMPANY'S EUROPEANS.

IN an otherwise sensible article on the best way of keeping up an English army in India, the *Army and Navy Gazette* falls into the popular error of disparaging the relative discipline of the old Company's European troops. Suggesting that a certain number of Royal regiments should keep one battalion always in India, it shows how the one might be made to feed the other, and how the connection between them would save the battalions in India from falling into "the slack condition of locals." Never was fallacy so hard of slaying as that which assumes the inferior discipline of the old Company's Europeans to the Royals of their day. We pointed out some time back that the inferiority, if any, was quite on the other side. "Caparisons are odorous," we allow with Mrs. Malaprop; but were they Company's or Queen's soldiers who threw caps at their officers in the time of Lord Gough? Was it a Queen's or Company's regiment that "retreated" at Ferozshuhur, and ran over the doolies at Chilianwalla? What Queen's regiment has borne a higher character for discipline, good conduct, and readiness for work than the 1st Bengal Fusiliers? What smarter or better-behaved regiment ever garrisoned Fort William than the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers in 1853? As for the Company's Artillery, every one who saw them must know that finer and more efficient troops were not to be found anywhere—by the confession of judges like Sir C. Napier, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Gough. Even in the White Mutiny of 1860, out of which so much capital was made by ill-informed or prejudiced writers, the old soldiers of the Company sacrificed their private feelings to their habit of duty. It was among the newly-raised European regiments that the discontent at being "handed over like cattle" took outward form. The truth is that the "locals" as a rule stood well above their comrades of the Line in India with respect to all the main constituents of true discipline. They were at least as smart on parade, were perhaps more orderly in cantonments, and were generally more efficient on service. Officers and men took a common pride in maintaining their collective character, and as a rule were better and longer acquainted with each other.

## INDIAN FOREST APPOINTMENTS.

It may be remembered by our readers that seven young men were selected at the India Office in 1867 by Dr. Brandis, Inspector-general of Forests, for practical training in wood management, with a view to their employment in the East.

The experiment appears to have been successful, for an official advertisement in the leading newspapers intimated that a second batch of young men would be selected at this time for education in the forest schools of France and Germany previous to their employment in the Uncovenanted Service of India. From Mr. Merivale's notification, and from the paper of particulars, we gather the following facts:—The salary offered is £300 a-year, to commence from the date of landing in India. The rights and privileges are the same as those of other officers in the Uncovenanted Service as regards travelling allowances, leave of absence, and pension rules. Promotion will depend upon efficiency and the occurrence of vacancies in a general list comprising the forest officers of the different local administrations. The pay and prospects may be said to correspond nearly with that of a civil engineer in the Public Works Department, with this difference—that the forest officer receives a stipend during twenty months' training on the continent of Europe.

As was to be expected, these openings attracted a large number of applicants—the names of the successful candidates will be found in another page—and we give the following particulars for the information of those who may contemplate becoming candidates on a future occasion:—

They must send to the Revenue Department of the India-office a statement of their names and parentage, with a certificate of birth, and of being possessed of a competent knowledge of the following subjects, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination in them:—

1. English writing from dictation and English composition.
2. Arithmetic in all its branches.
3. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios, and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
4. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid), and plane trigonometry.
5. Free hand and plan drawing.
6. A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German, with the facility to read and translate the works of some classical writer in the language.

A preference will be given to those candidates who obtain a certain proficiency in:—

1. Surveying and land measuring.
2. The elements of any of the following natural sciences:—Mechanical and natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, and geology.

If selected they will be further required to go through a course of training and instruction in forestry and cognate sciences for two years and a-half, in France or Germany, previous to their departure for India, and the Secretary of State will contribute £50 at the end of each half-year towards the expenses of their training, in the case of such candidates as are favourably reported upon by their instructors. In addition to this, if it should be found practicable, the young men will be required to place themselves under an approved forester in Scotland for a few months before they go out to India.

More detailed information as to these appointments may be had on application to the Under Secretary of State for India, India-office, Westminster.

It will be seen that the forest training at present is to be mainly at Nancy, in France, and at Hanover, where the natural forests are very extensive, and where this branch of revenue administration has received much attention; but partly also in Scotland, where the assistants will be placed for a few months under one of the experienced arboriculturists in the highlands of Perth or Aberdeenshire. When we remember the important duties of forest officers, that they lead isolated lives in malarious districts, that they require much tact and sound judgment in their dealings with the Jungle tribes and negotiations with the native chiefs, we are glad to observe the commencement of better prospects to those who join this useful department of State service.

## RAJPOOTANA.

WHATEVER mitigations the cold-weather rains have brought to the sufferers from the previous drought in North-Western India, we fear that in Rajpootana the worst of the mischief was already done beyond repair. "For hundreds of miles"—we are told—"on both sides of the great Aravelli range, in the Provinces of Marwar and Meywar, in the British districts of Mairwarrah and Ajmere, in Kishengurh and Jeypore, and north-east towards Tonk and Kerowlic, the country is denuded of every blade of grass." The surface of the ground is said to be "bare and hard as the leaf of a table." The white ants, having eaten up the roots of grass, are now hard at work on the dry stunted



bushes. A few trees here and there and frequent patches of the common prickly milk-bush have alone escaped the general desolation. Of all the herds that once roamed over the vast cattle-runs around each village, only a few stray cattle may now be seen; numbers of them having left their bones to bleach near every village, while yet more have been driven off by their owners in quest of kindlier pastures in Guzerat and the Punjab. Some of the villages are as silent as the grave: not one living soul being visible. In others may still be seen a few starving wretches, who hold on desperately to their hope of a better day coming. Water, in fact, is everywhere the woful want. There is grain to be had still, thanks to the saving fruits of Colonel Keatinge's counsels. But the want of water is for the moment irremediable. Blessed with a scanty rainfall and no great rivers, Rajpootana depended on its tanks for the means of irrigation. Once on a time great tanks or lakes stored up their waters everywhere for the people's use. Massive earthworks now gone to ruin attest the care taken by the early rulers of the country to keep up the needful water-supply. Wherever such reservoirs are still in good order, the surrounding country for many miles still looks green and garden-like. When works of this kind fall into disrepair, the wells which they serve to feed dry up in their turn, and the bare sandy plains lose all trace of their former verdure.

If Rajpootana is to be saved from becoming a vast desert like that which divides Sindh from Ferozepore, no time should be lost in supplying it with the means of renewed fertility. To keep up the never-ending struggle against nature is a duty which no civilised Government can afford to overlook. What the native rulers could achieve for that end in days long past, what administrators like General Hall and his successor did achieve in Mairwarra, and the Punjab Government is achieving for its own provinces, could surely be carried out with like results in the semi-dependent States of Rajpootana. It is not enough, as the *Times of India* points out, "that we exert ourselves and supply the means of irrigation in our own provinces." As successors to the empire of the Moghuls, we are bound to see that our native feudatories fulfil their share also of the common duty. In British Ajmere Colonel Keatinge has already established a system of famine works which give employment to the people for ends equally beneficial to themselves and the Government. Several tanks are undergoing repair, and a road through the Aravelli hills which divide Ajmere from Marwar has been begun. In the native States however nothing of the kind seems yet to have been taken in hand, although the poorer classes who would furnish the needful labour are swarming across the border as fast as they can go. It would be well worth our while to check this drain on a country's vitality by inducing the native princes to lay out some of their hoarded wealth on works of prime necessity to the future well-being of their several States. Colonel Keatinge has shown himself a man of energy and a skilful diplomatist in the reforms he has already coaxed out of the native Governments entrusted to his moral care. He has conquered a host of native prepossessions in his attempts to secure comparative freedom of trade in grain throughout Rajpootana. Let his powers of persuasion but carry him a few steps further in the same direction, and he will have earned his right to a special corner in the hearts of a grateful people.

## Correspondence.

### THE NON-PURCHASE AND STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—On the part of sixteen officers of my own regiment and the 19th Hussars, who lately signed certain letters to the *Broad Arrow* and *Army and Navy Gazette*, I beg to thank you for your recent editorial, which we are printing to distribute to the M.P.s and others who are interested in our case; we are also sending it to India. One officer—a field officer with a large family—writes thus: "I must now retire from the

service in the prime of life and penniless. I have paid some £1,500 to £1,800 for steps, but I find that new line officers alone are *absolutely barred all compensation whatever for loss of bonus*. I had three years ago an actual promise of from £3,000 to £3,500 from my juniors, I now lose this sum *in toto*, together with my £1,500 to £1,800 subscriptions paid by me for the last twenty-five years—total loss, say, with interest, of about £6,000. I never really volunteered for the new line regiments, because as I held no staff in 1861 I was barred the Staff Corps, and as for my old local regiment it was *disbanded*, and my juniors in it put over my head in the Staff Corps. My prospects in my old local corps were thus with my commands and allowances utterly destroyed and lost. As my old regiment and service was destroyed, and as the Staff Corps was barred, it is absurd to say I volunteered for the new line regiments, for what other option or service was left me?" X.

[The letter to which "X." refers in another part of his own letter was published in our issue of Feb. 17.—ED. A. I. M.]

### BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I observe that an attempt is again being made to attract the attention of the House of Commons to the manner in which the officers of the old Indian Service have been, and are still treated by the India-office in the matter of the loss of the value of their commissions. Let us hope that whoever brings this before Parliament will insist on being informed—

1st. Of the actual instructions sent by the India-office to the Secretaries of the Bonus Compensation Fund Committee at the different presidencies in India.

2nd. By whom these restrictions have been introduced, and how they have been carried out.

3rd. Full explanations as to the redress an officer has who justly complains of the decision of the committee. Is the power of appeal from the committee back to the very parties in the India-office who originally formed and restricted these committees, and who have from the first been against every concession? If so, God help them.

Let us find out the cause of the failure of the settlement of this much vexed question, and we may then have some chance of correcting the mischief and injustice that is done. Promises given in Parliament, and even made by the Secretary of State for India himself, are seemingly, from some antagonistic element in the India-office itself, rendered of no avail by an injurious system of making restrictions and throwing every imaginable difficulty in the way. This is clearly not done by the sanction of Parliament, nor can it be by the permission of the Secretary of State himself who, new as he may be to office, and for a time in the hands of his Council, holds too high a position to imagine for a moment that he would connive at rules and regulations being issued that virtually nullify his promises and that of the nation he serves. H.

### WAIFS AND STRAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Nothing can be more just or more to the purpose than the observations contained in your leader of the 10th inst. upon "Waifs and Strays;" but, with your permission, I will supplement them with a few of my own. That many Englishmen visiting India, for the first time, should take out with them a native servant cannot be wondered at, considering how useful he would prove to them in innumerable ways upon their arrival; while, as regards the domestic himself, he would, in case of dismissal, be at least among his own countrymen, perhaps his friends and relatives, and therefore not destitute of aid if needed. For Englishmen however returning from Hindostan to their native country no such reason exists to justify their bringing over with them native servants at the risk of these becoming *waifs and strays*, in the event of a disagreement with their employers; and I therefore fear that in most instances it is merely to indulge an idle vanity or desire of *showing-off*, that so many deportations of the swarthy sons of Ind are perpetrated. An exception however should be made as concerns the ayahs or native nurses, whose mild and affectionate disposition necessarily endears them to the family with whom they may be engaged, so that but very few, if any, instances occur of their being sent adrift.

The erroneous idea which has long obtained that the very excellent institution, known as "The Strangers' Home," would, upon application, send back to India such discharged servants,

may have been, unwittingly, a rifle cause for bringing them over here in the first instance, all responsibility being thus shifted from individuals to the society. It cannot, consequently, be too generally made known here, but more especially in India, that the funds of "The Strangers' Home" are, as I have been informed by its worthy honorary secretary, Lieutenant-colonel Hughes, wholly inadequate for such a purpose, exhausted as they almost are by the large sums expended in relieving the proper objects of its charity, not only in the metropolis, but also in many of the provinces where agents are employed for that praiseworthy object.

As, therefore, the evil now complained of would most probably be but increased by the raising of a special fund for the purpose of removing it, the only means available for that purpose is that of resuscitating the old regulation adverted to in your article, and by a powerful appeal to English gentlemen, exhorting them to abstain from inducing, out of mere motives of personal convenience or idle display, poor ignorant natives to accompany them to England, where the almost certain fate awaiting them is the truly pitiable one of increasing the already very large number of *waiifs* and *strays*.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVENPORT.

14, Grove-terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.,  
Feb. 22, 1869.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE WAHABEE CONSPIRATORS.

The *Delhi Gazette* remarks that the net is gradually closing round the gang of Wahabee conspirators, whose arrangements have been gradually traced by the skilful detectives put upon their track. It will be remembered that a conspiracy had been detected by the Bengal police; the existence of it had been put beyond doubt, but how far it had extended, and who and how many were the parties implicated, could not be determined without much cautious and careful research. All the trouble taken so far has resulted in important discoveries. The organisation of the conspirators was found to be, as a matter of course, more complete and perfect than that of the same sect in 1865, and yet of a description the most crude and unmeaning—complete so far as it could be made under the circumstances to ensure secrecy, and unmeaning, because the parties implicated do not appear to have any definite object in view. Arms, ammunition, and recruits were being sent up to the North-West Frontier in 1865, but the present action appears to be confined to remittances in goods, or money carried by special messengers in the same direction. That the Mahomedans will ever be reconciled to our rule so far as to cease plotting against us we cannot reasonably expect. They will never lose any opportunity of either originating or aiding and abetting any scheme holding out a chance, however remote, of subverting our Government. They cannot do more, we admit, under present circumstances except keep alive the spark, but it is none the less incumbent on the police to endeavour perpetually to stamp out that spark, at any rate to prevent its igniting the combustible material lying around. From all the information that has reached us on this and on the former occasion, we are almost convinced that the highest and lowest of the restless sect have nothing to do with the conspiracies connected with the frontier tribes. The middle classes appear to have a vague idea that they are doing the right thing in accepting the assurances transmitted to them from the fanatic colony squatting on the mountain range in the vicinity of Peshawur, of aid coming at some undefined period from somewhere. They could not, we believe, give a clear explanation of the advantage they expect to gain. They are, in fact, duped. They fall an easy prey to any party primed and sent among them with a cock-and-bull story of the end of British rule and the advent of a successor destined to right every wrong, real or imaginary, and especially to restore Mahomedan ascendancy in India. It appears to us there are clever heads at work there who do not hesitate in taking advantage of the accepted belief in an approaching day of deliverance from the yoke of the infidel to answer their own ends. All the remittances that have lately been traced will go, not to the furtherance of the professed object—the organisation of a *jehad*, or crescentade—but to make the recipients of them as comfortable as that inhospitable region will permit. It is difficult to conceive how a conspiracy, having for its object the herculean task of expelling the British from India, could possibly work so long without discovery. In reality, the plot, it appears to us, is not one of Mahomedans against British power, but of Mahomedan sharpers against their co-religionists. We shall show what we mean by-and-by, perhaps; at present we cannot reveal more.

### INDIAN CHAPLAINS.

The *Madras Mail* holds that one of the first subjects that must have the attention of the Duke of Argyll in the India-office is the

recommendation that has been made by the Supreme Government, with the concurrence of the subordinate Governments, and the bishops, to reduce the limit of actual service of a chaplain that entitles to the pension of £1 per diem, from seventeen years, as at present, to fifteen years. The average at which the chaplains in this presidency entered the service appears to be about thirty years, and it is argued that the Government will do well by encouraging retirements at an age when a chaplain may fairly claim to be fit for good and useful work in England. The maximum of service in the ecclesiastical department is twenty-five years, but strangely enough this protracted service does not result in an enhanced pension. No tidings have yet been received of the probable fate of the Supreme Government's proposal.

### INDIAN JAILS.

The *Englishman*, having shown that the popular charges against the management of Indian gaols are either wholly false or greatly exaggerated, thinks that at least one serious abuse has crept into the management of the gaols which is not included in these charges, though it has been justly made a ground of complaint by some of the injured parties. We are glad to see, from Mr. Howell's note, that this abuse has at length attracted the attention of the Government of India. The remunerative theory of prison labour must have been pushed very far indeed, when we find them admitting that it has become very doubtful whether the primary object of the sentence—punishment—is steadily and systematically kept before the prisoner. The evil is wide-spread as well as conspicuous. In the Punjab the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it a "question whether the industrial labour has not been overdone." In Oude "the Chief Commissioner has found it necessary to issue very stringent orders against tampering with judicial sentences." In the Central Provinces the theory has been pushed so far that "in reading the reports it is often difficult to believe that prison labour is in question." Commercial success is, in fact, everywhere made the criticism of what is suitable. But Dr. Mouatt, in Bengal, has gone further in this direction than all the other gaol authorities, and elaborated a system "under which a fortunate felon may emerge from the Alipore gaol with a perfect knowledge of printing or jute spinning machinery, and take his knowledge acquired in gaol to one of the best markets in the world for skilled agency, there to compete with the honest mechanic who never had the same opportunities." We have no hesitation in saying that, apart from the injustice caused, this is an abuse which entirely frustrates the object of prison labour, and is utterly opposed to both the principles admitted here and the practice prevailing at home.

### MILITARY PRISONS.

The *Madras Times* cannot believe that a temporary retirement to a military prison in India has any reformatory effects upon the subject of such retirement. "On the contrary, we are of opinion that our prisons increase crime in many cases. For instance, young soldiers who are not hardened in guilt are thrown into the society of old and notorious gaol birds; and a copybook is not needed to assure us that evil communications corrupt good manners. Young sinners who would possibly feel repentance when under the eyes of their officers and well-conducted comrades, cast aside all scruples of conscience when constantly in the presence of clever scamps more hardened than themselves; and the consequence is that they return to their regiments worse characters than they left them. Then, it is notorious that during the period of a soldier's confinement in prison the country loses the value of his services. He also, if the confinement is for a long period, becomes slovenly and forgets his drill. He also, we regret to think, returns to his comrades, in the language of the Bankruptcy Court, 'without a slur upon his character,' so long as his offence has not been one of an actually disgraceful nature. His punishment and its cause are almost forgotten by his comrades on his return, and except that they very naturally dislike the necessity which compelled them to perform his duties for him during his absence, they can perceive no force of moral example or any terrible punishment in a few months' incarceration in a 'stone jug,' as they facetiously name the gaol. Moreover, the authority of courts-martial, and their gravity, would not be weakened in the eyes of the army, as at present, by the necessity which compels such courts to inflict punishments which are punishments only in name and not in fact. Further, a swifter administration of justice, and the abolition of the present faulty system of punishment, which causes good men to suffer for the follies and the crimes of the bad, would be obtained. We think there can be no doubt that severe extra drills and duties, sternly and uncompromisingly carried out for 112 days, together with a stoppage of pay for the same period, would prove punishment more severe to the soldier than the same period passed in a prison. Soldiers cordially hate such extra duties, and their bitterness is greatly increased by the fact that they must be performed, as it were, in the face of the regiment, and under the constant banter of their comrades."

TROOPSHIPS FOR ENGLAND.—A Calcutta paper informs us that the following ships have been engaged for the conveyance of troops to England:—The *Clyde*, at £23. 15s., and the *St. Lawrence*, at £24 per head.

## Bengal.

### THE REWARDS GRANTED FOR THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

We copy the following from the *Delhi Gazette* :—

Sir,—I read in one of the latest telegrams that “The Queen has ordered a medal to be distributed for the Abyssinian war.” War! I think the term “Expedition,” as used by Lord Napier of Magdala, more appropriate. Well, no doubt but that the decoration will be distributed very shortly, and, as a medal is to be given, this is quite proper, as the value of it will be much enhanced thereby. A New Zealand medal is also to be given, for the three years’ war in that country five years or more ago. Probably this latter medal will be distributed about the time when the Abyssinian heroes have worn theirs out. Certainly but for the Abyssinian expedition and Viscount Enfield no New Zealand medal would have been promised. Mr. Disraeli said in the House, “Remember that the New Zealand war was not originated and conducted to a conclusion by the present Government.” True, and there is a deep significance in his remark, for the Conservatives have ever been glad and proud to recognise the services of the army and navy. Let us take another war which was not originated and conducted to a conclusion during a Tory Ministry. The Eusufzai campaign of 1863. Is a medal to be given? There has as yet been no promise of one. On the 27th July last Mr. Kinnaird asked in the House “Whether any decision had been arrived at as to granting a frontier service medal to the Punjab irregular forces and regular troops, European and native, engaged in important expeditions for the defence of the North-West Frontier?” Sir Stafford Northcote answered to this effect, that any proposal on the subject must come from the Government of India; that, “in general, he was very much in favour of granting medals, whenever it could properly be done; and he should give his most favourable consideration to any proposal to that effect that might come before him.” Have the Government of India, has Sir John Lawrence applied for a medal, and if he has, will it be given? Now that Sir S. Northcote and the Conservatives are replaced by the Duke of Argyll and the Liberals, during whose Ministry the campaign began and ended, and the Governor-general’s proposal for a frontier war medal was rejected by Sir Charles Wood, of hateful memory, I fear that no medal will be given, unless the gallant member for Aberdeen, and the member for Perth, who are both, by the way, Liberals, again ask for it. In conclusion, I give you the following summary of the expedition, and the two wars.

In the New Zealand war 688 men were killed and wounded, of whom 18 officers were killed, 56 wounded, and 15 died subsequently of wounds received. Out of the Naval Brigade, 300 of whom were engaged, 6 officers and 14 men were killed, and 8 officers and 32 men were wounded.

Rewards.—Promise of a medal, about five years after the war.

In the Eusufzai campaign of 1863, in ten distinct actions, 847 were killed and wounded, of whom 19 officers and 208 men were killed, 42 officers and 578 men were wounded.

Rewards.—About five years after the campaign, a suggestion by the Secretary of State for India, that the Government of India should ask for a medal.

The Abyssinian Expedition.—One action, in which 1 officer and 9 men were wounded, the former slightly.

Rewards.—Vote of thanks by both Houses of Parliament, ovations, addresses, freedom of City of London and Edinburgh, and sword of honour to the Commander of the Expedition, to which a Peerage is added. Prayers offered up in all the churches for the safety of the troops and the successful termination of the Expedition. Six months’ batta paid at once to the troops, and about eight months after the termination of the Expedition, the Queen herself orders the distribution of a medal.

A very few Brevets and C.B.’s are given for the former two wars, but for the Abyssinian Expedition the shower of Brevets and C.B.’s is splendid!—Yours, &c.,

December 31, 1868.

YOUNG SOLDIER.

### STATION TALK.

THE VALLEY OF KANGRA (EAST).—The Gopalpore tea plantation enjoys the distinction of being the first established by private enterprise, at the same time that it is open to the unenviable notoriety of having been formed on anything but an equitable basis, as far as the native landholders are concerned. There is no necessity for ripping up old sores, the more especially as the system now pursued for obtaining land where required by teaplanters is now no longer open to the very serious objections raised against the proceedings of the founder of the Gopalpore plantation. It is very beautifully situated, commanding a view of the whole Palum Valley, of which it forms the north-western angle. The plants appear healthy, and I suppose the concern is doing well, though it is very difficult to give any decided opinion. “Anxious shareholders” have doubts on the subject, which a three months’ residence on the spot even does not effectually clear up; but I should say that proprietors themselves superintending their plantations are much more likely to succeed than companies whose affairs are transacted by “managers.” To judge by appearance, the *couleur de rose* prevails, but some authorities will have it that there is a canker within that is threatening danger to many concerns. I can only and most sincerely hope not, for the Kangra tea plantations are, with the exception perhaps of some in Kumaon, the only ones that have been able to hold their own. Tea is, I fear, irretrievably gone in the Dhoon of Dhera, and it will be next to a wonder if one or two of the concerns there escape the general crash. Dr. Jamieson is much blamed for the delusive prospects he held out to those who should

embark in tea in that valley, and the sale of the Government plantation now is considered to have been anything but satisfactory. The tea question in Kangra is a large one, the interests involved are very considerable, and though it is undoubtedly unpopular amongst the local cultivators, who consider rice, alternated as it can be by wheat or flax (for seed), would be more profitable far than tea, there is no doubt that it recommends itself to other sections of the population, who for caste reasons will not drive a plough. The number of acres actually taken up in tea is estimated at 2,880 acres. On this quantity there are probably 1,000 plants per acre; of these two-thirds are probably young or cut down for regrowth, so that we may reasonably calculate on there being somewhere about nine hundred thousand tea-bearing plants in the valley. I was told by an experienced planter that there are here and there shrubs that could be made to yield, if cleanly plucked, one pound of tea; but I should say that one-quarter of a pound would be a fair average all round. This will give something over 200,000 pounds of tea for the whole valley, a matter of next to no consideration in the English market, and yet the planters complain of not being able to dispose of their crops. Great hopes were entertained that the traders who came lately from Yarkund would purchase tea, especially green, in large quantities; but I have it on very fair authority that the sales were by no means commensurate to the expectations of the planters, and the Central Asian traders, like prudent men, limited their purchases to samples with which to try their market. If the tea be approved of, and the selling price in Yarkund favourable to the transaction, it is probable that the year 1870 may bring with it orders to a considerable extent, but that is a long while to wait, and the planters should seek other and less “risky” outlets for their produce. I have always held, and still maintain, that if they would increase the proportion of green tea, and bring its price within the means of the Cashmeree inhabitants of Noorpoor, Soojanpoor, Loodiana, Umritsur, &c., they would find a large demand close at hand, with speedy returns. In Umritsur alone the Cashmerees consume under ordinary circumstances one hundred pounds of tea per day, or over 36,000 pounds in the year. Such a market is worth looking up; but the planters must work it steadily, and not be discouraged by a first or even a second year’s disappointment in their full expectations. The new road of sixty-eight miles in length that will soon be open throughout the length of the valley, from Pathankote to Bajinath, passing within four or five miles of Palumpoor, will materially facilitate the export of tea, as of all other produce, and reduce the cost of transport to Umritsur by at least one-half, while the possible continuation of the rail system, when the enemies to its extension are no longer at the end of Indian affairs, will go still further to lower the cost of carriage. I would therefore strongly recommend those who can do so—I believe there are some who are wavering in their faith—to hold on with one steady object in view, and that is, to secure a market within reach from which they can look for speedy returns, smaller may be than might be occasionally obtained elsewhere, but much more certain. One thing is certain, that larger capital must be thrown into the cultivation; that seems to be unavoidable, for if the concerns fall at any time into the background of borrowed means, they will have the greatest difficulty in recovering themselves from what may at first appear a temporary difficulty.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

THE PERSIAN ARMY.—The *Friend of India* states that the Shah of Persia has made proposals to the Government of India to lend him Indian officers to reorganise his army.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON G. M. NELL, in civil medical charge of Beawur, and in medical charge of the Mhairwarra Battalion, has, says the *Pioneer*, been removed from his appointment.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY IN CALCUTTA.—The movement lately set on foot at Calcutta for the formation of a regiment of volunteer cavalry is said to gather strength rapidly. Lord Mayo is expected to be the colonel.

A DISGRACEFUL CHARGE.—Lieutenant Jordan, of H.M.’s 107th Regiment, has been committed to take his trial in the High Court at Allahabad, on a charge of lurking house trespass at night, in the house of one Mr. Elias, with intent to commit adultery.

MR. A. C. FOSTER.—We learn that Mr. A. C. Foster, late Controller of the Money Order Office in Calcutta, has been convicted of criminal breach of trust as a Government servant and criminal misappropriation, and sentenced to four years’ penal servitude.

THE BENGAL PRISONS.—A system of penal dietary has been introduced into the prisons in Bengal. The Government of India have directed that a report on the system is to be submitted at the end of the year, when the results will be laid before the Secretary of State.

IMPORTANT FOR LADIES.—The Viceroy held a levee at Calcutta on Wednesday, Jan. 26. His Excellency and the Countess Mayo are to hold a drawing room, also, on the evening of the 2nd Feb. We fear the Calcutta milliners must be dissatisfied with one circumstance in connection with the drawing room. “Ladies are requested to appear in full dress, but without trains.”

**FEARS OF SCARCITY IN MALWAH.**—We are sorry to hear from Malwah that apprehensions are entertained, should rain not fall, of a drought in that province, and of a scarcity of water for drinking purposes. Grain is at present plentiful, but large quantities are exported daily towards Rajpootana, where high prices are obtained.

**THE BAYS.**—We hear that Mr. Holloway, the quartermaster of the Bays, after a long service of many years, retires on his pension, being succeeded by Quartermaster-Sergeant Tuckett, who also, after a lengthened period of service in the 15th Hussars and Bays, gets the quartermastership.

**SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.**—POINT DE GALLE, Jan. 26, 10.5 A.M.—Sir John Lawrence has arrived here. He will proceed to Colombo, where he will be the guest of his coffee agents, Messrs. Murray, Robertson, and Co. Sir John will probably make some stay in the island, as he purposes visiting some coffee estates, in which he is interested.

**MILITARY HIGHWAYMEN.**—A few nights ago a Mrs. H., who was returning home in a palkee gharry from a friend's house, was stopped by some soldiers, the coachman was assaulted, and Mrs. H. was robbed by the men of all her gold trinkets. This daring attempt at highway robbery has caused no little sensation.—*Lucknow Times*, Jan. 20.

**ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.**—The first nomination to the Royal School for the daughters of officers of the Bengal cavalry and infantry, that has fallen to the Secretary of State for India, has been conferred, says the *Indian Daily News*, on the daughter of the late Major C. M. Fitzgerald, deputy commissary general.

**SIR DINKUR RAO.**—We hear from Indore that Col. Meade, C.S.I., is at present at Rewah, inquiring into the complaints made against Sir Dinkur Rao, who has resigned his duties as the Maharajah of Bewah's chief adviser. At the Maharajah's wish, Dr. Stratton, in charge of the Bundelcund agency, is to act in a similar capacity until affairs in Rewah are in a more settled state.

**FIRE AT UMBALLA.**—The *Delhi Gazette* hears from Umballa that on the night of the 15th January the house of Colonel Gott, in the Native Infantry lines there, was destroyed by fire. It was Colonel Gott's own property. His loss is estimated at 12,000 rupees. But little was saved, and that little by the exertions of certain gentlemen connected with the railway. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

**FAMINE-RELIEF IN THE N.W.P.**—Sir William Muir has (remarks the *Indian Daily News*) distilled the wisdom and the humanity of the measures prescribed by the Indian Government for the care of the famine-stricken, in his announcement as Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that he will "hold every district officer personally responsible that no death occurs from starvation, which could have been avoided by any exertion or arrangement on the part of the district officer or his staff."

**LORD MAYO'S VISIT TO SIMLAH.**—At the last meeting of the Executive Council in Calcutta, Lord Mayo apprised the members of his intention to spend the ensuing summer at Simlah. No date was mentioned by his lordship, but he will not leave Calcutta before Budget day, which may be any time in March. His lordship may visit Peshawur before the setting in of the hot weather should Shere Ali be in circumstances to permit of his presenting himself at that place for an interview.

**LORD MAYO'S FRENCH COOK.**—*Indian Public Opinion* is given to audacious joking. We do not know whether to set the following down to the same bad habit:—"The first telegram addressed by Lord Mayo to Calcutta, on his way to take up the Government of India, was 'secure a good interpreter for my French cook.' The fate of empires may be trembling in the balance; the political horizon may be black; but, with an accomplished *chef de cuisine* by his side, Lord Mayo may gaily defy the storm. The *régime* of good dinners has arrived, and we are delighted to believe it."

**ARRIVAL OF THE EX-AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN AND SIRDAR ABDUL RAHMAN AT THE BRITISH FRONTIER.**—CALCUTTA, Jan. 23, 7.30 P.M.—Government have received a telegram from the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab announcing the arrival at Daur (? Valley of Dour) of Mahomed Azim Khan, the ex-Ameer of Afghanistan, and Sirdar Abdol Rahman Khan, attended by two hundred sowars, and asking for an asylum in British territory. The Viceroy has intimated the willingness of Government to receive and support them, conditionally on their residing at a distance from the frontier and abstaining from political intrigues.

**OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Paul Whalley, B.C.S., Assistant-Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is to be appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. We learn that Colonel R. Strachey, and Messrs. H. Bell, H. Beverly, and R. B. Chapman have been appointed members of the Statistical Committee at Calcutta. Dr. F. W. Innes, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, will, it is expected, succeed Dr. Munro as president of the Committee to report on the subject of army hospital equipment in India. We learn from Bhopal that Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., has obtained leave for three months; the political duties during his absence will devolve on Major Reginald Ouseley, commanding the Bhopal Contingent.

**THE PESHAWUR DISTRICT.**—In consequence of the changes which are gradually being made in the disposition of the troops in the Peshawur Valley and Cis-Indus at Sylun Bowlee, &c., the Government has, says the *Englishman*, decided that, from the 1st March next, the troops in the Peshawur district shall form a separate district command under the Brigadier-General at Peshawur, and that instead of the Peshawur division a new one shall be formed, to be called the Jhelum division, and to comprise the stations noted below, its headquarters being at Rawul Pindee:—Attock, Sylun Bowlee, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Jhelum, Sealkote, and a new station about to be formed in the Sind Saugor Doab.

**THE STEAMER "NERBUDDA."**—We learn from the *Rangoon Times* that the river steamer *Nerbudda*, the property of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, was wrecked near the village of Tow, in the Bassein Creek, on Thursday morning, the 14th Jan. She was on her downward voyage and during the previous day had grounded several times. On the night of the 13th she was anchored at the place above indicated, but it was not till about midnight that she was observed to be settling down. The specie and every moveable of value were at once conveyed to the flat which was alongside and all hands got safely out of the steamer before she finally sank at about one o'clock on the following morning.

**PORT CANNING COMPROMISE.**—The following may be said to be an authoritative statement of the Port Canning compromise:—1st. Mr. Schiller, possessing 500 shares, out of which he has paid second and third calls on 400, and the second, third, and fourth calls on 100, agrees to deliver up to be cancelled the same 500 shares, with all calls so paid thereon. The company agree, in consideration of the calls having been paid by him on the shares, to issue to him 100 shares with the first, second, third, and fourth calls paid. 2nd. That the deed of 13th February, 1866, be cancelled, if required, by the company's counsel, and any necessary deeds consequent on such cancellation to be executed. 3rd. That thereupon the suit against all the defendants to be withdrawn, each party bearing his own costs from the commencement of these proceedings. 4th. That all imputations be withdrawn.

**LORD MAYO AT THE ALIPORE JAIL.**—We notice from the Calcutta papers that Lord Mayo, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and attended by his private Secretary and Captain Lockwood, paid a visit to the Alipore Jail on the 21st January. His lordship was received by Dr. Mouat, the Inspector-General of Jails, and Dr. Fawcus, the Superintendent of the Jail, and in company with these gentlemen he minutely inspected the dietary and other internal arrangements of the prison. After going through the prison, his lordship examined the Alipore jail press, and the recently fitted jute spinning machinery. On the morning of the 22nd he visited the Sailors' Home, and in the afternoon received an address from the Landholders' and Mercantile Association. We notice also that his lordship is to hold a *levee* on the 27th January, and the Countess Mayo a drawing room on the 2nd proximo.

**MILITARY.**—Staff-Surgeon Barnett, doing duty with H.M.'s 82nd Regiment at Aden, has been appointed Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy, and will proceed to join the personal staff at once. Dr. Barnett has seen considerable service in India with the 6th Dragoons, 12th Lancers, and 11th Hussars, and was at one time in charge of the depot at Kurrachee.—*Pioneer*.—The Government of India, we read in the Lahore paper, has sanctioned Tallagang as a military station, and the 20th P.I. have been ordered to march there at once. No orders have yet been received on the subject of the redistribution of the districts of the Rawul Pindee Division. Colonel W. E. Hughes, Commandant Central India Horse, and in charge of the Western Malwa agency, having been appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, will, it is said, be succeeded by an officer from the latter force.

**DR. CAYLEY AT LEH.**—We have authority for stating that one of the last acts of Sir John Lawrence, as Viceroy in Council, was to determine that Dr. Cayley should not be recalled from Leh, but continue at that place, vested with the same functions and authority as hitherto. The Maharajah of Cashmere did not regard the presence of a British agent on his far northern frontier with complacency, nor without apprehension. His Highness knows enough of the history of modern India to know that such interposition has hitherto generally been the prelude to active interference in the internal government of the country so "honoured," to be eventually followed, in all probability, by its annexation. His Highness accordingly sent his Prime Minister to Simla just before the descent to the plains from that place of the Government of India. This high envoy pleaded his master's wishes as well as could be, but no definite assurance was, or at the time, could be afforded him, though he returned to Cashmere to assure the Maharajah, that it was highly probable all he (the envoy) had, under the Maharajah's orders, asked for, would be conceded by the Government of India. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council at Calcutta the matter was taken up, and the Maharajah's request negatived. His Highness, however, has been assured that any apprehensions he may have been erroneously led to entertain as to the presence of Dr. Cayley being in any way prejudicial to the continued integrity of his dominions are wholly baseless—an assurance which is said to have completely set the Maharajah's mind at rest.—*Times of India*.



**THE VICEROY'S STAFF.**—Lord Mayo has finally arranged for his personal staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Blane will continue military secretary for some time longer, in order to complete five years' service as lieutenant-colonel on the staff, which, had he throughout that period held the substantive rank of major, would, according to the usage of the service, entitle him to promotion to full colonel. Lieut.-Colonel Blane, however, is a major of not more than two years' standing, and the permission to continue military secretary for the additional period indicated would, therefore, seem of no advantage to him. Not so, however, if, as is generally thought, Lieut.-Colonel Blane, on purchasing his majority received an assurance that should he be able to put in five years on the staff in that substantive rank, his case would be taken into consideration as a special one. The Hon. Major Bourke will meanwhile officiate as military secretary, that is, until Lieut.-Colonel Blane has embarked for England, which will not be until the close of next month. The arrangement is altogether a very liberal one, and speaks much for the good-heartedness and consideration of the new Viceroy. Major Burne has taken up the duties of his office of private secretary to the Viceroy. Dr. Fayrer is to officiate as surgeon to the Viceroy for the present; but the office is understood to be reserved for a medical officer of one of H.M.'s heavy cavalry regiments, who is at present at Aden. Captains Brooke and Lockwood, late of Sir John Lawrence's staff, are to remain aides-de-camp on the staff of Lord Mayo. Captain Kennedy has had his leave for England, and the remaining aide to the late Viceroy, Captain Foortea, is likely to be appointed brigade-major of the E.I.R. Volunteer Corps, now on point of organisation. The Hon. Captain Wood, of the Hussars, is to be first vice-regal aide-de-camp, and Captain Taylor, brother of the member of Council, will complete H.E.'s staff.

**THE PENSION AND BONUS SCHEME.**—In our issue of Wednesday last (writes the *Pioneer* of the 25th) we alluded to the probability of the pension and bonus scheme for the Indian army, which is now under consideration by the Secretary of State, being put into force at no distant date. We are now able to state, on good authority, that the proposed scheme is much as follows. Substantive Lieutenant-Colonels, within a limit of two hundred, who may be entitled to pension, and who may accept the terms within a year, shall have an additional pension of £150 a-year, and a bonus of £1,000, preference to be given to the senior applicants. In the year following, and thenceforward, the Lieutenant-Colonel's pension of £365 to be given after twenty-five years' service, including three years' furlough, instead of after twenty-eight years. The Colonel's pension to be raised to £500 a-year, and be attainable in thirty years' service, including four years' furlough, instead of in thirty-two. In the event of these concessions being made, there appears to be good reason to expect that they will be accompanied by some restrictions as to the length of time field officers will be permitted to remain unemployed, or in the performance merely of so-called general duty, without being placed on the retired or pension list.—We (*Madras Mail* of Jan. 18) are in a position to state, on the authority of a letter from one of the best informed members of the Indian Council, that up to the date of the despatch of the last mail from London no action had been taken by the Secretary of State with respect to the offering of a bonus and pension to the colonels and lieutenant-colonels of the Indian Army. Sir John Lawrence, in August last, strongly urged upon the Home Government the expediency, in an economical as well as political point of view, of offering some special inducement to unemployed senior officers to retire, and it is believed in some military circles, but on what authority we cannot state, that the chances are that a bonus of £2,000, and a pension of £500 per annum, will eventually be offered to colonels of thirty years' service, but that officers of any less service will not be treated with. The whole subject is still under consideration in Westminster, and it seems not improbable that no decision will be arrived at until the return of Sir John Lawrence from India. The folly of delay in a matter of this kind has been too frequently shown to need any further illustration just now.

**THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.**—Letters from Sylhet state that the steeple of the church is shattered, and the pinnacles thrown down. The Collector's and Sudder Ameen's Courts are cracked in a dangerous way, as is also the Circuit-house. At Pola, 58 miles east of Sylhet, the shocks were very violent, and are said to have lasted nearly five minutes. About 600 feet west of the Pola river, and 200 south of the Baruk, the earth was cracked in several places, and subsided to a depth of four feet. The shocks appeared to travel from south to north. The water in the river is said to have "boiled, shook, and roared." It ran with tremendous force against the current, i.e., northward, rising at the same time six feet over a sand-bank. On the north bank of the river the houses were tilted backwards and made to incline. The whole country between the Pola and Dhullesur rivers was rent into cracks of from three to nine inches wide. From these fissures hot water and soft and black sand were ejected with considerable force. In some places the deposit of sand was three feet thick. On the west bank of the Pola the road-level was four feet above the rest of the country; it has sunk to the general level from Pola to Huttia; the road was split into cracks in many places, from which hot water was rushing with great force, and a strong sulphurous smell was perceptible. The subsidence was also marked between Huttia and Dhullesur. The roadway,

which was from six to seven feet above the level of the country, is now only two feet over the level. About three hundred feet north of the road a vast mass of sand to the height of fifteen feet was thrown out across the course of the Dhullesur, and quite blocked up the stream. The villages between the road and the river at Kallinugger have sunk so far "that little is to be seen of them." Again, at Siatic Bazaar some houses are reported to have sunk to a depth of forty to fifty feet below the surface. Nut trees, from forty to fifty feet high, have in some cases entirely disappeared, in others they are only two or three feet above the ground. The Baruk river has, at this part of its course, become so shallow that boats pass it with difficulty. But perhaps the most extraordinary evidence of the force of the earthquake is the fact that a boat laden with lime, which was sunk some years ago, has been thrown up by the river. The Kutta Khall has been blocked up, and is crossed dryshod. On the morning of the 14th there were two shocks, the second of which is said to have been a violent one.—*Englishman*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Suez.—20. Str. Himalaya, Lewis, Madras.—22. Lloyd Rayner, Richard, Liverpool; City of Foochow, Tait, Glasgow.—23. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—24. Str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein.—25. L. Imperatrice Eugenie, Bernag, Bordeaux; Salamanca, Davis, London; Baroda, Tully, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. W. Munro and infant, Col. and Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. H. Dundas, Asst. surg. Cunningham, Miss Ross, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss, Asst. surg. Lewis, Miss Brown, Lieut. col. Anderson, Mr. Provis, Mrs. Cabell and infant, Mr. Gordon, Miss Archer, Miss Johnson, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Langmore and infant, Mr. and Mrs. York, Mr. Melville, Mrs. Forlong and infant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rias, Mr. R. Fowler, Mr. W. Gill, Mr. J. Johnson, Mrs. Maugham, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. S. Wallis, Miss McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. D. Warley, Asst. surg. Barroli, Lieut. col. Dundas, Mr. C. Griese. From MASSILLAS.—Mrs. J. Cochrane and two children, Mrs. Lutz and child, Ensign Craig, Mr. J. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman, Mr. Naesmyth, Mr. A. Grimenwald, Mr. and Mrs. Rowett. From SUZ.—Mr. de Sylla. From GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Chitty. From MADRAS.—Mr. Coombe, Mr. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Busted and two infants, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Allen, Mr. Oakes.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19. Buckinghamshire, Newcastle, South-Eastern.—20. Star of Persia, Amedee, G. H. Warren, Victoria Bridge.—21. Strs. Candia, Glengyle; Odin.—22. Erato, Eddystone.—23. Strs. Kurrachee, Rangoon; Stirling Castle, Syria, Fez Bohoman.—24. Str. Lightning; Futtay Moombarrack, Western Star.—25. Shannon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Shannon.—Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs and child, Mrs. Anderson and five children, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Sale, Mr. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Sykes and three children, Miss Kidd, Mr. Sinal, Mrs. Codrington and five children, Mrs. Terson and child, Lieut. Sharp, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Paterson and four children, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Williams and three children, Mrs. Moore, Capt. Moore, Capt. Williams, Lieut. Lindsay, Lieut. Drummond, Staff surg. Griffin.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 82½	Rs. 94 2 to 94 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91	94 8 to 94 10
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91	104 0 to 104 2
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108	112 4 to 112 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114	108 4 to 108 8
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104	

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 2	0 to 2 0 1-16
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 2	0½

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	112 to 115
Assam Tea Company ...	200	175 to 200
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1630 to 1690 ex div.
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	9½ to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Moblier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	575 to 590
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 75
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	540 to 550
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	70 to 75
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250	190 to 195
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	20 to 22
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	240 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	40 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	195 to —
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	152½ to 155
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	340 to 350
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	400 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	139 to 139½
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	11½ to 12
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	285 to 290
Punjab Bank ...	100	72 to 75
Screw Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Sinla Bank ...	500	590 to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	60 ex div.
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 30



## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£1 0 0 to £2 0 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	1 5 0 to 2 0 0	1 5 0 to 2 0 0
Seeds	2 0 0 to 2 7 8	Nominal.
Jute	2 5 0 to 2 10 0	2 0 0 to 2 10 0
Cotton	2 10 0 to 2 12 6	2 7 6 to 2 10 0

## Madras.

**A NEW BRANCH BANK.**—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, is about to establish an agency at Cocanada, under Mr. A. B. McKean, who left in the steamer *Governor Higginson* to take up his appointment and open the branch.

**THE PIER.**—After remaining so long a disgrace to Madras, our pier is going to be repaired; all the material for the repairs was brought by a vessel which arrived last week. In any other place than this the pier would never have been allowed to remain so long almost useless.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.**—Captain A. L. Playfair, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has we understand been appointed to officiate as 2nd in command of the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent in room of Captain Jameson, who has been nominated to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

**DEATH AT THAYETMYO.**—We regret to hear of the death, at Thayetmyo, on the 9th January, of Capt. Edward Bromhead, of H.M.'s 76th Foot. Capt. Bromhead was the eldest son of Sir Edward de Gonville Bromhead, of Thurlby Hall, in the county of Lincoln, and was nearly thirty-seven years of age at the time of his death. He originally belonged to H.M.'s 4th Regiment, but exchanged into the 76th. Disease of the liver was the cause of death.

**ROMOURED RELIEFS FOR NEW ZEALAND.**—Rumours are still about, says the *Bangalore Herald*, to the effect that regiments are to be sent to New Zealand. A correspondent states that the 45th (Sherwood Foresters) volunteered for active service, but were told they had only too recently returned from Abyssinia to be allowed another chance of glory yet awhile. The 102nd (Neill's), now stationed at Lucknow, have also been mentioned, but until instructions from England have been received, of course nothing certain can be decided on.

**THE JEYPORE AND BUSTAR BOUNDARIES.**—As proposed by Colonel Saxton of the Topographical Survey, Mr. H. G. Turner, the Assistant Agent in charge of Jeypore, has been directed to assist in adjusting the boundaries between Jeypore, and the Bustar territories. In case of any difference of opinion arising between Mr. Turner and Captain Warner, it is left to Colonel Saxton to decide. The Government of India very dogmatically says: "Colonel Saxton might carefully take into consideration the views of either side." The said Government must be hard up for something to say.

**THE SAUGOR BRIGADE.**—Owing to the re-distribution of troops in several stations in the Punjab, the brigadier-general and staff from the Saugor brigade in the Central Provinces will be transferred to the Punjab, whilst the Saugor brigade is to be commanded by a general officer from the Madras army, with the usual staff. The stations in the Saugor brigade are now all garrisoned by Madras troops. Brigadier General Hodson, at present commanding at Cannanore, is likely to be transferred to Saugor, in place of Sir William Taverer, K.C.S.I., who will be transferred to Punjab command, until his tour on the staff expires.

**COLONEL PRIMROSE.**—The friends of Colonel Primrose, C.S.I., late Adjutant General of the Madras Army, will, says the *Mail*, be glad to hear that, owing doubtless to the high opinion entertained of him by Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., Quartermaster-General of the Army, as well as by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Strathnairn, and Sir Patrick Grant, there is every probability of his being appointed to succeed Colonel Mackenzie, whose term will shortly expire, as Adjutant General of the Army in Ireland. It is believed that as soon as Colonel Primrose is promoted to Major-General, he will be appointed to a Divisional Command in India.

**A TIGER AT TIRVOOR, IN THE KISTNA DISTRICT.**—All tigers are not man-eaters, but the steps in the education of a man-eater might be traced as pathetically as teetotallers trace the career of an habitual drunkard from a modest glass of wine to tumblers of ardent spirits, or tract writers the decadence of one "in the right path" from whistling profane tunes on the Sabbath to burglary with murder. A tiger at Tirvoor seems to have taken the left hand road which threatens ultimately to end in man-eating and mange unless it be saved from such a deplorable end by the hand of the shikarrie. It has been "actually within the town during the night," and there has been a destruction of a pony grazing in a field within a hundred yards of the town with which destruction we presume the tiger had something to do. The consequence is that Government, foreseeing the end to which such a course must lead the unfortunate tiger, has offered the magnificent sum of Rs. 50 for his carcase.

**MEDICAL.**—Assistant-surgeon J. Murray, M.D., assumed medical charge of the 4th District and Triplicane Dispensary from H. King, A.B. and M.B. Surgeon Henry King, A.B. and M.B., relinquished medical charge of the 4th District and Triplicane Dispensary to Assistant-surgeon J. Murray, M.D. Assistant Apothecary J. T. Gilles—now at Madras—under orders to join the company of Sappers and Miners at Port Blair, has been directed to assume medical charge of the convicts and guards proceeding by the ship *Inverdine* to Port Blair on the 23rd January.

**H.E. THE GOVERNOR.**—"His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council" of Madras has awoke to the fact that he is behind the other Governments in one thing—that he has not as yet made an annual flight to the hills. But this is to be rectified next hot season. The *Athenæum* says:—"We learn that, during the approaching hot season, the days of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will be spent on the hills for the disposal of business. Although Madras can as yet furnish no precedent for this, we do not quite see why it should not be. When the Governor-General and the Governor of Bombay are permitted to hold their Councils away from their Presidency towns, why should Madras alone be denied the privilege?"

**THE RECORDER OF MAULMAIN.**—Mr. Coryton, the Recorder of Maulmain, was a short time ago rebuked by the Government of India for having closed his Court because the Commissioner of Burmah had not immediately refunded certain monies which he had paid for printing done for his Court, and the charge for which the chief Commissioner disallowed. The Government of India, however, on reference to it being made, ordered the money to be paid. Mr. Coryton resigned, and in his letter of resignation told the Supreme Government that he would not continue Recorder of Maulmain with Colonel Fytche claiming the degree of authority (and unproved) over his Court he seemed desirous to possess himself of, for the salary of the Vice-royalty itself. Mr. Coryton's resignation, we hear, has not as yet been accepted. In fact all the circumstances of the case have been referred by the Executive Council to the Bengal High Court, for opinion and recommendation with reference to the proper course to be taken.

**CHOLERA IN HYDERABAD.**—A Hyderabad correspondent, writing on the 10th January, says that cholera is reported to have broken out in the city of Hyderabad, and the adjacent military cantonment of Secunderabad. It is also said that the disease has made its appearance at Bolarum. The cavalry which marched from Bolarum to Hingooly had an outbreak of the disease while on the march. The principal loss was amongst the camp followers; altogether about fifty persons are said to have died. It is curious to note that the disease prevailed for a distance only covered by seven or eight stages, and that then it ceased as suddenly as it had made its appearance. It is hoped that the Viceroy will impress on the Nizam the necessity of appointing some clever medical officer to superintend the introduction of sanitary arrangements into the city. This is urged on the score of humanity, and as a necessary precaution for securing the health of the troops at Secunderabad. Cholera in the city is almost always followed by cholera in the cantonment.

**VISIT OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE TO MADRAS.**—Sir John Lawrence arrived in Madras on Saturday morning 23rd Jan., at half-past ten o'clock. The Honourable R. S. Ellis, Mr. Garstin, Captain Gore, the Honourable Mr. Napier, and Captain Dyer proceeding on board, and on behalf of Lord Napier invited Sir John Lawrence to land. His Excellency then embarked in the Master Attendant's barge, which was fitted up for the occasion, accompanied by the members of Lord Napier's staff, and the Marquis of Blandford, Sir James Ferguson, Doctor Farquhar, and Colonel Lawrence (Resident at Nepal, who accompanies his brother to Ceylon). Sir John landed at the pier stairs, and was received by Colonel Fordyce and Mr. Dalrymple, who conducted him to the cradle, in which the party were rapidly pulled across the gap in the pier. On reaching the opposite end Sir John was met by Lord Napier, with whom he entered one of the saloon carriages and was pushed to the shore end of the pier. Here under a tent Lady Napier and a large assemblage of military and civil officers were assembled. Sir John Lawrence and Lord Napier drove off escorted by the Governor's body guard, via the Island, the Government House park, St. Thome and the Adyar to Guindy. Sir John left the next morning for Galle.

**IRRIGATION IN MADRAS.**—The Madras Government has at length adopted a measure from which great and immediate results may be expected. It has appointed a committee, consisting of the Board of Revenue, the Honourable V. Ramiangar, Mr. A. K. Puckle, Colonel Anderson, and Major Shaw Stewart, to inquire into the condition of the minor irrigation works of that Presidency. The committee is to report upon the repairs and extensions required, the agency that ought to be employed to carry out the works, and the manner in which the requisite funds should be obtained—whether by application to the Imperial treasury, or by local cess. The committee will shortly meet to take evidence. Much evidence should not be required, if only the proper witnesses are summoned. Attention to the minor irrigation works would be productive of infinitely more good to the country at large than can for many years be driven from

more ambitious projects now indefinitely hung up "for want of estimates." The attention of the Madras Government was called to this subject two years ago by the Secretary of State, who expressed fear lest loss of revenue should accrue from neglect and delay in attending to the execution of all minor works of irrigation as well as of all minor roads, which the Public Works Department, being a limited establishment, were unable to attend to efficiently in consequence of their time being taken up in the execution of other larger works. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of State suggested that all minor works should be entrusted to Revenue Officers of Districts for execution. Finding his suggestion had not been acted upon, he has again drawn attention to the subject; hence the appointment of this committee.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Calcutta.—20. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; str. Governor Higginson, Matthews, Bombay.—21. Jacques Sourin, Martin, Pondicherry.—22. Clarence, Gibson, London; Camila, Minto, Chittagong.—23. Str. Candia, Ward, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Cashmere.—General and Mrs. Babington, Mr. and Mrs. Lefancheur and two children, Mr. S. N. Tagore, Rev. J. Payne, Rev. J. Hay, Mr. Dawson, Mr. A. Hutchins, Mr. J. Wellsted, Mr. A. Cappell, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus, Mr. Tims.  
Per str. Governor Higginson.—Mrs. Thillard and three children, Mr. R. Peron, Mr. E. Teneaux.  
Per str. Meinam.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Pittar, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. D. Betts, Mr. Ducasse, Mr. Savoye, Mr. Delason, Mr. Le Menier, Mr. Sico. For Madras.—Mr. Paulain, Mr. Lecot, Mr. Lefancheur and brother, Mr. Meder, Mrs. Marie Joseph and child, Mr. Tessier, Mr. Adrien de Fries.  
Per Camila.—Mrs. W. Minto and child.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For Galle.—Col. Robinson, Mr. Chapman, Sir James and Lady Fergusson, Hon. Capt. Edgecombe, Capt. Reddie, Marquis Blandford, Sir John Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. Fargue, and two children, Capt. Kennedy, Mr. G. Johnson, Col. Lawrence. For Sydney.—Miss Woolley, Mr. T. Warren, Mr. T. Learmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Von Botter and child. For Seck.—Capt. W. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. Abbey. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Elsie and five children, Major Lees, Mr. Keswick, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Burge and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie and two children, Mr. Cook, Mrs. Hall and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. P. Allison, Capt. Cockburn, Dr. Wise. For Southampton.—Lieut. col. Green, Mr. Grant, Dr. Colles, Mrs. Boycott and four children, Mrs. Kelly and child, Mr. Leech, Mr. West, Mr. Westhorpe, Mrs. Perry, and child, Major and Mrs. Moseley and four children, Mrs. Mainwaring, Lieut. Hunter, Mrs. Robinson and two children. From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Hon. Mr. Napier, Dr. Bellew, Rev. A. F. Pope, Mr. H. Reynolds, Mr. A. Howells.  
Per Clarence.—Mrs. Mary Wallace, Mrs. Emily Dixon and child, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Broadwick, Lieut. H. Wallace, Capt. E. Dixon, Mr. Hosken, Mr. Broadwick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Fowler, Mr. A. Deano, Mr. E. Dixon, Mr. W. Deano, Mrs. S. Watts.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18. Str. Satara, Beyta, Calcutta.—20. Str. Meinam, —, Calcutta.—21. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay; str. Governor Higginson, Matthews, Calcutta.—22. Antelope, —, Chittagong.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Meinam.—For Calcutta.—Rev. Abreu, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. J. W. Sampson, Mr. R. Sampson, Mrs. Sampson and child, Mrs. Gordon and two children, Mrs. Colonel Campbell, Mr. Guerrieri.  
Per str. Cashmere.—For Galle.—Mr. Anstruther, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Robinson. For Tetricon.—Mr. Harrington.  
Per str. Governor Higginson.—For Vizagapatam.—Mr. H. Dowers, the Rev. S. T. Pittogrew. For Cocanada.—Mrs. Hadden.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For Marseilles.—Col. A. J. M. Boileau, Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Mr. Mackenzie, Capt. and Mrs. Pullene and child, Capt. Keichen, Rev. John Hay. For Melbourne.—Mr. John Phillips. For Galle.—Mr. E. J. Somers, Mr. G. F. Pater.

## Bombay.

### FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE G.I.P. RAILWAY.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A terrible accident, involving the loss of many lives, occurred on the G.I.P. Railway on the morning of January 26, about two o'clock. The through passenger train from Sholapore, comprising two saloon carriages, two second-class, six third-class, four incline brake vans, and one luggage van, left Poona on Monday night at eleven o'clock. All went well till the train reached Lanowlee, when the smaller engine was removed, and the ghaut engine attached. Between Lanowlee and Khandala the driver found he had not that control over his engine which he ought to have, and this was made the more noticeable by the dampness and slippiness of the rails, occasioned by a heavy dew. Khandala was reached without accident. The driver seems to have adopted every precaution before leaving this station to bring his engine under control; he had the wheels of two carriages "spragged," and pinned down the brakes of the engine, as well as the four incline brakes. Notwithstanding this, he had no sooner got the train in motion than he found himself powerless in any way to regulate its speed. Away it went, increasing to the rate, it is believed, of sixty miles an hour. The engine was reversed, but to no purpose; and about two o'clock the train dashed through the embankment at the end of the reversing station on the Bhore Ghaut. The engine, the four brake vans, four third-class carriages, and one second class, were forced over the embankment, and the end of one of the saloon carriages was smashed in. The third class carriages were filled with natives, of whom fourteen were killed on the spot, and thirty-six seriously injured, one of whom died soon afterwards. In one of the first-class carriages was Mr. Bodger, of Cutler, Palmer, and Co., who escaped with a wound on the head and a severe shaking; and in the other a Mr. Crisp, who escaped

without injury. The engine driver and the guards jumped from the train, and were only slightly injured.

Information of the accident was at once telegraphed to Poona, Bombay, and to the agent of the company, who was at the time at Bhosawal. A special train, in which were Mr. Middleton, the District Traffic Superintendent, and Drs. Lorl, Asher, and Arnott, left Poona without a moment's delay, while in the meantime a large number of the locomotive staff from Lanowlee had set to work to extricate the dying and the dead. We believe the exertions made by No. 1 guard of the passenger train in this work, before Mr. Middleton's arrival, were most praiseworthy. The medical officer of Lanowlee was, as misfortune would have it, at Poona, having been detained there by an accident in the morning. A special train also started from Bombay as soon as practicable after the intelligence was received, conveying Dr. Eccles, the Company's medical officer, Dr. Smith, and two or three of the Company's staff.

Mr. Middleton arrived about a couple of hours after the accident occurred, and at once made arrangements for all who were seriously injured to be sent back to Poona by special train. Another train was also got in readiness to convey to Bombay all the passengers who were able to travel, and telegraphic instructions were sent for medical aid to be in readiness both at Byculia and Boree Bunder for all who might require it. The passengers reached their destination at nine o'clock in the morning—about five hours late.

Mr. Knox, who, with Col. Trevor, Consulting Engineer for Railways, had reached Bhosawal on a tour of inspection, returned by special train, and was expected to reach Lanowlee late last night.

It is due to the railway authorities to add that they have placed the fullest information at the disposal of the Press.

The accident (writes the *Times of India* Correspondent) is attributed entirely to the extraordinarily heavy fall of dew that night, which rendered the rails so greasy that the wheels slid along, notwithstanding all the brake power which was applied, which was in excess of what is required by the rules; for whereas they insist that there shall be one incline brake to three vehicles, there were, in this case, four incline brakes to eleven carriages, and, in addition, two wheels of one of the carriages were "spragged."

A person who has never seen a railway accident can form but little idea of the complete smash that is the result. In this instance the engine had half buried itself in the earth at least twenty-five feet from the top of the slope; the brake-vans were dashed literally to splinters, while the third-class carriage, in which most of those who were killed were riding, was turned wheels uppermost and the tops and sides smashed completely in, and the next third-class carriage on its side on the top of that; the second-class carriage, too, was broken to pieces.

No blame, it is anticipated, can be attached to any of the officials of the company, every precaution having been taken by those in charge of the train.

## Miscellaneous.

**GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.**—It is a fact worthy of notice that not a single candidate has presented himself at Bombay for examination for the Gilchrist scholarship, which enables the successful candidate to proceed to England, there to prosecute his studies. The result gives but little encouragement to philanthropic gentlemen to offer such bounties to the young men of the city.

**THE HIGH COURT.**—Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagle, B.A., LL.B., for some time acting Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, has passed successfully the examination prescribed for an advocate of the High Court. Mr. Wagle, we believe, is the first who has become a barrister by passing an examination in India. Mr. Mahadew Govind Ranade, Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, is the second candidate for the same profession.

**BELGAUM.**—Lord Napier of Magdala and staff arrived at Belgaum on the afternoon of the 20th January. Captain Smith, mail superintendent on the Poona and Hurryhur line, had posted horses for the party at different stages on the road. His lordship visited the civil and military authorities on the 21st, and next morning the barracks and fort of Belgaum. The troops were reviewed on the evening of the 22nd; and on the 23rd his lordship left for Dharwar.

**ZANZIBAR.**—It will be remembered that the man Moosa, who deserted Dr. Livingstone and reported that he had been killed, was handed over to the Sultan of Johanna for such punishment as might be deemed necessary. Having undergone eight months' imprisonment in irons at Johanna, he was, in November last, sent down to Zanzibar, to Dr. Kirk, H.M.'s Acting Consul there, for further punishment or liberation. Dr. Kirk, writing to the Bombay Government, states that, in reply, he informed King Abdulla's agent that his Highness had, by the punishment inflicted on Moosa, anticipated the wish of her Majesty's Government, and that now it would be his duty to set Moosa free, but as one banished from his native land. Dr. Kirk assured the Sultan's Envoy that her Majesty's Government would receive with much satisfaction the assurance of friendship shown by his having made an example of one who had caused so much grief and anxiety through his cowardly flight and base lies. He set the prisoner Moosa at liberty, but cautioned him not to return to Johanna without the Sultan's permission.

**LORD NAPIER'S VISIT TO SIND.**—The *Sindian* has learned from a very reliable source that Lord Napier of Magdala will visit Sind towards the end of February, or very soon after the termination of his inspection of the troops in Belgaum and other adjacent stations.

**AFFAIRS IN OMAN.**—The change in the colour of the flag of Oman from red to white has not effected any perceptible change in the state of affairs at Muscat. The rule of the new Sultan, Azan Bin Ghes, is said to be oppressive and obnoxious to a large number of the people, who are already looking about for a successor. Syud Selim, the ex-Sultan, is said to be in Bunder Abbas, gradually collecting a following, with which he will attack Muscat when an opportunity presents itself. His followers are now said to number about three or four thousand men.

**LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.**—The *Deccan Herald* gives currency to a rumour that Lord Napier of Magdala proceeds to England in April. He will, that paper says, be succeeded by Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.B., Major-General Raines, C.B., being, as a matter of course, appointed to the command of the Poona division. We need scarcely state that a more popular officer, or a gentleman held in higher estimation, could scarcely have been selected for the appointment; he has served with distinction both at home and abroad, and we are sure that the Horse Guards will confirm a nomination which the army of Bombay, we might almost say, to a man has made. General Raines has won golden opinions from all ranks of men, and we are quite sure that should any emergency arise, he is the man to meet it.

**A GOOD SPECULATION.**—We observe it stated that an English company has received a concession from the Persian Government, conveying to them the sole right of making railways in Persia for the next twenty years. A contractor has, it is said, already left to commence at once the construction of a short line from Teheran to Rey, a fashionable suburb, where the wealthy Persians combine pleasure and devotion. Between that place and the capital a weekly passenger traffic of forty thousand souls is expected. The line is to be completed for less than £100,000, and will, it is estimated, yield a good dividend, exclusive of an 8 per cent. guarantee. We may next expect to hear of an undertaking to connect Teheran with Bussorah or some point on the route to Mecca. The enormous pilgrim and commercial traffic in that direction cannot be long overlooked.

**"LORD GEORGE GORDON."**—Mr. Emanuel Lord George Gordon is, we believe, a Madrassee Christian. Very possibly he may have a proportion of Eurasian blood in him. Anyway, he is what the religious organs at home would call a "reverend gentleman of colour." He has been tolerably educated, and, as many people know, has a powerful capacity for writing letters. He has been in the employ of a religious society, which is bent upon some scheme, based upon "the lion lying down with the lamb" principle, whereby, apparently, everybody is to be changed so completely that he will begin to love his neighbours, and to believe that other people's religious opinions may be as good as his own. Having, as we all know, met with conspicuous success at home, this unambitious society has extended its transactions to India, and Mr. Gordon has been employed as one of its apostles, with such success as may be. One of his three Christian names being Lord, it has, it appears, been made a feeble joke in these parts for some years to style him "Lord George Gordon.—*Poona Observer.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23. Str. Sunda, Soames, Suez; str. Penang, Sanders, Kurrachee.—24. Shawool Amed, Nacoda, Cochín; Morning Star, Wilber, Clyde; str. Manchester, Moylan, Veravull; str. H.M.'s Goolanar, Bullock, Rutnagherry.—26. A. L. Bandfield, Sherrie, Liverpool; Sultan Basheha, Nacoda, Cochín; Kingdom of Fife, London; Lady Cecilia, Newcastle; Dunkeld, Follett, Shields; Tioti, Loutill, Liverpool; Chloris, Loomas, Singapore; Golden Eagle, Muir, Moulmain.—27. Str. Bengal, Hector, Suez; Good Success, Hadsud, Zauzibar; str. General Outram, Hewitt, Cochín; str. Mula, Winclair, Bussorah.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Kellie and infant, Miss Bedford, Mr. R. Marrow, Mrs. Best's child, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Mongston, Mr. J. Bain, Mr. V. Duke, Mr. Noah Thome. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. K. McKay, Mr. J. Farrant, Mr. H. Charlton, Mr. E. J. Wood, Mr. H. J. Dodd, Mr. G. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Green, Mr. Watson, Mr. H. Lee Smith, Lady Morgan, friend, and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Miss Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Sherer, Miss Watson, Miss Keene, Capt. and Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Martin, Mr. C. S. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Rayne, Mr. C. Griffiths, Mr. H. Newton, Mr. G. Boughey, Mr. A. W. Sharples, Mr. A. Feile, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. S. Carlisle. Landed at ADEN.—Capt. and Mrs. Boythell and two children. From SUEZ.—Mr. Henry Harris.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23. Str. Salsette, Parish, Aden and Suez; Amity, Purdy, Moulmain; Cospatrick, Elmslie, Rangoon.—24. Str. Tyne-mouth, Kennedy, London, via Goa; Persian Empire, Murray, Colombo.—25. Str. Magdala, Thompson, Aden and Suez.—26. Simone Stella, Aicardie, Rangoon; Yeaveering Bell, Peart, Cochín; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Persian Gulf; str. General Havelock, Hewett, Madras.—27. Chatham, Roe, Galle; Windsor Castle, Douglas, Kurrachee; str. Sunda, Soames, Hong Kong; H.M.'s str. Dacca, Hutchison, Kurrachee.—28. Muscat Merchant, Ward, Calcutta.—30. Mail str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. G. B. C. Simpson and child, Capt. E. H. C. Simpson, Lieut. col. C. O. B. Palmer, Major and Mrs. C. T. Stewart and three children, Major Delane, Lieut. Sym, Lieut. col. Cooper. For SUEZ.—Mr. P. Z. Scillizzi, Mr. E. D. Sassoon and six children, Mrs. M. M. Gubbay, Mr. T. B. Stokoe, Dr. and Mrs. Pitman, Mr. W. Marshall. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. M. Grant, Lieut. Desborough, Mr. and Mrs. H. de la P. Murphy, Mr. Prichard, Miss Hall.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

AGNEW, Lieut. col., to offic. as comr. of Assam, from date on which Hopkinson may make over charge to him. Jan. 13.

ARMSTRONG, Capt., asst. supt., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. supt. of the Cudoor dist., v. Cumming.

ASHER, E. L., asst. engr., 1st grade, transf. from Peshawur div. to 1st div., Baree Doab Canal. Jan. 9. [dist. Jan. 14.]

BAMFIELD, Major, dist. supt. of police, transf. from Kangra to the Jhug

BEATTIE, H., asst. dist. supt. of police, transf. from Jhelum to the Shah-pore dist. Jan. 19.

BEDDY, J., recently returned from Europe, received charge of Upper Godavery dist. from Warner, dep. comr., on Jan. 4, from which date he will offic. as dep. comr.

BENSON, T., to be asst. mag. and coll. of Agra, with effect from Dec. 11.

BIRCH.—*Punjab Gazette* order, No. 2,955, dated Oct. 30 last, transferring Major Birch, asst. comr., from Umritsur to Kussowlie, is cancelled.

BIRD, C. J., is brought on the strength of P.W. estab. as a 3rd grade overseer, and posted to Mysore, from date he joined his appt. Jan. 14.

BIVAB, Lieut. col., to offic. as judicial comr. of Assam, dur. abs. on deputation of Agnew. Jan. 13.

BULLER, Lieut., asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, to be dep. asst. insp. gen., Govt. railway police, East India Railway.

CARNEGIE, P. T., to offic. temp. as dep. comr. of Cossyah and Jynteah hills, and to exercise powers of a civil judge in that dist. Mr. Carnegie will offic. in 4th grade of dep. comrs. Jan. 13.

CHAPMAN, R. B., to offic. as sec. to Govt. of India in financial dept., dur. abs. of Lushington; Jan. 14. To be also a director of the Bank of Bengal, v. Lushington, on leave.

CHARDE, E., asst. dist. supt. of police, is transf. from Ludiana to Jhug dist. Jan. 7. [Comillah, v. Dr. J. Greene, res.]

COCHRAN, A. W., to be sec. to local committee of public instruction at COLVIN, R. P., dep. conservator of forests, Meerut div., having returned from m.c. to Europe, assumed charge of his duties Jan. 2.

CONSTABLE, E. T., asst. insp., 1st circle, dept. public instruction, N.W.P., to offic. as insp. of that circle, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the office from Mr. Cann.

COSSERAT, A. W., asst. comr. of Deoghur, is vested with power to try all railway cases occurring at Simultola, Byjnath, Maddeopore and Jugdis-pore stations of the Chord Line of the East Indian Railway, and on the line between those stations; and also all railway cases occurring in Pergunnah Chandun in the Banka sub div. Jan.

CUMMING, Lieut., offic. dep. supt. of the Cudoor dist., to offic. as dep. supt. of the Shimoga dist., v. Eliot, on furl.

EARLE, T. A., of the sub. med. dept., to offic. in med. charge of Mhair-warra batt. and of civil med. duties at Beawur. Jan. 13.

ECKFORD, Capt., offic. supt. and storekeeper in telegraph dept., to be a member of the committee apptd. to make experiments in torpedos in the workshops of that dept.

EDWARDS, F. L., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, 1st grade, Punjab, with effect from Nov. 1, v. Jones.

FALCON, A. B., offic. mag. and coll. of Purneah, to offic. in the 1st grade of mags. and colls., with effect from the date on which he received charge from Worgan. [Jan. 14.]

FORBES, Maj., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as canton. mag. of Ferozepore.

FRASER, A. J., sub. asst. comr. at Jamtara, is vested with power to try railway cases at Karmatara, Jamtara, and Mehegaia stations of the Chord line of the East Indian Railway, and on the line between those stations. Jan.

FRASER, Maj., of the Madras staff corps, to be mil. sec. to the resident at Hyderabad, v. Briggs, prom. to the rank of maj. gen. Jan. 9.

GARSTIN, Capt., exec. eng., 4th grade, transf. from the Peshawur div. to the Delhi div., Western Jumna canals. [on Dec. 23, from leave.]

GIRDLESTONE, F. B., asst. surv., topographical survey dept., ret. to duty

GRANT, Serg., overseer, att. to the Meerut div., public works, is transf. to the irrigation branch, public works dept., N.W.P.

GRIMLEY, W. H., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, and to exer. powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Jan. 19.

HALLETT, J. R., asst. mag. of Raneegunge, is vested with power to try railway cases occurring in that portion of the jurisdiction of the mag. of Gobindpore which is intersected by the Chord line of the East Indian Railway. Jan.

HALLETT, Lieut. H. H. H., Madras staff corps, is apptd. to offic. as personal asst. to the chief comr., Nagpore, with effect from Dec. 26.

HARRINGTON, W. B., exec. eng., 4th grade, Amritsar civil works div., has passed the examination in the native languages according to the departmental standard.

Hogg.—The resig. tendered by S. S. Hogg of his seat in the council of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations, is accepted. Jan. 15.

HOMAN, T. H., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Kurnaul to Ferozepore district. Jan. 14.

JERVOISE, C. C., asst. dist. supt., 2nd class, to be offic. asst. dist. supt. KELLY, F., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, 1st grade, with effect from the date Mr. Ward took over charge of the Gujarat district, v. Nicholetts. Jan. 16. [Rochfort, Jan. 13.]

LARMINIE, J. S., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Hooghly, during leave of LEMARCHAND, C. H., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, in the Punjab, v. Stone. Jan. 14. [powers.]

LILLINGSTON, Lieut., offic. dep. comr. of Singhbhum, is vested with the LOWIS, J. M., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Dacca, during furlough of Abercrombie.

LUFF, J. M., exec. engr., 4th grade, att. to Mahanuddy div. P.W., Bengal, is appd. exec. engr. of the Sylhet div. Jan. 12.

LYONS, J. H., exec. engr., 4th grade, transfd. from Rawalpindi to the Peshawar div., P.W., Punjab.

MCGOWAN, W. H., received charge of the office of postmaster of Calcutta from H. N. P. Grant on Nov. 6 last.

MACLEAN, A. T., mag. and coll. of Fureedpore, to offic. in the 1st grade of mags. and colls., with effect from the date on which he has assumed charge of that district. Jan. 9. [appt. Jan. 12.]

MACLEOD, G. W., offic. examiner of claims, Calcutta, is confd. in that MACPHERSON, W., mag. and coll. of Cuttack, to offic. in the 1st grade of mags. and colls., with effect from Jan. 7, the date on which he assumed charge of that dist. [Jan. 9.]

MANGLES, A. C., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, from MURRAY, Capt., offic. asst. conservator of forests, Meerut div., is appd. permanently to forest dept., N.W.P., as asst. conservator of Kumaon forests, v. J. Vipon, dec. Capt. Murray will continue to do duty in the Jounsar forests. Dated Mynpoory, Jan. 8.

MUSPRATT, H., offic. civil and sess. judge of Mymensing, made over charge of his offices to Moulvy Syed Abdoolah, subord. judge of that dist. and availed himself of the leave recently granted him. Jan. 19.

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. G. C., asst. comr., Peshawar, is invested in the criminal dept. with powers of a mag., and with full powers in the civil and revenue depts. Jan. 14.

NAYLOR, F. A., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Saugor, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Dumoh, during absence of Vallance. Jan. 14.

NICHOLSON, J., asst. dist. supt. of police, transfd. from the Jullundhur to the Mozaffergurh dist. Jan. 14.

O'KINEALY, J., to be vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the town of Patna. Jan. 13.

OUSELEY, Lieut. col., offic. comdt. of the Bhopal battn., will have charge of the Bhopal agency, in add. to his own duties. Jan. 12.

PALMER—In notification No. 324 of Dec. 9, for "Mr. H. Palmer," read "Mr. C. G. Palmer."

PARK, G. S., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly. Jan. 13.

PERMBERTON, H. L., civil asst. revenue surveyor, 4th grade, doing duty in the office of the supts. of revenue surveys at the Presy, is permitted to resign his appt. in the survey dept., from Jan. 12.

PEPPER, G. A., to offic. as addl. judge of Jessore, during deputation of Morris. This cancels the appt. of Mr. Pepper to offic. as addl. judge of Chittagong and Dacca. Jan. 13.

FLOWDEN.—Order of Jan. 5, transfd. Mr. C. Plowden, asst. dist. supt. of police, from Amritsar to Ferozepore, is cancl. He is transfd. to Kurnaul.

POWLETT, Capt., asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent in Rajpootana, is, in addition to his present duties, appd. an asst. gen. supt. of operations for suppression of thuggee and dacoitee in a number of native states. Jan. 12.

PRINSEP, J. H., who returned from furl. Dec. 27 last, is re-att. to N.W.P., the Punjab and Oude. Jan. 15.

PROBY, D. G., offic. asst. dist. supt., to be asst. dist. supt., 2nd class, Punjab police, in room of Jervoise. Jan.

RIDSDALE, S. O. B., settlement officer at Ajmere, is transfd. in the same capacity to Benares div. for employment in the districts of Goruckpore and Butee. Jan. 14. [from Dec. 10.]

ROBERTS, D. T., to be asst. mag. and coll. at Ghazepore, with effect ROBERTS, J., jun. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is appd. Presbyterian chaplain of Amballa and the stations of Kussowlee, Dugshai and Sabathu. Jan. 11.

ROSE, F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, transfd. from the Hill Roads div. to Multan div. This cancels the notification of Dec. 7, transfg. Dodsworth, asst. engr., to Multan div.

SAPTE, B., received charge of the office of civil and sessions judge of Furruckabad from Martin, Dec. 22.

SCOTT, Capt., dist. supt. police, from Jhang to Syalkot dist. Jan. 14.

SEVESTRE, R. T., dep. mag. and dep. coll., is placed in temp. charge of sub. div. of Raneeungee, with effect from Dec. 28. Mr. Sevestre will exercise the powers of a mag. in the dist. of Bancoorah.

SEWELL, Capt. transfd. from the Syalkot to Kangra dist. police. Jan. 7.

SMEATON, R., C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of Govt., is posted as an asst. to Allahabad div., and is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class, and with those of an asst. coll. Jan.

SMITH, J. D., exec. engr., 1st grade, transfd. from Dalhousie div. to 3rd div., Bari Doab Canal. Jan.

STEPHENS, A., supervisor, 2nd grade, from Delhi to Jullundhur div. Jan. 14.

STONE, S., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, 1st grade, with effect from date on which Mr. Edwards received charge of Rohtuk dist., v. Jones. [to British Burmah. Jan. 14.]

SUTTON, J., is re-app. to P.W. dept. as an overseer 3rd grade, and posted SYMONDS, Rev. G. D., is app. chaplain of Nowshahra. Jan. 14.

VOWELL, C. H., asst. mag. and dep. coll., Chumparun, is empowered to hold preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or the High Court, to commit, &c.

WALTERS.—The services of Capt. Walters, asst. comr., Ajmere and Mhairwara, are replaced at disposal of Govt. of India, in mily. dept. Jan. 12.

WARBURTON, J. P., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. police, 1st cl., 2nd grade, v. W. Ward, with effect from date Mr. Stone ceases to act in that capacity. Jan. 14.

WHITMORE, J., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing, and to exer. powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class in that dist. Jan. 8.

WILLIAMS, J. R. K., local asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Burdwan (local road) to Nuddea div. Nov. 9.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut., to be a dep. comr. of the 4th grade, and to be a dep. comr. of the Garrow Hills. Jan. 19.

## POLICE PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of assistant superintendents of police are sanctioned:—

From the 2nd to the 1st grade:—Messrs. J. B. Goad, G. J. Cawley, and W. R. Green.

From the 3rd to the 2nd grade:—Mr. E. M. Showers.

## MILITARY.

CAMPBELL.—The undermen. officer has reported his return fr. England:—

Capt. Campbell, dep. comr., Bengal, date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 7. CHATTERTON, Lieut., 29th regt. N.I., whose services have been temp. placed at disposal of this Govt., to offic. as an asst. comr. in Jhansie div. Jan. 15.

CRICHTON, Lieut. col., C.B., dep. comr., Hoshungabad, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in notification No. 3,142, dated Nov. 27 last, on Jan. 8, making over charge of his office to Capt. C. H. Plowden, asst. comr.

FORBES.—The services of Major Forbes, of the Bengal staff corps, offic. wing officer, 23rd (Punjab) regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab. Jan. 8.

FORTESQUE, Lieut., of late 34th N.I., and offic. A.D.C., to be an A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff, with effect from Aug. 1 last.

HOOD.—The services of Capt. Hood, Bengal staff corps, are placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of Bengal. Jan. 15.

HUGHES, Col., comdt., 1st Punjab cav., and offic. comdnt., Central India horse, to offic. as comdnt. of the Punjab frontier force, with the temp. rank of brig. gen., during the abs. on leave of Brig. gen. A. T. Wilde.

MCGHEE.—Confid. regtl. order issued to the 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Dec. 1 last, directing Lieut. McGhee, wing subalt. and offic. adj., to offic., in add., as 2nd in com., owing to Turton's having to return to Bolaram, sick.

PRITCHARD, Dep. asst. comsy. and honorary ensign W. Pritchard, store-keeper, army clothing agency, is prom. to rank of asst. comsy. Jan. 15.

SAXTON, Lieut. col., Madras staff corps, having completed 5 years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to rank of col. by brevet fr. Jan. 11.

SIMPSON, Lieut. col. W. S., Madras staff corps, is prom. to rank of col. by brevet from Jan. 11. [leave of Mackinnon. Jan. 15.]

SMITH, Lieut., qrmr., 5th inf., Punjab frontier force, to offic. as adj. dur.

STEEL.—The serv. of Lieut. Steel, R.A., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, are placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal. Jan. 14.

## PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

## 2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieut. Hastings, qrmr. and offic. adj., to offic. as wing officer, during the period Lieut. Beckett may offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. Slater, who has obtained furlough to Europe.

Lieut. Thompson, 2nd wing subalt. and offic. qrmr., to offic. as adj., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. Hastings.

## COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the commissioned grades of the ordnance commissariat department, with effect from Sept. 12 last, v. Capt. and Brevet Major J. G. Hathorn, R.A., 2nd class commissary of ordnance, deceased:—

Capt. A. Walker, R.A., 3rd class, and offic. 2nd class commissary of ordnance, to be 2nd class commissary of ordnance.

Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, R.A., offic. 3rd class commissary of ordnance, to be 3rd class commissary of ordnance, v. Walker, prom.

## MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, Dr. J., to be professor of comparative anatomy in the Calcutta med. coll. Jan.

FERNANDS, J. B., in civ. med. charge Belaspore dist., is placed in exec. charge of the lock-up at that station, and is invested with powers of a mag. in the gaol. Jan. 14.

KNOX.—Kohat station order confd., dated Dec. 19, directing Asst. surg. J. Knox to assume med. charge of No. 1 light field baty. from that date. Jan. 11. [at disp. in N.W.P. Jan. 8.]

LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg., with 15th N.I., serv. are as a special case placed MACDONALD, Surg. maj. D., is placed in charge of gaol at Banda, and is inv. with powers of a mag. within the gaol under his charge, with effect from Nov. 21 last.

NELL, Asst. surg., in civ. med. charge of Beawur, and in med. charge of Mhairwara batt., is removed from his appt. Jan. 14.

REED.—The serv. of Surg. A. K. Reed, offic. in med. charge of 7th N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal as a temp. arrangement. Jan. 14. To offic., temp., as civil surg. of Dacca. Jan. 16.

WHITE, Dr. J., to offic. as civ. surg. of Berhampore, dur. leave of Fleming. Dr. White will also be ex-officio superin. of labour transport in Moorshedabad. Jan. 12.



## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## OFFICIAL RATES OF POSTAGE.

Referring to the regulations respecting the correspondence of commissioned officers of the army conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by British packet, published under dates Aug. 5 and Nov. 30, 1868, it is hereby notified that the definition of the term "civil employ," given in paragraph 4 of the notice of Aug. 5, has been superseded by a ruling of the Government of India, in the military department, whereby officers of the following classes are declared to be entitled to the privileged rates:—

(1.) Officers serving with regiments or corps, whether under the orders of the C. in C. or civil Governments, as well as officers on the staff of those forces.

(2.) Officers serving in departments under the C. in C., as well as those serving in the following departments, which are under the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, viz.:—

Ordnance.	Stud.
Army commissariat.	Medical, except medical
Military account.	officers holding civil
Clothing.	charges.

(3.) Personal staff officers, whether of a military or civil functionary.

The following clause has been added to paragraph 3 of the same rules, viz.:—

"A commanding officer or head of a department, when sending a letter, is recommended to sign it twice—i.e., once as a sender, and again (cross-ways) as commanding officer or head of a department. Where it may be quite clear from the address that the officer who signs it is both the sender and the commanding officer or head of department, no surcharge will be made; but it is safer for the officer in all cases to sign it twice as above recommended, so as to leave nothing to conjecture."

## PAY AND ALLOWANCES—MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 52.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 437, dated Dec. 8 last, is published for general information:—

India-office, London, Dec. 8, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's letter, No. 419, of Oct. 31, 1868.

I am still of opinion that officers of the India medical service, on first appointment, should only come into receipt of Indian pay and allowances from date of arrival within the limits of the Presidency to which they have been gazetted; but whenever they may be provided with passages on board her Majesty's Indian troop ships, they will be considered as entitled to Indian pay and allowances on landing at Bombay.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

## RULES REGARDING APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGH.

Fort William, Jan. 11.—No. 34.—With the view of preventing the inconvenience which frequently results from the irregular manner in which applications for furlough to Europe from officers serving under the several local Governments and administrations are submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, and from their being unaccompanied by the statements of service and certificates required by the regulations, a series of rules and forms are published for the guidance of all concerned.

Care is to be taken that applications are accompanied by the prescribed documents in duplicate, as specified in the above notification, to which all the forms necessary to be used are appended.

As regards officers proceeding to England, on account of ill-health, the existing rules remain unaltered.

Preparatory leave in the case of officers proceeding on medical certificate will be granted, as hitherto, by local Governments and administrations in anticipation of the applicant appearing before the medical board of the presidency at which he may embark; and in the case of officers proceeding by Bombay or Madras, furlough on medical certificate will be granted by the Governments of those presidencies in the local Gazette, subject to confirmation by the Government of India.

Officers proceeding via Calcutta are required to submit their applications to the assistant adjutant-general, presidency division, for submission to the military department at Calcutta.

The following papers must be submitted with these applications, viz.:—Certificate of the presidency medical board; statement of service.

Officers employed in the public works department will have to submit certificate from the public works controller of the province in which they may be serving, that "so far as is known there is nothing objectionable in their accounts."

Officers arriving at Calcutta, on their way to England, either on furlough, on private affairs, or medical certificate, are required to report themselves to the assistant adjutant-general in Fort William, from whom they will obtain all necessary information for their guidance; and similar reports will, of course, be made to the proper functionaries at Madras and Bombay by officers embarking at those presidencies.

## EMPLOYMENT OF STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

Jan. 19.—The following order of the Government of India, in the military department, is published for general information:—

No. 1,079.—Minute of Council.

Military Department, Fort William, December 24, 1868.

Read—Communication from the home department, No. 4,856, dated Dec. 18, 1868, with enclosures, intimating that the services of Lieut. col. H. D. Manning, district superintendent of police, North-Western Provinces, who had desired to revert to military duty on his promotion to that rank, had been placed at the disposal of the military department.

Read also—Letter No. 1,078, of this date, to the Adj. gen., intimating the above to the C. in C., and inquiring whether H.E. can offer to Lieut. col. Manning military employment suitable to his rank.

## Resolution.

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council observes that the Right Hon. the Sec. of State has recently consented to the proposal that, instead of allowing officers of the staff corps the option of resigning their appointments in the civil department when their consolidated salary or total receipts in that department are less than the staff corps pay of their military rank, the difference between those amounts shall be passed to them, and charged to the military department; there is, therefore, no longer any reason for accepting such resignations of appointments in virtue of which, in many cases, the officers have been admitted into the staff corps.

Nor is it, in the opinion of H.E. in Council, expedient to encourage the resignations of their appointments by officers who may desire to revert to military duty, until it shall have been ascertained whether such employment is actually and at once available for them.

H.E. in Council, therefore, is pleased to modify the orders in this department, No. 1, dated Aug. 1, 1864, by deciding that, unless in cases of misconduct or unfitness for their work, no officers of the staff corps shall be allowed to resign an appointment in any department until the consent of the Government, in the military department, on whose hands the officer resigning must of course be thrown, shall have been obtained to such resignation.

A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

## FURLONGHS TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Jan. 13.—The Governor General in Council having directed that whenever the total number of civil servants belonging to any province absent on furlough of any kind, or on special leave, reaches the limit of 20 per cent. on the total number employed in such province, a special report shall be submitted to the Government of India, and that the grant of further furloughs shall be stopped, except in cases of certified sickness, or in place of officers returning from furlough, it is notified that furloughs and special leave will be allotted as soon as possible after the first day of every half-year commencing with the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year.

2. Such allotment shall include all furloughs and special leave which may be actually available; and also those which may be expected to become available by the return of absentees during the first four months of the half-year.

3. In order to enable an officer to avail himself during any half-year of the preferential right allowed by Section XV. of the Furlough Rules of 1868, his application must be submitted to Government before the first day of the half-year in which he wishes to take the furlough; that is to say, before the 1st of January or the 1st of July, as the case may be.

4. If, after all the applications for furlough and special leave which may be received before such date shall have been complied with, or otherwise disposed of, any furloughs or leave remain available or become available within the half-year, they will be allotted on application made in the course of the half-year, on the condition that the applicants will avail themselves of such furloughs or leave, or of subsidiary leave preparatory thereto, before the close of the half-year.

5. The fact of an officer having applied for, and failed to obtain, a furlough or special leave in one half-year, will not give him a preferential claim for the next half-year, beyond that which he may have under Section XV. of the Rules.

6. An officer shall be bound to avail himself of the furlough or special leave assigned to him, or of leave preparatory to the same, within the half-year in which such furlough or special leave may be granted to him; failing which the assignment shall be cancelled, and the furlough or leave considered available for the applicants of the next half-year.

7. Should an officer to whom a furlough or leave has been assigned during any half-year fail to avail himself of it before the close of the half-year, and apply for the assignment to him of another furlough or leave to be taken by him during the next half-year, his name shall be placed last on the list of applicants, notwithstanding that under Rule XV. he would be entitled to preference over other applicants.

8. Applications for furlough or leave on medical certificate will be exceptionally treated.

9. Applications for furlough or special leave should contain the following particulars, viz.:—

I. Period for which furlough or special leave is required.

II. Date on which the officer applying wishes to be relieved and to take subsidiary leave.

III. The port from which he intends to embark.

IV. Whether the furlough applied for is on private affairs, or on medical certificate; in the latter case the application must be accompanied by a medical certificate, and a statement of case from the applicant's medical attendant, and a certificate from the standing medical committee at the Presidency.

10. All applications for furlough or special leave should be forwarded through the Accountant-general, Bengal, who should lose no time in transmitting them to the Government, with a certificate stating whether they can be granted, and if so, under what rule. He should also specify the amount of furlough which the applicant has to his credit under Section III. of the Rules. In reporting on applications for furlough, the Accountant-general should also state whether the applicant is entitled to retain a lien on his appointment in the event of a furlough being granted to him.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

## ALLOTMENT OF FURLONGHS.

Jan. 16.—With reference to the notification dated Jan. 13, it is intimated that the first allotment of furloughs and special leaves will be made on Feb. 15 instead of Jan. 1, so as to allow time for the submission of applications by those who may wish to take furlough or special leave in the first half-year of 1869.



2. The number of furloughs and special leaves available for allotment on Jan. 1, and which will be allotted on Feb. 15, is shown below:—Number of civil servants employed in the Lower Provinces on Jan. 1, 246; 20 per cent. on ditto, 49; number absent on Jan. 1 on furlough of every kind or on special leave, 42; add number to whom furlough or special leave has already been assigned,\* 7; total, 49. Deduct number returned since Jan. 1 and expected to return from furlough or special leave during the four months ending April 30,† 10; total, 39—balance to be allotted on Feb. 15, under Section XV. of the leave rules, 10.

3. The furloughs and special leaves which may be allotted on Feb. 15 must be taken under para. 6 of the notification of the 13th inst., on or before June 30.

4. The next allotment (of furloughs and special leave for the second half of 1869) will be made as soon as possible after July 1, and applications will be received up to June 30, the order of assignment being determined by Section XV. of the leave rules.

5. It is estimated that five furloughs and special leaves will become available during the months of May and June, and twelve more before Oct. 31. So many of these as may not have been assigned to be taken in the half-year ending with June will be allotted as soon as possible after July 1.

H. L. DAMPIER, Addl. Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### ARMY HOSPITAL EQUIPMENTS.

The Governor-general in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to form a committee to consider and report on certain proposals connected with the subject of army hospital equipments for India, and of the best mode of conveying sick and wounded men on field service:—President: Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals W. Munro, M.D., C.B., of H.M.'s British Service. Members: Major C. C. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, and an engineer officer to be nominated by the Public Works Dept.

#### ADVANCES FOR HOUSES.

Jan. 16.—No. 21.—The system of making State advances of money to officers of the army for the purpose of enabling them to purchase houses for their personal residence in military cantonments, not having been found in practice to work well or to the public advantage, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased, in modification of G.O. of H.E. in Council No. 985 of Oct. 15, 1867, to restrict the issue of advances to those cases where officers, on the formation of new cantonments, or when suitable accommodation is not obtainable in existing military stations at reasonable rents, desire to erect houses for their own accommodation.

In all other respects the G.O. above mentioned remains unaltered.

#### ALLOWANCES ON LEAVE.

Jan. 6.—No. 122.—Read again—

Financial resolution No. 2,703, dated Sept. 29, 1868, ruling that uncovenanted officers absent on privilege leave may draw their full pay during such absence, the acting allowances due to their substitutes being paid out of the general revenue.

Read—

A letter from the Officiating Accountant General, British Burmah, No. 3,640, dated Oct. 31 last, inquiring whether the substitute of an uncovenanted ministerial officer absent on privilege leave shall be allowed full salary during the permanent incumbent's absence, in the event of a substitute not being obtainable on less pay, or only acting allowance under the rules applicable to officers of that class.

Resolution—The Governor General in Council observes that the existing rules for the grant of acting allowances to uncovenanted ministerial officers are clearly not applicable now to the cases of substitutes for officers of this class absent on privilege leave, seeing that under orders of Sept. 29 last, uncovenanted officers generally are allowed to draw full pay during privilege leave, leaving no portion of their salaries available for their substitutes. H.E. in Council is accordingly pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to rule that an uncovenanted officer officiating for another uncovenanted officer shall be allowed, in addition to the full salary of his own appointment, a deputation allowance calculated at the following rates, viz., at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, in all cases in which the salary of such appointment shall not exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the salary shall be more than Rs. 2,000 per mensem at the rate of 20 per cent. upon Rs. 2,000, and of 10 per cent. on the remainder.

2. When the officiating officer is one who holds no substantive appointment, the deputation allowance shall be at the rate of 50 per cent. on the salary of the appointment officiated in. These acting allowances will be granted only when it is found necessary formally to appoint a substitute for an absentee. It is not intended that any change of practice should be made in this respect.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the several departments, governments, and provincial accountants general and deputy accountants general in independent charge, and to the Comptroller General of Accounts, with an intimation to the Officiating Accountant General, British Burmah, that if, in the particular case referred to in his letter above quoted, the acting allowance sanctioned in this resolution is not sufficient to procure a substitute, the privilege leave applied for must be refused as incompatible with the exigencies of the public service.

#### PAY, &c., OF DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Fort William, Jan. 6.—No. 6.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 405, dated Nov. 24 last, are published for general information:—

\* Mr. A. Ambercrombie, for 1 year; Mr. E. C. Craster, for 1 year; Mr. E. Drummond, for 2 years; Mr. W. S. Wells, for 2 years; Mr. F. J. Alexander, for 1 year, 11 months, and 3 days; Mr. G. S. Park, for 2 years; Mr. L. B. B. King, for 2 years.

† Messrs. F. J. Cockburn, J. J. Grey, W. J. Herschel, H. B. Simson, E. D. Lockwood, W. J. Money, W. H. Henderson, V. T. Taylor, F. M. Halliday, and T. T. Allen.

"4. The concluding paragraphs of your despatch raised a question as to the amount of pay and allowances which should be drawn by departmental officers who may be permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of acquiring professional information. You question the advisability of continuing full regimental and staff allowances to such officers in addition to the other advantages which they enjoy; and you express an opinion that it would be a convenient and liberal arrangement to grant them the full Indian pay and allowances of their rank with half staff salary, the remaining moiety being issued to the officer officiating for them during their absence.

"5. I concur in this opinion; and the rule you suggest may be notified to the service, and made applicable to all officers who may in future proceed to this country on special duty. It must, however, be distinctly understood that in no case will permission be accorded to officers to visit England on duty, unless the exigencies of the public service imperatively require it."

No. 8.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify for general information that commissioned officers holding the appointment of barrack-masters will be required to vacate their appointments when proceeding on furlough to England, as these situations are not considered staff appointments tenable by an officer absent on leave out of India.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentleman to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Cuttack:—Mr. W. Fieldian.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Capt. G. E. Hastings, asst. commissioner, has passed an examination in the Pashtu language according to the standard prescribed in *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 2,054, dated Sept. 22, 1868.

ABOLITION OF THE REGISTRY OFFICE, PURNEAH.—The office of Special Sub-Registrar of Purneah and Kishengunge is abolished. The Sub-Registrar office at Kishengunge will revert to the charge of the sub-divisional officer at that station. Mr. W. R. Davies is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of the sub-district of Purneah.

MUNICIPAL.—Mr. E. Montagu has been appointed secretary to the Municipal Committee of Furruckabad. Rev. M. S. Laing has been appointed secretary to the Municipal Committee of Chunar. Dr. C. Kilkelly is appointed vice-president of the Municipal Committee of Coel. Mr. J. W. Concaannon is appointed secretary to the Municipal Committee of Jounpore.

RIDINGMASTERS' PENSIONS.—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has, in para. 2 of his military letter No. 380, dated Dec. 31 last, acceded to the recommendation that troop quartermasters and ridingmasters of the Indian army may be allowed the benefit of the higher pension now granted to conductors under the operation of the G.G.O. No. 69, dated Jan. 22, 1868.

FORESTS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed sub-assistant conservators of forests, on probation, with effect from the dates of joining their appointments, and are posted to the provinces opposite their names:—Messrs. M. L. Nightingale and A. P. Aylmer, to British Burmah; Messrs. H. B. Condon and W. F. Seale, to the Central Provs.; and Mr. E. Forrest, to Oude.

RETURNS.—CANTONMENTS.—With reference to G.O. No. 199 of 1867, a form for the registration of deaths in military cantonments is to be adopted henceforth, a copy being transmitted direct to the sanitary commissioner with the Government of India at the close of each month by officers commanding stations. Returns of the registration in the form now laid down will also be furnished to the sanitary commissioner retrospectively for each month from Jan. 1, 1868.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PUBLIC WORKS, BENGAL.—Lieut. Pye, R.E., assistant consulting engineer to the Government of Bengal, having reported his arrival from sick leave on Jan. 7, the following changes in the consulting engineer's office will take place:—Lieut. Pye, R.E., assistant consulting engineer, to officiate as deputy consulting engineer; Lieut. Wallace, R.E., to officiate as assistant consulting engineer; and Lieut. Firebrace, R.E., assistant principal, Thomason College, to continue to act as assistant consulting engineer until further orders.

COMPENSATION TO TROOPS FOR DEARNESS OF PROVISIONS.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Government general orders No. 454 of May 27, and No. 869 of Nov. 7, 1861, to all native local troops, and likewise to all permanent military establishments, departmental as well as regimental, who are in receipt of less than ten rupees per mensem, and to sanction compensation for dearth of provisions being passed to the local troops at the scale laid down for 1st class or fighting men, and to the public establishments at the 2nd class or followers' rate, whenever the aggregate cost of their respective rations exceeds the assigned amounts.

THE CENTRAL FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—With reference to the office circular No. 1-3, dated Jan. 2, the undermentioned gentlemen are, under orders of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, appointed members of the Central Famine Relief Committee:—President: R. E. Egerton, Esq., C.S., financial commissioner. Members: Mr. Justice Boulnois, Gen. Abbott, Lieut. col. Maclagan, R.E., Lieut. col. Cox, Lieut. col. Drummond, R.E., Dr. Manners Smith, Lieut. col. Younghusband, Mr. L. C. Probyn, C.S., Dr. Dallas, Dr. De Renzy, Rev. J. K. Stuart, Major Gulliver, R.E., Capt. Holroyd, Mr. H. Gunn, and Mr. J. A. E. Miller. Member and Secretary: Mr. L. Gridlin, C.S.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on Jan. 5:—Lieut. col. Smith, Lieut. col. Baugh, and Major Cookson, all of the Bengal staff corps; and Capt. Beeching, 2nd wing subaltern 10th regt. Madras N.I. The following officer is allowed furlough to Europe on m.c.:—Lieut. col. Richardson, C.B., Bengal staff corps, commandant 6th Bengal cavalry, for two years. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs:—Lieut. col. Unwin, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate of Bareilly, for two years; Surg. major Morrisson, M.D., and Major Delano, Bengal

staff corps, commandant Gov. gen's body guard, for two years; and Lieut. Shoubridge, general list, infantry, for six months. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on m.c., under the last new rules, except where otherwise specified:—Col. Boyd, infantry, for two years; Major Lees, Bengal staff corps, assistant secretary to Govt. of India, military dept., for one year; Major Langmore, of Bengal staff corps, commandant 33rd (the Allahabad) regt. N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay; Major Clarke, of Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 43rd (Assam) L.I., for two years; Major Maxwell, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Ferozepore, for two years; Capt. Chowne, of late 12th N.I., wing officer 6th inf., Punjab frontier force, for two years; 2nd Capt. C. H. Luard, R.E., dep. consulting engr., railway dept., Bengal, for two years; Surg. G. Farrell, medical dept., for two years, embarking at Bombay; Lieut. Darroch, Bengal staff corps, quartermaster, 32nd (Punjab) regt. N.I. (pioneers), for two years. Lieut. King-Harman, R.A., 2nd subalt., Peshawur mountain battery, Punjab frontier force, for two years, embarking after Feb. 10. Lieut. Clayton, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, D.P.W., superint. of park and field train, sappers and miners, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. Tierney, commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, for one month, from Feb. 1, to presidency prep. to Europe. Major Delane, Bengal staff corps, commandant of Viceroy's body guard, for one month, from Jan. 1, to Bombay prep. to Europe. Major (brevet lieut. col.) Walton, Bengal staff corps, military storekeeper, Calcutta, for 20 months. Major Paterson, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 3rd Goorkha (the Kemaon) regt., for one year. Lieut. Gibson, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure per steamer *Meinam* on Jan. 4. Lieut. Mackinnon, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 3rd inf., Punjab frontier force, for two years. Lieut. Baunerman, adjt. 1st regt. Central India horse, has 60 days' privilege leave. Assist. surg. Clark, M.D., in medical charge of Buxar and Kurruntadhee studs, from Jan. 6 to Feb. 6, 1869, to Bombay, prep. to Europe. Lieut. Shepherd, 4th Punjab cav., for 30 days, from Jan. 15, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

**CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following civil servants obtained furloughs and leave of absence in January, on m.c., under the last new rules (unless where otherwise specified):—Mr. Wells, officiating magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, is allowed furlough for two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. Toynbee, assistant magistrate and deputy collector of Bhudruk, for two months, from Feb. 1. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Rev. W. C. Bromhead, senior chaplain of St. John's Church, two months' leave of absence. Mr. King, superintendent of Deyrah surveys, Rajshahye division, is allowed furlough for two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved. A furlough for two years has been assigned to Mr. Park, C.S. Mr. Alexander, officiating magistrate and collector of Rajshahye, is allowed furlough for one year, eleven months, and three days, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved. A furlough for one year has been assigned to Mr. Craster, C.S. Mr. Drummond, magistrate and collector of Pooree, furlough for two years, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days. Mr. Gordon, C.S., judicial commissioner of Mysore, has privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 13. Dr. Wright, residency surgeon at Nipal, has one month's preparatory leave, from March 1 next. Mr. Crouch, assistant superintendent of police, Cuttack, for two months. Mr. Barber, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah, for three months. Dr. O'Connor, civil medical officer of Nowgong, for three months. Lieut. col. Osborne, political agent at Bhopal, has three months' privilege leave, from Jan. 14. Two months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. Carter, assistant magistrate and collector, Jounpore, with effect from Jan. 1. The usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to rejoin his appointment, is granted to Mr. Ashburner Forbes, C.B., magistrate and collector of Meerut, who reported his return from short furlough to Europe Dec. 19. The preparatory leave granted to Lieut. Ewart, district superintendent of police, Umballa, to have effect from Jan. 10 instead of Jan. 15. Privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Niblett, deputy magistrate and deputy collector of Bonares, with effect from Jan. 1, or subsequent date. Lieut. Connolly, assistant commissioner, Sylkote, is granted three months' sick leave, with effect from Dec. 23, 1868. Mr. Lushington, secretary to the Government of India in the financial department, privilege leave for three months. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Kilkelly, M.B., civil surgeon of Allygurh, with effect from April 1 next. Mr. Gordon, executive engineer, third grade, Upper Sirhind division, two months' leave, from Dec. 16. Capt. Chowue, 6th Punjab infantry, is granted leave of absence from Feb. 10 to March 13, 1869, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. Hutchinson, inspector general of police, has been granted one month's leave of absence, preparatory to his taking furlough to Europe, with effect from Feb. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Fifteen days' subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with the view of proceeding on furlough to Europe, is granted to Mr. Money, civil and sessions judge of Mirzapore, with effect from March 1.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BABINGTON, Col., 28th regt. N.I., to be a lay trustee of the church at Vellore, v. Col. Kempster. Jan. 19.  
BRAND, F., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, dur. employment of Hon. J. C. St. Clair on other duty. This cancels the appt. of Mr. H. P. Gordon to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, notified in *Gazette* of Dec. 8. Jan. 19.

CAMPBELL, L. A., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura. Jan. 19.  
HOLE, Lieut., acting supt. of police, to be a town comr., for carrying out in town of Tellicherry, Malabar dist., the purposes of the Towns Improvement Act, dur. year beginning May 1 last, and endg. April 30 next.  
HORSFALL, J. G., head asst. to coll. and mag. of Godavery dist., to be a lay trustee of the church at Rajahmundry, v. Robertson.  
HOSEASON, Lieut. col., comdg. 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, to be a lay trustee of the church at Jaulnah.  
LILLY, W. S., to act as under sec. to Govt. in departments under the chief sec., dur. abs. of Mr. Walker. Jan. 19.  
LINDSAY, Capt., R.E., assumed charge of office of dep. consulting engr. of railways, on Jan. 14.  
MACLEAN, C. D., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore. Jan. 19.  
NESBITT, W. S., having been permitted to resign the Madras C.S. from Feb. 1, is admitted to an invalid pension from that date.  
SMITH, Rev. C., is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras estab. from Jan. 16, date of his arrival at Madras, per steamer *Mooltan*.  
WALKER, C. G., app. to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Vellore, notified in the *Gazette* of Nov. 24 last, is cane.  
WEIR, T., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of the Madras dist. Jan. 19.  
WIGRAM, H., to act as Under Secy. to Govt. in revenue dept., during employ of Mr. Brandt on other duty. Jan. 19.

### MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Lieut., 76th foot, from 2nd wing subalt. 2nd N.I. to 2nd wing subalt. 36th N.I., and to cont. to act as interp. to 76th foot till arr. of his corps at Thyetnyo. Jan. 8.  
ARMIT, Ens., 21st foot, arr. from England on Jan. 11, to join and do duty with 45th foot till provided with passage to Burmah.  
ATKINSON, J. E., to be ens. in No. 1 compy. Madras voluntr. gds. Jan. 19.  
BEST, Lieut., 76th foot, arr. from England, will be att. and do duty with 45th foot until next steamer leaves for Rangoon. Dated Jan. 7.  
BRETT, Ensign, 76th foot, recently arr. from England, will be att. to do duty with 45th foot until next steamer leaves for Rangoon.  
BROMHEAD, Ensign, 2nd batt. 24th foot, who arr. from England on Jan. 16, will proc. to join his regt. en route to Secunderabad, on duty.  
CAMPBELL, Major, from general duty at Bangalore to gen. duty at Kamp-tee, under orders of officer com. Nagpore force.  
CHRISTIE, Lieut. col., inf., to do duty at Waltair with northern div. instead of at Kamptee. Jan. 12. [with troops. Jan. 12.  
ERSKINE, Lieut., 24th foot, to do duty with 45th regt. prep. to proc. home.  
JONES, Lieut., transf. from A batt. R.A. to F brigade. Jan. 12.  
KENNEY, Lieut. col., gen. duty at Madras, to offic. as 2nd in com. 3rd L.I., with effect from date of depart. of Major Neild on other duty. Jan. 8.  
LEGGATT, Major, 3rd L.C., to offic. as 2nd in com. 35th N.I., v. Neild, on other duty. Jan. 8. [39th N.I.  
MACINTIRE, Ensign, probatr. S.C., att. to 17th N.I., is att. (temp.) to MACKENZIE, Col., staff corps, is app. to do gen. duty at Madras under orders of officer com. centre div. Jan. 7.  
MACPHERSON, Lieut. col., 24th foot, having been reported fit to return to duty, the unexp. leave on m.c. is cane., and will rejoin his regt. Jan. 7.  
MALBY, Ens., 10th foot, to proc. to Wellington with invalids of that corps, and do duty at depot. Jan. 12.  
NICOLAS, Lieut., 9th brigade, appd. to D brigade R.H.A., v. West.  
NORTON, Major, wing officer 22nd N.I., doing duty at Bangalore, to join his substantive appt. Jan. 8.  
PROTHEROE, Lieut., staff corps, with sappers and miners, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for employment as 2nd asst. supt. at Port Blair.  
PROUDFOOT.—The servs. of Lieut. Proudfoot, staff corps, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for employment as wing subalt. 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent. Jan. 19.  
READ, Major, 22nd N.I., to do gen. duty at Palamcottah, under orders of officer comdg. southern div.  
RIDDELL, Capt., 16th lancers, who has arrived from England, will proc. to join his regt. at Bangalore. Jan. 19.  
SEACOME, Lieut., transf. from 20th brig. R.A. to A baty. D brig.  
STANDEN, Major, staff corps, is appd. offic. brigade major, Malabar and Canara, dur. abs. of Gordon on m.c.  
STODDARD.—The servs. of Lieut. col. Stoddard, staff corps, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in P.W. dept. Jan. 16.  
UNDERWOOD, Capt., staff corps, 3rd squad. officer 4th cav., Punjab frontier force, ret. to duty without prej. to rank, Dec. 31 last.  
WARDEN, Maj., staff corps, to be offic. wing officer 27th N.I., v. Standen.  
WEST, Lieut., removed from D brig. R.H.A., and posted to No. 8 un-manned baty., 20th brig., on being selected to go through a long course of instruction in gunnery. Jan. 4.  
WORSTER, Capt., staff corps, to be instructor of musketry in Madras volunteer guards, till return of Begbie. Jan. 19.

### MEDICAL.

APPLIN, Asst. surg., is removed from B batt., 20th brig. R.A., St. Thomas's Mount, to 20th brig. R.A. at Kamptee.  
BUSTEED, Surg., acting assay master, Madras, delivered over charge of the office to the Mint master, Jan. 15.  
CROKER, Asst. surg., is posted to A batt., 23rd brigade R.A., temp.  
MONTGOMERY, Surg., to act as assay master, Madras Mint, during absence of Graham on leave—without prejudice to his appt. as sec. to the sanitary comr. of Madras. Jan. 19.  
MURRAY, Asst. surg., to act as surg. 4th dist., Presy., during absence of Surg. major Fitzgerald on leave. Jan. 19.

**THE ABYSSINIAN MEDAL.**—Adverting to G.O.G.G. No. 9, H.E. the C. in C. is requested to cause the early transmission to Government of rolls of the officers and soldiers serving under this Presidency who are entitled to the medal for service in Abyssinia.

**COLONELS' ALLOWANCE.**—Col. R. Simpson, Madras art., has succeeded to the colonels' allowance by the death, on Dec. 13 last, of Col. Comdt. (general) E. M. G. Showers, Madras art.

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**—The following gentlemen are appointed as fellows of the University of Madras:—The Right Rev. S. Fennelly, D.D., Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Madras; and Mr. B. Anderson, C.E.

**POSTINGS.**—The C. in C. of the Madras army directs that the undermentioned officers be posted on their recent promotion to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite their names:—Lieut. col. F. Wells, to 1st battalion; Capt. R. L. Roberts, to 2nd battalion; Major W. F. Rudd, to 1st battalion; and Lieut. A. Fische, to 2nd battalion.

**MUNICIPAL.**—Supplemental list, ending Dec. 31, 1868, showing the alterations made in the general list of the justices of the peace for the Presidency of Madras, including those for the town of Madras:—Messrs. J. A. Marjoribanks, J. McMullin, H. B. Grigg, E. Turner, T. J. Maltby, E. Gibson, C. D. Maclean, T. B. E. Tennant, town of Madras; and G. Murray.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

AYERST, G., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Ahmedabad. Jan 23. Assumed charge of his duties Jan. 18.

CORDEAUX, E., mag. F.P. in the Rutnagherry dist., is invested with powers to hear appeals in that dist. from decisions in criminal cases tried by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. Jan. 22.

DANIELL, N. M. W., to act as under sec. to Govt. in the judicial, political, and educational depts., and to perform the duties of sec. to the Council of H.E. the Gov. of Bombay for making laws and regulations, v. Mr. Wedderburn. Jan. 27.

IZON, C. B., to act as sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapoor, v. Mr. Hunter. Jan. 27.

JOHNSTONE, J. L., supernum. asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class in Ahmedabad dist. Jan. 27.

NAYLOR, J. R., to be asst. judge and sess. judge at Rutnagherry. Jan. 27.

PHILLIPPS, S. H., to be asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat. Jan. 27.

SPENS, A. L., to be asst. judge and sess. judge at Ahmedabad, but to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladghee, as ordered in Govt. notific. of Jan. 8. Messrs. Spens and R. White respectively delivered over and rec. ch. of the Canara Adawlut on Jan. 22.

WALKER, J. W., supernum. asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, is inv. with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class in the Ahmedabad dist. Jan. 22.

WATT, A. C., to be asst. judge and sess. judge at Sattara, and to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Poona. Jan. 22.

WHITE, R., actg. judge and sess. judge of Canara, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act 6 of 1866 on Jan. 22.

### MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Capt., dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to be asst. qrmr. gen., from Feb. 20, v. Holland. [Feb. 20, v. Shewell.]

HOLLAND, Major, asst. qrmr. gen., to be asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, from POTTINGER, Major, is confd. in the appt. of dep. asst. qrmr. gen. on the estab., v. Campbell, from June 28 last. This officer will take rank from the date of his appt. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. to the Abyssinian field force, viz., Aug. 28, 1867.

SEXTON, Capt. J., H.M.'s 95th foot, is confd. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. on the estab. from Sept. 21, 1867. This officer will cont. to act in his present appt. till further orders.

THEOBALD, Second Capt., R.A., is app. brigade major to the inspector of artillery, v. Capt. Holberton, whose tenure has expired. Jan. 27.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermen. officers, having completed 20 years' serv., to be majors from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps: Capt. M. R. Bruce, Jan. 20; Capt. F. T. Cornewall, Jan. 23.

The following officer is admitted to the staff corps on prob.:—Ensign Harrison, H.M.'s 49th regt.

### MEDICAL.

SEXTON.—The services of Asst. surg. E. Sexton, M.D., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in the financial dept., for appt. as offic. dep. assay master of the Calcutta Mint. Jan. 27.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### AMENDMENTS IN THE MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

Jan. 27.—No. 74.—The following decision by the Government of India, in connection with the Furlough Rules of 1868, is published for general information:—

The following will not form part of the aggregate of eight years of furlough on private affairs and medical certificate, with pay and retention of appointment, to which an officer who may elect the Furlough Rules of 1868 is restricted by Rule XVI:—

I. All leave taken as local leave (not being furlough) in India.

II. All leave necessitated by wounds received in action, or by sickness contracted on field service, which may have been, or may be, allowed to reckon as service for pension under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,113 of 1857.

III. All leave duly granted to England, or extensions of furlough or leave on m.c. granted in England, if without pay.

IV. All sick leave to England that may have been taken under the Rules of 1796 on the old rates of furlough pay.

V. All sick leave granted to the colonies eastward of the Cape of Good Hope under the Rules of 1796.

2. But the following will form part of the eight years referred to:—  
I. Furlough, with pay on private affairs, under whatever rules it may have been taken.

II. Leave to England on m.c., with pay under the Furlough Rules of 1854.

**ADVANCES FOR REGIMENTAL MESS-HOUSES.**—It is notified that advances will be given by Government to British regiments for the purchase or building of mess-houses, not exceeding three years' mess allowance, on the understanding that this allowance is wholly withheld until the advance is repaid, and a fire insurance on the building effected. Repayments of these advances will be made by the regimental paymaster charging the mess allowance in his disbursements, and crediting it on the other side. The needful subsidiary instructions will be issued by the military accountant, with the approval of the controller. Applications for advances should be made through officers commanding stations to the quartermaster-general of the army.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHES, &c.**—Surg. major Shekleton, Bombay medical establishment, assay master, Calcutta Mint, has furlough to Europe for two years. Surg. major Collum, assay master, Bombay Mint, and Asst. Surg. Davies, civil surg., Carwar, have furlough to Europe for two years. Lieut. col. Prescott, Madras staff corps, has furlough to Europe on m.c. The furlough to Europe granted in G.O. No. 826, of Dec. 19 last, to Capt. J. Brown, is cancelled, and that officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on m.c. Lieut. col. Jones, staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Ahmednuggur, has furlough to Europe for two years. The leave for eighteen months on m.c., granted by notification of March 11 last to Rev. M. M. Ross, senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, is commuted to two years' furlough, under the new Furlough Rules.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 16.

**4th Hussars.**—Lieut. J. Lawrence to be capt., by purch., v. A. F. Jones, who retires; Cornet A. Bibby to be lieut., by purch., v. Lawrence; Cornet H. F. Grant, from 6th drag. guards, to be cornet, v. Bibby; Feb. 17.

**18th Hussars.**—Cornet W. G. Andrews to be lieut., by purch., v. C. J. Fletcher, who retires; Feb. 17.

**7th Foot.**—Lieut. W. H. Browne, from 101st foot, to be lieut., v. Holmes, who exch.; Feb. 17.

**12th Foot.**—Ensign R. J. Pike, from 102nd foot, to be ensign, v. Pigott, transf. to 66th foot; Feb. 17.

**37th Foot.**—Lieut. J. F. Reyne to be capt., without purch., v. G. B. Dobson, dec.; Ensign J. R. Beckett to be lieut., without purch., v. Reyne; Dec. 16, 1868.

**49th Foot.**—Ensign W. L. Wreford to be lieut., without purch., v. W. de W. Van, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Dec. 16, 1868.

**60th Foot.**—Ensign H. S. Marsham to be lieut., by purch., v. Hon. R. Abercromby, who retires; Feb. 17.

**85th Foot.**—Staff Asst. surg. C. F. Richards, M.B., to be asst. surg., v. G. MacIvor Campbell, M.B., dec.; Feb. 17.

**103rd Foot.**—Staff Asst. surg. J. E. Fishbourne to be asst. surg., v. W. Wakefield, M.D., app. to staff; Feb. 17.

**104th Foot.**—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. W. D. Harris to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. W. Birch, who retires upon a pension; Capt. C. Clark to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. Harris; Lieut. H. F. Showers to be capt., v. Clark; Lieut. R. C. Richardson to be capt., v. Showers, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Ensign A. E. W. Goldsmid to be lieut., v. Richardson; Nov. 28, 1868.

**Rifle Brigade.**—Ensign W. S. Campbell to be lieut., by purch., v. C. H. Turner, who retires; Feb. 17.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. W. Wakefield, M.D., from 103rd foot, to be asst. surg., v. C. F. Richards, M.B., app. to 85th foot; Feb. 17.

### UNATTACHED.

The promotion of Lieut. J. Bennett, Bombay estab., to capt., to be antedated from Dec. 1, 1865, to April 11, 1865.

The promotions of Ensigns A. Steers and M. Toole, of the unattached list, Bombay army, to be antedated from Dec. 29, 1865, to April 11, 1865.

### BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. Birch, 104th foot, who retires upon a pension, to have the hon. rank of Major gen.; Nov. 28, 1868.

Ensign and Asst. comy. J. Pembroke, Bengal commissariat dept., to have the hon. rank of lieut.; Deputy Asst. comy. J. Gillmon, Bengal commissariat dept., to have the hon. rank of ensign; Feb. 17.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ATKINSON.—At Nungumbankum, Madras, Jan. 19, wife of A. J. Brecks Atkinson, C.S., daughter.

BALLARD.—At Calicut, Jan. 17, wife of G. A. Ballard, C.S., son.

BEATSON.—At Agra, Jan. 10, wife of W. Beatson, H.M.'s Customs, son.

BRANDER.—At Morar, Gwalior, Jan. 19, wife of Lieut. col. M. J. Brander, daughter.

CLARKE.—At Calcutta, Jan. 20, Mrs. G. R. Clarke, daughter.

CODRINGTON.—At Sholapoor, Jan. 22, wife of Lieut. Codrington, S.C., son.

DUTHIE.—At the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, Jan. 27, wife of Mr. Duthie, daughter.

ELLIOTT.—At Futtchgurh, Jan. 15, wife of C. A. Elliott, son.

GEORGE.—At Saharunpore, Jan. 20, wife of R. J. George, C.E., son.  
 GLOVER.—At Malabar-hill, Bombay, Jan. 24, wife of T. C. Glover, son.  
 GRAHAM.—At Poona, Jan. 24, wife of Maj. A. W. Graham, S.C., daughter.  
 LINCOLN.—At Lucknow, Jan. 13, wife of F. Lincoln, officiating Civil Judge, daughter.  
 MAHER.—At Murree, Jan. 6, wife of Mr. Maher, son.  
 MINORS.—At Byculla, Jan. 24, Mrs. E. Minors, son.  
 MICK.—At 29, Convent-road, Intally, Jan. 12, wife of James Mick, daughter.  
 NORTH.—At Mysore, Jan. 12, wife of J. G. North, daughter.  
 ORMAN.—At Boxmon, Boorkee, Jan. 17, wife of Capt. Orman, cantonment magistrate, son.  
 PLUNKETT.—At Tanna, Jan. 22, wife of A. H. Plunkett, daughter.  
 RIND.—At Landour, Jan. 14, wife of Capt. McNeill Rind, 107th regt., son, stillborn.  
 ROWLANDSON.—At Madras, Jan. 19, wife of Capt. W. Rowlandson, daughter.  
 SMITH.—At Aden, Jan. 11, wife of G. T. Smith, P.W. dept., son.  
 THOMPSON.—At Egmore, Madras, Jan. 16, wife of Edmund Thompson, Principal of the Presidency College, son.  
 WROUGHTON.—At Gowhatty, Assam, Jan. 18, wife of H. A. C. Wroughton, asst. supt. of police, Lower Provinces, son.

## MARRIAGES.

BUCKNER—JOHNSTONE.—At Umballa, Jan. 8, John W. Buckner, insp. of post-offices, Derajat div. (Punjab), to Sarah M. F. Johnstone, daughter of M. Johnstone, Kalka.  
 CHAPLIN—JONES.—At Calcutta, Dec. 31, M. S. Chaplin, to Adelaide E. L., daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Jones.  
 DUTTON—TAYLOR.—At Calcutta, Jan. 23, the Hon. C. Dutton, H.M.'s 85th regt., son of Lord Sherborne, to Mary A., daughter of the Hon. G. Noble Taylor.  
 GUTHRIE—MENZIES.—At Lucknow, Jan. 20, Dr. H. R. Guthrie, Surgeon 8th brig. R.A., to Emily A. G., daughter of E. Menzies, Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals, British Forces.  
 HAYES—DOWNING.—At Purneah, Jan. 9, George S. Hayes, Deputy Magistrate, to Miss Marion Ruth, daughter of the late W. P. Downing, Solicitor and Notary Public.  
 LACEY—ANGRAVE.—At Berhampore, Jan. 1, D. Lacey, Pooree, to Annie R., daughter of G. Angrave, Leicester.  
 LUARD—MARTIN.—At Calcutta, Jan. 19, Charles H. Luard, Capt. R.E., son of Lieut. col. J. Luard, formerly of the 16th Lancers, to Amy, daughter of the late William Martin.  
 MACLACHLAN—MACKENZIE.—At Kirkee, Jan. 27, Capt. and Brev. Major T. J. MacLachlan, R.H.A., to Eleanor F., daughter of the late Thomas Mackenzie, c.b., Insp. gen. of Hospitals, Bombay.  
 MALDEN—SCOTT.—At Mhow, Jan. 26, Robert V. Malden, Bombay C.S. and 3rd Sind Horse, to Jane Agnes, daughter of Lieut. col. J. G. Scott, Bombay Army.  
 RUNDALL—HAYNE.—At Coonoor, Dec. 30, James W. Rundall, Exec. Engr., Godavari, to Elizabeth J., daughter of the late Maj. Hayne, 36th M.N.I.

## DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—At Calcutta, Jan. 5, Mrs. Ann Anderson, aged 54.  
 BUNBURY.—At Meerut, Jan. 13, Laird, son of Maj. A. C. Bunbury, B.S.S., aged 10 months. [Regt.  
 CAMPBELL.—At Burrakur, Jan. 8, Capt. R. J. Campbell, late H.M.'s 45th [aged 27.  
 CAREW.—At Masulipatam, Jan. 20, Robert Carew, C.E., aged 31.  
 COOPER.—At Byculla station, Jan. 16, Robert Cooper, Station-master, G.I.P. Railway, aged 28.  
 LAWS.—Jan. 28, Capt. W. D. Laws, of ship *Andromeda*, aged 48.  
 MACGREGOR.—At Calcutta, Jan. 17, Lieut. col. E. M. Macgregor, late 4th Eur. Cav., aged 43. [aged 27.  
 MELVILLE.—At Calcutta, Jan. 22, Matilda, wife of Capt. A. B. Melville, [aged 27.  
 STUBBS.—At Heebaka Factory, Upper Assam, Jan. 2, Charles Stubbs, [Wilson, aged 14.  
 WILSON.—At Calcutta, Jan. 17, Matilda G., daughter of the late James Winterbourne.  
 WINTERBOURNE.—At Marla Hill, Mazagon, Jan. 28, H. M. Winterbourne.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY. — A special general meeting of this company was held on Monday, at the office, Moorgate-street; Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair. The Chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to consider and, if approved, to confirm the resolution of the last meeting with reference to the arrangement entered into with the British India Telegraph Company. Since that meeting, at the request of the Board, he had been in communication with Sir James Anderson, who at once intimated the desire of his company to meet the views expressed, and the more readily as they were in entire accordance with the intentions of that company and with the spirit of the agreement. The chairman then read an official letter from Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton, the solicitors of the British India Telegraph Company, from which it appeared that the purchase of the Telegraph to India line would be made so soon as the cable was laid to India. In acknowledging the improvement effected by the purchase being made absolute instead of conditional, he said that the suggestion had been met by the new company in the most fair and friendly spirit. (Hear, hear.) The communication from Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton was ordered to be entered on the minutes; and resolutions were unanimously passed confirming the resolutions passed at the special meeting on the 5th inst. to the effect that the heads of agreement provisionally entered into by the Board with the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company be approved and adopted; and that £610, being the available surplus balance of the reserve fund after providing for current expenses to the 30th of June, 1870, be divided rateably among the shareholders.

## Home.

MR. HOWARD, of the Bengal constabulary, has been appointed one of the district superintendents of police in the metropolis.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—A further call of £5 per share has been made by the official liquidators of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan.

APPLICATION has been made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for a settlement and official quotation of the shares of the British India Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited).

FAILURE.—The failure of Messrs. Adam and Co., of Glasgow, Batavia merchants, for £70,000, has been announced, and it is stated that a considerable portion of their liabilities will fall on Manchester.—Times.

QUICK TELEGRAPHY.—Messrs. Schuster and Son, in a letter to the Times, state that on Monday week, at 11.35 A.M., they sent a telegraphic message, consisting of thirty words, to their Calcutta correspondents, and at 6.50 P.M. the same day received a telegram from Calcutta acknowledging the message of the morning, and answering it in detail.

UPPER ASSAM TEA COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Upper Assam Tea Company was held on Thursday, when resolutions were passed for raising £50,000 in mortgage bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent., and redeemable by half-yearly drawings at £5 premium. A large amount of the money was subscribed in the room among the shareholders.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—A Parliamentary return shows that in the troop season of 1867-68 the five transports conveying the Indian reliefs to and from India—viz., the *Serapis* and *Crocodile* on the European side of the Isthmus, and the *Euphrates*, *Jumna*, and *Malabar* on the Indian side—conveyed 9,603 persons (including women and children) out, and 8,409 home, exclusive of a small number of troops conveyed for Imperial service.

THE WILL OF THE LATE GENERAL SHOWERS.—The will of General Edward Melian Gullifer Showers, Colonel Commandant of the brigade of Royal Horse Artillery (Madras), was proved at Gloucester, on the 14th ult., by his son, Mr. Edward S. G. Showers, the surviving executor. He has left his furniture and household effects to his wife absolutely, and a life interest in the residue of his personal property, which, at her decease, passes to his said son and executor.

DEPARTURES FOR INDIA.—The following officers at Chatham were on Friday placed under orders to embark for India with the detachments of various regiments leaving that garrison on Monday:—Brevet-Major Frederick Connor and Lieut. Henry Flood, 1st Battalion of the 2nd Queen's Royals; Capt. John James Martin, 45th Sherwood Foresters; Capt. Henry Edward Glass, 37th Regiment, in charge of the detachment for the 1st Battalion of the 8th Regiment; Ensigns Arthur Howlett and Arthur William Carter, 1st Battalion of the 1st Royals; Ensign Robert Megaw Ireland, 2nd Battalion of the 1st Royals; and Ensign Henry Harvey Swetenham, 36th Regiment, in charge of the detachments for the 59th Regiment.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF TIBET.—The plain is covered by a Tibetan standing camp, very large and very merry, for as the pundit approached he heard the singing of the diggers and their families at work. The vast camp is at the height of 16,330 feet above the sea, and is swept by an intensely cold wind. The people wear furs in winter, and their tents are raised in hollows dug in the earth to keep off the wind. The diggers, nevertheless, prefer to work in winter, when there are 600 tents, as the frozen soil does not then trouble them by falling in. There is no wood, dried dung only is used as fuel, and the water is so brackish that it is not drunk till it has been frozen and re-melted. All Tibetans sleep with their knees drawn to their heads, and resting on their knees and elbows, while all their clothing is on their backs, to economise heat. They live on yaks' flesh, barley cakes, buttermilk, and tea stewed with butter. The chief lived in a large circular tent, twenty-five feet in diameter, with two poles pitched in a pit eight feet below the ground. It was made of black yaks' hair. His ten servants lived in small tents around. He himself seemed to act as the Lama, and sat beside a box containing writing materials, and two wooden bowls for tea and *chung*, or whisky. The Tibetan word for gold is *sar*, and a *sarpon*, or gold commissioner, superintends the diggings, with an assistant supervising the outturn of each field. Anyone may dig on paying an annual tax of two-fifths of an ounce of gold. The diggers are chiefly of the Chung province round Shigatze. The price of gold was rather less than £3 an ounce. There were two goldsmiths in the place. The part being worked in August, 1867, was "a great excavation from 10 to 200 paces in width, and 26 feet in depth," and about a mile in length. The bottom, like the tents, is reached by steps and slopes. The digging is carried on by a long-handled kind of spade and sometimes an iron hoe; the iron is brought from Besahir and Ladakh, and there is one blacksmith to repair the tools. A stream runs through the bottom of the excavation, making it a quagmire; but it is dammed up by the diggers, who allow it to escape down a slope on to a cloth placed on an uneven bottom, which receives the gold. One man carries the gold earth to the channel, and another lets the water go down.



**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—LARGE EXPORTS OF SILVER TO BOMBAY.—Exports of bullion per the following P. and O. steamers have been effected:—From Southampton: Bombay, per *Massilia*, Feb. 6, gold £13,900, silver £82,000. Per *Nyanza*, Feb. 13, gold £47,200, silver £22,400. From Marseilles, per *Bangalore*, Feb. 7: To Bombay, silver £101,240. Per *Tanjore*, Feb. 14, silver £429,800. The exports to the other Presidencies, per the above vessels, were small. A very large export of silver to Bombay in the present month will be remarked, as it reached £635,000.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**—The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination at Chelsea on the 8th of February last. Thirty-eight candidates competed for twenty appointments. Thirty-six were reported qualified:—

Name.	Total No. of Marks. (Maximum 3,400.)	Name.	Total No. of Marks. (Maximum 3,400.)
1. C. W. Calthrop ...	2,730	11. H. P. Roberts ...	1,870
2. A. Wood ...	2,455	12. C. W. MacRury ...	1,840
3. R. C. Sanders ...	2,355	13. C. T. Peters ...	1,830
4. E. Sanders ...	2,290	14. J. Backhouse ...	1,820
5. R. T. Wright ...	2,260	15. W. Price ...	1,800
6. G. McB. Davis ...	2,220	16. S. M. Tyrrell ...	1,795
7. K. P. Gupta ...	2,175	17. E. Calston ...	1,780
8. J. A. Howell ...	2,160	18. M. E. M. Murphy ...	1,765
9. F. P. Edis ...	2,135	19. H. J. Linton ...	1,755
10. B. Franklin ...	1,985	20. W. H. Boalith ...	1,705

The "*CALCUTTA*."—The abandoned vessel, the *Calcutta*, found a few days ago ten miles south of the Eddystone, is at present lying in the basin at Keyham. She is in charge of the new captain appointed by the owners. She had on board 275 miles of cable, a large portion of which was thrown overboard to lighten the ship. From the time that the *Calcutta* was deserted until her arrival in the basin she was plundered of everything portable, and great complaints on the subject have been made. It will be remembered a lifeboat was washed ashore at Mullion; it had twenty-one occupants, and no information respecting their fate has yet been received; it is thought that they have been picked up. The headless body of a man, supposed to be that of the captain of the *Calcutta*, has been picked up at Mullion. The value of the ship and her cargo is said to be a quarter of a million sterling. The ship is insured at Lloyd's for a tenth of the sum; the cargo is uninsured. The total number of lives lost in consequence of the disasters to the *Calcutta* and the *Emma* were nineteen.

**THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The report of the above Company has been issued. It states that the works for the construction of the line are being pressed forward with the utmost vigour and despatch, and that Messrs. Siemens are still sanguine of being able to open the line at the end of the present year. In consequence of the proceedings taken at the Vienna Convention, which resulted in the reduction of the telegraph charge to India by Constantinople from £5. 1s. to £2. 17s. 9d., the directors decided to enter into negotiations with the various Governments concerned. These negotiations so far have been successful, the British Government having agreed to admit the company to a share of its telegraphic receipts in Persia, to support the company's representative at Teheran in his arrangements with the Persian Government, and to improve the communication between Teheran and Bushire. The directors hope that the receipts which will accrue to the company from these arrangements will compensate any reduction in the total charge per message which it may be deemed expedient to make.

**EASTERN TURKISTAN.**—Of the present Russian proceedings in Eastern Turkistan we are not very well informed. Our latest authentic information states that in consequence of persistent demonstrations on the part of Russia against the Kashgar territory on the upper Karyn, undertaken, as asserted, merely in the interests of trade, Yacub Kushbegee has despatched his brother, Shadi Mirza, to Petersburg to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor somewhat in the spirit of those already concluded with Kokhan and Bokhara. As Russia has a right by the treaty of Peking to a factory at Kashgar, and is bent upon securing the exclusive control of the Central Asian market, there can be little doubt but that she will insist, as the price of her forbearance, on realising this right at once under the present independent Government, which, indeed, may be held to have inherited from China the obligations attaching to the territory it has conquered; and it is further highly probable that subordinate factories with Russian vice-consuls will ere long be established both in Yarkand and Ilchi (Khoten), the Kuen-luen range being thus the geographical point where British and Russian influence in Central Asia will first come into direct contact. In this position of affairs, and while so much uncertainty hangs over the future, it is satisfactory to know that two Englishmen are at present in Yarkand, in an unofficial capacity, but laying the foundation, as it may be hoped, of a future amicable intercourse with the country. One of these enterprising travellers is Mr. Shaw, a tea planter of Kangra, who can if permitted, supply the Yarkandis with their favourite beverage at half the price at which tea can be imported from China through Russia—the direct trade since the revolt of Turkistan being entirely put a stop to; and the other is Mr. Hayward, a retired officer, who

is exploring the Pamir Steppe, the upper basin of the Oxus, and the valley of Chitral, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. It is to be hoped that accurate and interesting intelligence of Eastern Turkistan will soon reach England from these gentlemen, and in the meantime it is a subject for congratulation that a native consular agent, called in Turkistan an Ak-sakal or "white-beard," has been appointed by the Government of India to reside at Yarkand for the purpose of encouraging commerce and protecting the interests of the Cashmere and Indian traders who frequent that city.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**A SILK SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting was held on Thursday, at 12, Gresham-street, City, convened by circular signed by Mr. David Chadwick, M.P., and Mr. F. Dickens, to consider the desirability of forming a Silk Supply Association similar in character to the Cotton Supply of Manchester. Among others present were Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst, M.P., Mr. Thomas Dickens, Sir Daniel Cooper, Dr. Campbell, Professor Leone Levi, Dr. Mann, Dr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. Vavasour, and a number of gentlemen interested in, or connected with the silk trade. Mr. Chadwick having been appointed chairman, explained that hearing of the scarcity of silk, he had proposed as a remedy the formation of an association like the Cotton Supply Association, as united action in getting an increased supply of silk was the only true remedy. Mr. Dickens and other gentlemen had kindly co-operated to call this meeting, and they would like to hear suggestions on the subject. If an association were formed it was proposed that its objects should be to stimulate the production of silk in every country where the mulberry tree is capable of giving food to silkworms; to encourage the introduction and exchange of the best kind of silkworms in the silk-producing districts; to offer practical suggestions and encouragement to the producers of silk for improving its quality, securing a better classification, and insuring greater care in reeling; to promote the cultivation of silk in the various silk-producing districts of India, where the supply has not recently increased, and in other parts of India where the cultivation of the silk-worm has almost ceased; to promote the exportation of cocoons from countries not well able to reel them; and to communicate with the Governmental departments, and to obtain the aid of the Consular agents in all foreign countries to promote and extend the cultivation of silk. Mr. Dickens cordially recommended the formation of a Silk Supply Association. Mr. Brocklehurst, M.P., said it was hardly necessary to put forward arguments in favour of an association the advantages of which were self-evident. He pointed out that the diminished imports were affected since 1860 by the French intercepting silk at Marseilles for Lyons, instead of sending to England for it; but, though the French could beat us at manufacturing the silk, they were obliged to come to the English "throwsters" for their material. Mr. Howell, representing a London silk house, concurred in the policy of increasing the supply of the raw material in every possible way. Sir D. Cooper gave an encouraging account of the silk-producing capabilities of the east coast of Australia. Dr. Campbell followed in a similar strain in reference to Nepal and the neighbouring districts in India. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, the result being the formation of a Silk Supply Society on the basis indicated, and the appointment of Mr. Thomas Dickens as president; Mr. Chadwick, M.P., hon. treasurer; Mr. P. L. Simmonds, hon. secretary; and a committee of management, including, besides merchants and manufacturers, the Lord Mayor of London, the mayors of Winchester, Macclesfield, and Congleton, and the representatives of commercial Chambers interested in the silk trade.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, Feb. 18.**—THE ABYSSINIAN WAR AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.—Mr. FAWCETT asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was true that India advanced £6,589,100 towards the expenses of the Abyssinian war; whether of this amount £3,089,100 was still due by England to India; whether it was true that India had to borrow a portion of the amount thus advanced from the Bank of Bengal; and, if so, whether her Majesty's Government intended that England or India should pay the interest due upon that loan.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, on the 17th December last the Government of India telegraphed that they had expended for the purposes of the Abyssinian expedition on behalf of her Majesty's Government the sum of seven millions. Since that time he had had no official communication with the Government of India. He did not know what the financial procedure of the Government of India had been, and therefore he could not speak of their being under an advance from the Bank of Bengal. The sum already paid to the Government of India was four millions.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Feb. 19.**—EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—Mr. G. DUFF obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the confirmation and execution of arrangements made between the Secretary of State in Council of India and the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, and for other purposes connected therewith.

## India Office.

Feb. 20, 1869.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Asst. surg. W. E. Allen, Med. Estab.; Lieut. T. J. Plowden, Inf.; Lieut. A. B. Douglas, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, Inf.; Surg. J. H. Thornton, Med. Estab.; Lieut. F. A. Bertie, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. E. Johnstone, Inf.; Surg. major J. N. Tressider, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. J. Reid, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. B. H. Baugh, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Smith, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. Gibson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. S. B. Cookson, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Venour, 40th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. G. S. Ogg, Med. Estab.; Capt. S. Bullock, Cav.; Major H. W. White, Staff Corps; Capt. F. Beeching, 10th N.I.; Lieut. E. Moore, 13th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. C. E. Hill, Engrs.; Lieut. H. Gardiner, Staff Corps; Conductor C. Tyler, Commissariat Dept.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Asst. surg. A. V. Best, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. A. H. Prinsep, 4th Cav., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Major G. J. S. Tireman, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. D. M. Probyn, v.c., c.b., Cav.; Lieut. col. G. Holroyd, Staff Corps; Major T. Lamb, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Asst. surg. R. E. Pearce, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. J. Howes, 50th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Staff Vet. surg. J. Collins.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

## BIRTHS.

**HOCKLEY**—The wife of Major J. J. Hockley, late H.M.'s 104th Fusiliers, of a son, at New Malden, Surrey, Feb. 16.

**LILLIE**—The wife of J. E. S. Lillie, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 15, Lansdowne-crescent, Cheltenham, Feb. 19.

**MARCH**—The wife of Felix March, Esq., R.M.L.I., of a son, at Southsea, Feb. 13.

**WOODHOUSE**—The wife of Lieut. Arthur T. Woodhouse, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Leominster, Feb. 16.

## MARRIAGES.

**PARRATT—HERVEY**—William M. Parratt, Esq., Major H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, to Mary S., daughter of the late Humphrey A. Hervey, Esq., at St. Mary's, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, Feb. 13.

**SMITH—CROZIER**—William Smith, Esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, to Emma C., daughter of F. H. Crozier, Esq., The Elms, Lymington, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Yarmouth Church, Isle of Wight, Feb. 18.

## DEATHS.

**CHILD**—Samuel Preston Child, at Woodhall, Shenley, Herts, aged 82, Feb. 17.

**CURRIE**—Mrs. Raikes Currie, at 17, Hill-street, Feb. 17.

**HALL**—Henry Edward Hall, Esq., of Knockbrack, Athenry, county Galway, late Captain 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, eldest and only surviving son of General Hall, c.b., of Merville, county Dublin, at 1, Merrion-square South, Dublin, aged 37, Feb. 16.

**HARVEY**—John Inglis Harvey, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at 316, Fulham-road, London, aged 64, Feb. 17.

**MILLS**—Charles H. C. Mills, late H.E.I. Co.'s Service, at Bouet, Guernsey, Jan. 31.

**PATERSON**—Adrian H., son of Lieut. col. A. H. Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, at Bury St. Edmunds, aged 8 years, Feb. 16.

**RIVAZ**—Harriet K., the wife of John N. C. Rivaz, Esq., of Alderley-edge, Cheshire, aged 31, Feb. 16.

**SMITH**—Eliza A., daughter of the late R. T. Wallis Smith, Captain in the Indian Navy, at Crawley, Hants, aged 52, Feb. 15.

**YOUNG**—William R. Young, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, of Oldfield Lodge, Maidenhead, Berks, at 48, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 71, Feb. 16.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15. Peter Stewart, Calcutta; Cambridge, Cochin; Colonist, Tuticorin.—17. Passover, Colombo; Golden Lawn, Colombo; St. Mungo, Calcutta; Zelen, Rangoon.—18. Magnet, Moulmein; Royal Edward, Bassett; Cossipore, Calcutta.—19. Madge Wildlife, Singapore; America, Calcutta; Ensign, Singapore; Marchioness of Londonderry, Madras; Norwester, Madras.—20. Childwall Abbey, Calcutta; Achilles, Calcutta; Princess Royal, Calcutta; Robert Pulsford, Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16. Nagpore, Bombay.—18. Carricks, Calcutta.—19. Shepherd, Aden.—20. Rajah, Calcutta; Wave Queen, Singapore; Prince of Wales, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ripon, Feb. 20.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Ensign J. R. Hobday, Mr. R. Henry, Mr. H. W. Myhill, Mrs. Myhill, Mrs. Collum and infant,

Col. R. Mainwaring. For Bombay.—Dr. Miller, Mrs. R. D. Mackenzie, Lieut. and Mrs. Heath, Miss Dann, Mr. J. A. Allen. For Madras.—Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas and child, Miss Spottiswoode. For Ceylon.—Mrs. R. J. MacLagan and infant, Mr. H. Walker, Mr. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Wigley, Capt. and Mrs. Gash. For Hong Kong.—Lieut. Macquane, Mr. A. Miller, Mrs. Southan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, Mr. J. M. Patch.

From Marseilles.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McNeill, Mr. J. Remfry, Mr. and Mrs. Beames and infant, Mr. A. Hullah, Mr. W. C. Morgan, Mr. J. W. Russell, Col. W. K. Fooks, Dr. Earle. For Bombay.—Capt. Murray, Mr. Pye, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McNabb and two infants, Mr. Conder, Mrs. and Miss Sassoon, Mr. J. A. Sassoon, Master Sassoon, Mr. F. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and infant, Mr. E. L. Beake, Mr. R. J. Deakin, Mr. R. P. Sims, Mr. J. Hood. For Madras.—Capt. H. T. Rogers, Dr. H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Abel, Major Claridge, Lieut. C. Shaw, Capt. Sherman, Capt. Hasted. For Ceylon.—Mr. Grindrod, Mr. H. E. A. Young. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Pettit, Capt. T. S. Roberts, Capt. Boyes, Mr. Dodd.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## FEBRUARY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Hynes, Miss Montrieux, and Mr. and Mrs. Garrioch. Marseilles to Bombay.—Col. C. Cureton, Mr. and Mrs. Cayley and infant, and Mrs. C. C. Johnson.

Suez to Bombay.—Col. Probyn, and Col. R. Baigrie.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock, and two Misses Woodcock.

## MARCH 6.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. M. Halliday, Mrs. A. Ward, and Misses Norman (two).

Marseilles to Calcutta.—Mr. Griffiths.

Marseilles to Madras.—Capt. Court, and Col. Nisbet.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. J. Dorin, and Major F. D. Ogilvie.

Marseilles to Bombay.—Mr. Turner, Mrs. Fuller and infant, and Miss Fuller.

Marseilles to Ceylon.—Mr. H. S. Saunders.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Crutch.

Marseilles to Hong Kong.—Mr. M. Duly, Mr. Anderson, Mr. F. Youd, Mr. Holberson, and Mr. A. G. Wood.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Smith.

Marseilles to Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Price, and Mr. Rees.

## MARCH 13.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. M. Impey.

## MARCH 20.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Holroyd.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. Clementson.

Marseilles to Madras.—Mr. Thomas, and Mrs. Haultain.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. G. Weston, and Mr. Hearne.

Marseilles to Shanghai.—Mr. Grant, and Mr. Brund.

Marseilles to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moover, and Mr. Hannay.

Marseilles to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Liddleke.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Darvall, and Major Macleay.

Marseilles to Melbourne.—Mr. H. Turner, Mr. D. Jones, and Mr. Blackwood, son, and two daughters.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Times*, commenting on a letter from Mr. John Fowler, the engineer, upon the Suez Canal, observes that Mr. Fowler, looking at the matter professionally, shows that as a piece of engineering the Suez Canal was not only never an impossibility, but never even so much as a difficulty. The works themselves happen to be peculiarly simple, while the soil is favourable instead of unfavourable to their execution. The burden of the task consisted in its prodigious magnitude, aggravated by the effects of the climate, and, above all, by the want of fresh water; otherwise, far greater mechanical feats have been done in Egypt itself, to say nothing of other countries. The Suez Canal can be made, and before 1869 comes to an end M. de Lesseps will probably have made it. Much, however, yet remains to be proved. Granting that the mere channel will be duly excavated and the waterway rendered passable, can the navigation be permanently maintained, and will the tolls of the canal pay for the maintenance? The several points on which the answers to these questions turn are considered by Mr. Fowler in detail, and if his conclusions leave some doubt as to the result, they certainly do not represent the practical success of the enterprise as impossible or even unlikely. Mr. Fowler's general conclusion, then, is, that M. de Lesseps will actually make the Suez Canal, but the enterprise will cost more than was anticipated and produce less. With regard to the political bearings of the undertaking, the *Times* observes that if we in this country believed that the Suez Canal was "a sword to pierce the breastplate of England," it was because Frenchmen told us so. How this British breastplate was supposed to be worn, and how the French sword was to pierce it, were mysteries which we ourselves could never rightly fathom; but, at all events, the contingency, whether real or unreal, has been at length averted by the politic arrangements of the Viceroy, and the security thus accorded to all nationalities together would, we are assured, be satisfactory to Lord Palmerston himself were that jealous guardian of British interests still alive.

## AN INDEPENDENT AFGHANISTAN.

The *Times* sees one position common to all the practical views that have been maintained on this difficult question. This position is the necessity of preserving the independence of Afghanistan. The extreme school of Anglo-Indian alarmists is prepared to secure this paramount object by "the forward game" of armed occupation; still even this school would not advocate such an occupation as a permanent measure, but only as a temporary safeguard. There are others who profess to regard the advance of Russia with gigantic strides towards our Indian frontier with supreme indifference, but it is on the assumption that Russia will accept the Oxus for her permanent frontier, as the Roman Empire remained circumscribed for centuries within the boundaries traced by Augustus. Between the war party and the party of persistent inaction there are, of course,

many varieties of opinion, one of which is represented by the letter of "Blue Pamphlet," which we publish this morning, and another in that of Mr. Wyllie, which appeared in our columns on Wednesday last. Both of these gentlemen, though writing from different points of view, consider it the duty of the Indian Government to oppose by "wise precautions" of a pacific kind the entrance of Russia into Afghanistan. We have before adopted the same general conclusion, and we now add that, in our judgment, the settlement of the Central Asian question depends on the virtual neutralisation of this Asiatic Switzerland. To deny or disparage the military importance of a country which commands all the practicable approaches by land to India appears to us sheer infatuation. It is scarcely less impossible to doubt that what Alexander and a score of later conquerors have accomplished without the encumbrances, but also without the resources of a modern army, could be accomplished by Russian generals, unless confronted by a power superior to any which Asiatic races could bring into the field. There is little meaning in the assertion that at such a distance from the base of their operations, Russian troops would arrive "exhausted" on the plains of India to meet an easy defeat. Cabul is not so far, even in distance, from Russia as it was from Macedonia, yet the Macedonian phalanx was as invincible in the heart of Asia as it had been at the Granicus, and the modern has vast advantages over the ancient invader. Russia has not merely been erecting military posts at Turkestan; she has been founding an empire, and if she really contemplates another step in advance, she will take care to make the ground firm behind her. In short, Turkestan itself will be her base of operations, and she will organise a host of Asiatic levies, equipped with European arms, before venturing to challenge British supremacy in India. But we must not allow ourselves to dwell on possibilities so remote, and, if realised, so disastrous to civilisation. We have no reason to believe, and we do not believe, that Russia entertains aggressive designs against British India. The point, and the only point, on which it is proper to insist is, that Afghanistan would be worthless to her except for the purpose of executing such designs, as it would be worthless to us except for that of repelling them. The statesmanlike inference surely is, that at a crisis so favourable as the present England and Russia, instead of plotting against each other, should come to some common understanding respecting Afghanistan.

#### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, February 20th, and March 6th and 20th.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, February 13th and 27th, and March 13th and 27th.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

LETTERS.  
Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz., 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.  
Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS.  
Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursdays, February 18th, and March 18th.

**OFFICERS FOR FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.**—The Lieutenant Governor of the N.W. Provinces having called for the services of a certain number of officers and men to supervise drainage and other works in the Meerut district, should the necessity arise for giving employment to large numbers of the distressed population, the Major-General commanding the division has invited officers doing general duty to come forward to undertake the management of famine relief works, under the advice and control of an experienced engineer staff. The qualifications are, says the *Delhi Gazette*, "energy, tact, and kindness towards the natives, and a very moderate knowledge of arithmetic." The officers approved of will be temporarily appointed 3rd grade assistant engineers, with a staff salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Officers commanding British regiments in the division, including the Royal Artillery, are invited to recommend their own officers on the above terms, also picked soldiers, who have a sufficient knowledge of Hindustani to form a certain proportion of the supervising establishment. Sergeants will receive a staff salary of Rs. 50 per month, and corporals and privates Rs. 30, and be provided with tents.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (SiCCA)	...	95	
2nd 4 per Cent. (SiCCA) of 1828-29	...	95	
3rd 4 per Cent. (SiCCA) of 1832-33	...	95	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	95	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	95	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	95	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	95	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	95	
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...	95	
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	95	
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	95	
		105½	106
		110½	111

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			
			Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.	
			Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.	
			Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.	

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	213
	India 5 per cent.	...	112½
	India 4 per cent.	...	102½
	India 4 per cent., 1868	...	103½
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent.	...	93½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1873	...	106½ to 106½
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	110½ to 111½
	India Stock Debentures, 1868	...	...
	" " " 1869	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	104½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1868	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	104
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	105
	India 4 per cent., 1868	...	104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	22s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	...
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	105½
20	Ditto F Shares	18	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	107½
Stock	East Indian	100	107½
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	106½
20	Ditto (new)	8	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105½
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Onde and Rohilkund, gu. 5 per cent.	all	195 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
20	Ditto	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	103½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	11½ to 12½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	20½ to 21
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	29½ to 30½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	75 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43½ to 44½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
5	New	4	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4½ to 3½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	2½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5½	7 to 5 dis.
50	Ditto B	all	9 to 8½ dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	40 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	9

**UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FURLOUGH RULES.**—The *Pioneer* regrets to learn that one of Sir Stafford Northcote's last acts was to refer the uncovenanted service leave rules to this country for re-consideration. Our contemporary presumes the report of the committee of revision had been found too liberal, trusts the Government of India will adhere firmly to its original views, and doubts not that the Duke of Argyll will understand that the prodigal generosity of the leave rules granted to the covenanted services has made stinginess in those for the uncovenanted absurd and impossible.

## Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will accordingly be HELD at this Office in the month of JULY next.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates will be admitted to the Examination, and likewise information respecting the nature of the Appointments to be competed for, may be obtained at this Office on application, either personally or by letter, addressed to the undersigned.

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,  
Public Works Department.

India-office, 25th January, 1869.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 855.] LONDON, MARCH 3, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 6; Agra and Calcutta, February 2; Madras, February 1.

Now that the Kookie raid has ended and the earth ceased to quake in Eastern Bengal, a general quiet reigns, with one exception, through British India. The news of the week is comparatively cheerful, even in respect of the districts so lately stricken with famine. Thanks to the tardy rainfall the face of nature is brightening in most directions, and prices are steadily falling with each shower. There will still of course be much distress in places, but the great catastrophe which seemed at one time inevitable has been averted, and Government can now face the future with comparative fearlessness. The octroi duties on grain have been suspended in several districts in the North-West; and the Rao of Cutch has issued similar orders for the whole of his dominions.

THE exception abovenamed refers to a telegram of March 1, subsequently received from Bombay, which declares, on official information from Peshawar, that "the garrison of Kohat has been surprised" by a Bezotie raid. We are further told, what seems incredible and is probably untrue, that "the British loss was 300 men." This is sad news, even if we assume thirty as the real figure. It seems, if true, to confirm the *Delhi Gazette's* repeated assertion that the frontier tribes have not been cowed by the late "demonstration," and were threatening a fresh raid into the Agroah Valley. Kohat is some way from Hazara, but the new outbreak looks ominous.

LORD MAYO held his first *levée* on the 27th January, and a very brilliant affair it seems to have been. The gentlemen presented took nearly an hour and a half in filing before the Vice-

roy. On the previous evening the little Opera-house was crammed to the last corner with visitors curious to see the Earl and Countess of Mayo, who attended in state. A drawing-room on the 2nd February, and a State ball on the 5th, were the next events in prospect when the mail left. No such state has been kept in Calcutta since Lord Dalhousie's time. In amusing contrast we have a picture of Sir John Lawrence "sitting cross-legged on a table" on the deck of the steamer that bore him and a few friends down the river on his way home.

THE meaning of the Kookie raids on the borders of Sylhet and Cachar is still—says the *Friend of India*—a mystery to the authorities as well as the public. It is not known as yet what clans and chiefs took part in the fray, although Gokool Singh has been sent a prisoner to Dacca. The official theory is that a chief named Kanhaya Singh instigated the raids in order to divert the attention of our police from Munnipore, the true object of his desires. According to another reading the clansmen of a Loshai chief lately dead wanted a certain number of heads to deck his grave with. It is said that they really carried off their victims' scalps, and certain it is that numbers of coolies in the outlying tea-gardens have been frightened away from so dangerous a neighbourhood.

ACCORDING to the Bombay papers, the railway accident on the Bhoze Ghaut incline might not have happened had there been a safety siding at the end of the reversing station. There are two of these, it seems, lower down the Ghaut; but, as often occurs with similar precautions against possible risks, they were either too few or out of their place. The Commission of Inquiry however may be expected to throw some light on what is still a dark matter.

At the Trades Association dinner in Calcutta on the 27th of January Sir R. Temple was one of those who addressed the numerous company there assembled. His speech was an eloquent defence of his Government from the charge of over-legislation. The Legislative Council, he said, legislated only at the request of some local Government or departmental head. And how many new laws were passed yearly after all? In the last twenty-five years the number has risen from thirty to fifty-five, of which thirty only are passed by the Supreme Government. Of the whole fifty-five ten only are Imperial, all the rest being local. In those twenty-five years "our trade and our revenues have doubled; large provinces with many millions of people have been added to the Empire; a vast number of private enterprises has been undertaken, each and all requiring legislation; many departments which used to be regulated by executive rules have now to be regulated by law; the courts have multiplied; the expenditure on law and justice has expanded; the European bar has grown, and the native bar has been almost created." And yet much of the passing legislation consists in codifying or simplifying old laws. Compare our new laws too with those of England, where last year 150 public and nearly 200 private Bills were passed, for about thirty million people instead of 150 millions. All this is very true; and yet in some things we may be legislating too fast for some parts of India.

SIR R. TEMPLE was to make his financial statement early in March, and then take six months' leave to England; Mr. Strachey being named as likely to act for him during his well-earned holiday. The financial returns for the past year will probably show a surplus of about £200,000. Sir R. Temple will



propose to equalise the salt duties; and it is generally believed that he will declare a large loan for public works.

THE same telegram which tells us of the Bezotie raid has an unintelligible piece of news, to the effect that Azim Khan has "occupied" two cities in Turkistan, and that Abdurrahman Khan "immediately proceeded thither." An early interview between the Viceroy and Shere Ali is "therefore considered doubtful." What does it all mean? Is another surprise in store for us, or has somebody been making a hash of the whole matter? Meanwhile we offer for solution the following telegram from England, which reached India, says the *Pioneer*, a few weeks ago:—"Only elected green price apricot relinquished Scott favour of Hartington."

THE death of the Nizam is announced by telegram from Bombay.

GENERAL BALFOUR's resignation was not accepted after all—a fact which we somehow forgot to mention in our last issue. He was persuaded, it seems, to reconsider his hasty withdrawal from a post in which he had made himself useful to the Government as a financial reformer. From all we hear of him it would seem that he has failed to hit the taste of either Horse Guards or War-Office. If he has gone with the latter in its plans for cutting down expenditure, he is said to have sided with the former in its attempts to make the new Department of Control a mere branch of the military executive. According to the scheme which he and Sir H. Storks are supposed to favour, the amalgamated supply departments, instead of being co-ordinate with the fighting branch of the army, and taking its orders direct from the War-Office, would be made entirely subordinate to the Horse Guards. This departure from the principle of the French Intendance, however consonant with the views of Lord Strathnairn's Committee, certainly seems at variance with the great principle of complete civil control over all military matters. Still it is always of prime importance that the general in the field should not be thwarted in his movements by any rival authority on the spot, and that any demands of his on the supply services should be attended to without delay, himself being held accountable for their expediency. It is possible however to secure this end without reducing the Control Department to a mere branch of the military organisation, and the present head of the War-Office will doubtless take good care that all needful control over military expenditure shall remain in the hands of those whom Parliament holds responsible therefor.

OUR correspondent "Miles" will see that we have given him "fairplay," fairer perhaps than he has given us. Our former remarks on the good discipline of the old Company's Europeans were provoked by a disparaging reference to them in a contemporary journal of some weight. If discipline means anything, it certainly includes good conduct and efficiency in the field, the end of all military drilling being to make soldiers fight and march well. We had no thought of disparaging the "Royals," but only of doing justice to their comrades of the Indian Army. And the best of it is that "Miles" himself comes to our aid by allowing that the men enlisted for the Company's service were, as a class, "very superior" to their rivals in the Line, and so forth. But enough of a discussion which we were not the first to raise. With regard to our correspondent's objections to reviving a local army for India, we can only say that, in the present mood of the nation, such an issue seems inevitable sooner or later. If short enlistments for three or four years become a main essential in the home army of the future, it follows that recruits for Indian and Colonial service will have to be engaged on a separate footing for a longer term of years; six or seven at the least. In view of such a likelihood it matters little whether the new local army will prove worse or better than the old one, or whether a home army cut off from ordinary foreign service would cease in effect to be an army. Certainly the Prussian and American armies were not found wanting in soldiers at a pinch; and even if India had a local army, a certain number of the men would be continually returning home to form the sinews of a reserve force in this country.

MR. BRIGHT seems to have taken up the hint lately dropped by Mr. Reverdy Johnson touching an ocean penny postage. In his speech to the Chambers of Commerce in the Freemasons'-hall last Wednesday he held that "it would be possible for the

Post-office to negotiate a system by which letters should cross the ocean for a penny." The Post-office, he argued, was never intended to be a source of much revenue to the State, and the public had "a right to expect that for what they pay for their postage they should have the greatest possible convenience and advantage." If the Chambers of Commerce all over England will only take up with a will this important "question of pennies," we imagine that their success would not be a question of many years, or even months.

SEVERAL questions concerning India have been asked in Parliament during the last week. In reply to Sir S. Northcote, the Under-Secretary for India informs us that the first of the new competitive scholarships for natives of India has been won by a native of Assam, whose arrival in this country might be looked for in a few days. The Nawab of Tonk and the presence of Indian vagrants in our streets were the topics mooted by Mr. Stacpoole. He was told that the papers relating to the former would in due time be produced, and that the said vagrants were chiefly adventurers who came over "of their own accord." That is true to a certain extent, for many of these foreigners seem to prefer a life of vagrancy here to a voyage home. But might not some others tell a different tale? Is it true or is it not that troops of Indian jugglers for instance have been lured hither by promises which have not always been strictly kept? A good many native servants make a trade of voyaging to and fro, and these of course need no help. But are not others brought home by their masters and mistresses, some of them to be afterwards turned adrift without due provision made for their journey home?

ANOTHER inquirer was assured by Mr. Grant Duff that the question of a change in the seat of Indian Government has not yet come under the formal consideration of the Home Government. That, we allow, is a question which can wait. Indian viceroys practically settle it for themselves by spending half their time at Simlah; and we are glad to see that Lord Mayo will not be frightened out of his summer trip to the Hills. A much more pressing question relates to the Government of Bengal. When is that to be decided? We believe that the Indian Government has at last come round to our way of thinking by recommending a separate Council for Bengal. We can only trust that the home authorities, who are now considering the question, will improve the wisdom of the recommendation, give Bengal a full Government, and detach the outlying provinces under a Chief Commissioner. That done, the North-West would soon follow suit.

THE *Friend of India* will have it that disturbances have been caused in Oudh by the working of the new Rent Act, and that more are in prospect. The Indian Government on the other hand, which ought to know best, contradicts the *Friend's* assertions, declaring that no disturbances have been reported, nor are any expected. We can only hope that the fears of the Calcutta journalist will prove as groundless as his statement of things as they are, and that the landlords of Oudh will not use their powers of eviction unfairly.

COLONEL SYKES might well ask the Under-Secretary for India for an explanation of the great discrepancies between the Parliamentary and non-official returns of the probable muster-roll of officers of each rank in the Indian armies up to 1873. Mr. Grant Duff's explanation hardly accounts for the very different calculations that leave thirteen lieutenants on the one hand and 480 on the other. We imagine that neither is quite correct, but very much doubt the superior accuracy of the latter, if based on the yearly death-rate alone. Unless some broad scheme for clearing off the older officers be quickly adopted, the lower ranks will hardly be recruited up to their proper strength by 1873.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. C. A. Tisdall, of the 18th Hussars, at Secunderabad, Jan. 29. *BENGAL*.—Major F. Angelo, of the Bengal Invalid Establishment, at Ootacamund, Madras, Jan. 2, aged 70.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Col. Hutchinson, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Col. Unwin, Col. and Mrs. McLean and two children, Major and Mrs. Plomer and infant, Lieut. col. Little, Mr. Charriol, Mr. Murray.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Tanjore, March 5.—From Bombay.—Mrs. and Miss Collins, Dr. J. Morrison, Mr. W. G. Kortright.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869.

## A LIBRARIAN IN A FIX.

A CORRESPONDENCE more strange than edifying has of late been cropping up in the pages of the *Athenæum*. It turns upon the Hodgson MSS., of which Mr. W. Hunter has made so good a use in his Dictionary of the Non-Aryan languages of India and High Asia. In his "Annals of Rural Bengal" Mr. Hunter had told us how in the course of his researches in the India Office Library two trunkfuls of these documents, the fruits of Mr. B. Hodgson's labours during thirty years among the Himalayan tribes, "passed into his hands." And in the Dissertation to his later work he names Mr. Hodgson himself as having "kindly placed at his disposal" the MSS. in question, which had been "made over for safe keeping to the India Office." The incident thus described has given birth to a series of letters, the first of which, signed "M. A.," appeared in the *Athenæum* for November 21. Its author wanted to know what Mr. Hunter meant by saying that the MSS. in question had "passed into his hands." Had they been given him or sold to him for a small sum by the India Office authorities? These and other queries bring forth a reply in the next number from the Librarian himself. Dr. Hall complains of scant courtesy paid him by Mr. Hunter in return for service done. It was he who first put him in the way of seeing and borrowing the manuscripts. "I obtained Mr. Hodgson's consent to the risk of their being lent;" but Mr. Hunter, "regardless of facts," ignores the Librarian's agency altogether. In his seeming eagerness to do so "he has issued in a combination of misstatement and *équivoque*." Besides making this sorry return for all the Librarian's trouble, he has begrudged Mr. Hodgson himself the acknowledgment due, almost laying himself open to the charge of taking as plunder what might else have been lawful prize.

Here was a direct issue between Dr. Hall and Mr. Hunter. The former accuses the latter of carefully ignoring—by "tasking himself to be crooked"—his obligations to one person, and of understating his vast obligations to another. Let us see how Mr. Hunter meets these charges. Writing from Calcutta in January, he owns that "my attention was directed, in the first instance, if I remember rightly, by Dr. F. Hall," to the two trunks in question. This was in answer to "M. A.'s" letter, the only one he had then seen. A correspondence between Mr. Hodgson and himself ended in his receiving the papers at Mr. Hodgson's written request, he himself giving a formal receipt for the same. In reply to Dr. Hall, he passes over that gentleman's personal grudge, and shows by quotations

from his own book that he did do ample justice to Mr. Hodgson. "In some respects I look upon myself as the editor of materials collected by him rather than as the author of an original work." Such a passage is in itself a sufficient answer to one of Dr. Hall's charges. The other seems to be substantially refuted by Mr. Hunter's reference to his direct dealings with Mr. Hodgson.

But the Librarian's mishaps are only beginning. The next number of the *Athenæum* contains some very curious revelations, marked by a common tendency to bear hard on Dr. Hall. It turns out that the M.A. who wrote the original letter was Mr. Furnivall, and that his letter was substantially the same as one which Dr. Hall had given him for insertion in the *Athenæum*. The latter however chose at one moment to deny all knowledge of the letter, at another to impute the authorship of it to Dr. Goldstücker, a former candidate for the librarianship. On this gentleman's proceeding to clear himself, Dr. Hall denied that he had ever coupled his name with "M.A.'s" letter to more than one person, and spoke of the imputation as a surmise started by others, but rejected by himself. To meet this denial however, two or three witnesses at once spring up; among them Mr. Hodgson himself and a friend of his, both of whom are made to attest the incident which Dr. Hall once more disavows. In the very last number of the same journal another witness adds his testimony to that of Dr. Hall's opponents. And thus the matter stands for the present. The Librarian of the India Office denies that he ever accused a defeated rival of having written a letter whose real authorship he himself must have known—a letter which hinted serious charges against himself as Librarian. He also denies that he wrote a private letter sustaining the false accusation. On the other side several independent witnesses of good repute declare that his denials are directly in the teeth of proven facts; that he suggested the writing of a letter of whose authorship he afterwards avowed his utter ignorance, at the very time he was seeking to fix it on the shoulders of one whom he knew to have no hand therein; that he more than once repeated by word of mouth and by letter the false imputation, and then maintained that he had never said or written the things which he actually did write and say. Either a number of independent and partly unwilling witnesses have conspired to malign the Librarian of the India Office, or, to put it as mildly as possible, the Librarian is troubled with a very short memory.

## VACCINATION IN INDIA.

IF the application of Dr. Jenner's great discovery made but slow progress in these islands we can hardly wonder at the hindrances offered in India to the spread of vaccination as a substitute for less certain safeguards against small-pox. It cost Jenner twenty years of patient struggle against every form of human opposition before he found a public ready to try his new treatment. Four years later, in 1802, Parliament acknowledged the nation's obligations to its new benefactor by a grant of ten thousand pounds. In that same year was the first attempt made to carry the fruits of his successful discovery into British India. After several failures to bring the vaccine matter round the Cape, it was finally landed in Bombay through successive transmissions by the way of Constantinople, Bagdad, and Bussorah. Thence the new blessing was gradually diffused throughout India. From Madras the vaccine was brought to Calcutta by successive inoculations on board ship. In 1803 more than four thousand persons were vaccinated in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Slowly but steadily the number of yearly vaccinations increased to 18,000 in 1806. Several natives of rank underwent the strange ordeal, and the old Emperor of Delhi himself "was induced to set the good example to his own household."\*

Then came a pause in the progress of the new rival to inoculation. In spite of the ravages yearly caused by small-pox in most parts of India, the people were quite content to die or

\* "Memorandum on Measures Adopted for Sanitary Improvements in India up to the End of 1867." London, 1869.

suffer cruelly under a system which had been practised among them for ages, rather than try the new-fangled process imported from a strange land. Even in England there is still a large amount of latent prejudice against vaccination, and everyone knows what an outcry was raised against Lady Mary Montague when she first sought to inoculate her countrymen according to Eastern methods. Accordingly, we are not surprised to learn that the average of persons vaccinated in Bengal and the North-West from 1827-1843 was not more than 38,295 a-year. Even now, says Dr. Goodeve, there is still "great distrust of or indifference to vaccination among the people generally." Educated natives may take kindly to the process, and energetic officers, like Mr. Cockburn at Midnapore in 1853-54, and the superintendent of vaccine in Calcutta, may win over a large number of converts to the official faith in vaccine. But the mass of the people still refuse to come forward spontaneously for the right kind of protection from disease, and until they do so the mortality from small-pox will not be sensibly diminished.

This statement refers specially to Bengal, where inoculation still reigns supreme. Even there however the number of successful vaccinations in 1866 was 164,529, or nearly 33,000 more than the year preceding. One can hardly wonder at the popular clinging to the exploded usage, if, as Dr. Goodeve admits, the returns of sickness sometimes seemed to tell against the more modern theory. The percentage of deaths however clearly tends the other way. In the North-Western Provinces the prejudice against vaccination is confined mainly to the Benares and Ajmere districts. The people of the former, says Dr. Pearson in his report for the last official year, "are wedded so closely to their own institution of inoculation, that it will take generations for vaccination to entirely supplant it." The inoculators will not give up their calling for the humble wages of a vaccinator, and most of them are too illiterate for the work of the latter. Still even in Benares the new process makes its way, however slowly. Ajmere also is improving. In the Jhansie circle parents are allowing their daughters to be vaccinated, but wait to see the results before their sons are committed to the same process. In Cawnpore there is no unwillingness to make the trial. A good many native gentlemen and nobles in the North-West, including of course the Rajah of Vizianagram, and excluding the Rajah of Benares who cleaves to the old faith, have been zealous in furthering the wishes of Government. Between them and the municipalities the cost of some sixty vaccinators is even now defrayed, and the number of these will soon be equal to the number maintained by Government. The Agra and Meerut circle shows a large increase of successful cases, and Kemaon and Gurhwal keep up their full average. From the last-named circle nearly all India draws its supply of lymph; in view of which fact a Bill forbidding all inoculation in Kemaon and Gurhwal was laid before the Indian Government last year.

Altogether, the successful cases in the North-West have reached the respectable figure of 198,317, or 36,000 over the year before. But the Punjab shows a yet higher total, the number of cases successfully treated having reached close upon 213,000 in 1866, the last year of which we have any information. In the Punjab the original dislike to vaccination, never very strong, seems to have been generally overcome. Apathy and repugnance may still be found, but the people on the whole accept their position. At one place in Jullunder crowds of natives brought their children to be examined by the superintendent. Petitions were presented from certain villages praying for a visit from the vaccinators, whom they accused of having passed them by. Two or three native doctors have been induced to vaccinate on their own account, and in Amritsar their success has been great, people readily bringing their children before them. Out of 1,651 cases thus treated in one year, 93.15 per cent. proved quite successful. One salient example sometimes works a vast deal of good. The Sirmoor Rajah had his son vaccinated, whereupon the whole tribe followed suit.

In the Central Provinces the number of yearly vaccinations

has mounted from 4,767 in 1865 to 34,100 in 1867, and this within the narrow limits hitherto assigned for the process. A good many landholders have aided the operators in their efforts. European supervision seems still indispensable to ensure honest work from the native vaccinators. The popular prejudice against vaccination must have nearly died out in the Bombay presidency, for there we find 372,394 cases treated in one year, of which about two-fifths were infants under a year old, while of the whole number 71.72 per cent. were Hindoos, and 21.76 Mussulmans. About 8 per cent. of all the cases proved failures.

Madras also stands well in the vaccination returns; her large total of 270,749 showing an increase of 76,240 over the previous year. While Bombay gives the highest mean percentage of successful cases, 92.89, Madras with a percentage of 89.58 comes not far off. In the North Arcot Circle indeed, which shows the highest number of vaccinations, the proportion of successes reached 97.41 per cent. It was very nearly as high in the Madura and Madras Circles. The Tanjore, Salem, and Kistna Circles all rise above 90 per cent. Of the whole number 239,873 were Hindoos, and 28,179 were failures. Several municipalities and landholders are mentioned as having specially forwarded the efforts of the Government officers. Dr. Shortt himself spared no pains in preaching the gospel of vaccination at all times and places, and his subordinates were little behind him in their zeal. And the general result was satisfactory. Here and there however native prejudice would not be softened. Dr. Shortt condoles with one of his assistants, Mr. Ward, on the general failure of his efforts in the Cuddapah Circle. Nine talooks did he wander over, entering village after village, and leaving them all as he found them. His approach was the signal for a general stampede, now of the women and children, now of everyone who could get away. The foolish people, in addition to a blind belief in the necessity of small-pox and a wild mistrust of all preventive measures, had a notion that a tax would be levied on all who bore the vaccinator's mark. In other cases mere apathy and sluggishness kept down the total of vaccinations. Of religious prejudices few traces could be found. If the truth were known, it is the vested interests of the inoculators that breed most of the opposition to the rival process. Brahmins and Barbers are but men, and while they can safely do so, they will continue to prey on the credulity of their countrymen, stirring them up by false or extravagant reports to withstand or flee from the messengers of the new dispensation. One short way to counteract their evil influence seems to suggest itself to almost every official who writes upon the subject. Make vaccination compulsory, and all the existing hindrances to its success will speedily vanish. So long as it remains optional, it will never drive inoculation out of the field. All the labours of the most zealous staff will fail to overcome the force of old prejudices, jealousies, and traditions. A compulsory measure has been working well in Calcutta for the last four years. Why not extend its purport to other parts of the country? This is a view of the question which certainly deserves careful consideration. If it can be shown that the resistance to vaccination springs from no religious sentiment, and that without a compulsory Bill inoculation will hold its ground for ages to come, by all means let India wait no longer for a compulsory Bill.

## Correspondence.

### A LOCAL OR A ROYAL ARMY FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Neither the *Army and Navy Gazette* nor the *Indian Mail* take a broad and comprehensive view of Indian army organisation, as exhibited in the papers you lay before the public. To cry down the so-called Royal Army for the purpose of exalting the fame of the late East India Company's Army is only re-opening those sad feelings of jealousy and bad blood which used to exist between them, to the manifest injury of the public service; but you like fairplay no doubt.

The late East India Company's Europeans had great merit;

some of them were originally regiments of the line of the Royal Army (certainly the Bombay Fusiliers were), and the *esprit de corps*, as such, remained in them to the last. The Artillery and Fusilier regiments were most excellent, and rendered the most important services to the State. The class of men who enlisted for the Company's Service were very superior to those who enlisted for the ordinary regiments of the line, because their prospects in India were so very superior; and vast numbers of a superior class went to India to be away from the observations of their friends. The Artillery and the Fusiliers got the pick of these recruits. The European army of the company was very limited in numbers, and they had the advantage (*which was most important*) of seeing highly drilled and disciplined regiments arriving continually from England, with all the latest improvements. A local army now must be very extensive, and would not have such advantages; they would be made up of the dregs of the home population, and would have their establishments kept up by recruits only, or in the main, and would therefore become unquestionably deteriorated as a local force. You are mistaken in stating that the whole of the company's European regiments were in high order.

As to the misdeeds of the Royal troops at Ferozeshuhur and Chillianwallah, it is a pity now to refer to such transactions. No one can possibly justify such conduct in soldiers. The regiment at Chillianwallah, to which you allude, was one of the finest regiments in the service. The panic that prevailed was not an exhibition of bad discipline, but one of those sad and unaccountable affairs over which there can be no control, and there cannot be such a thing as a regiment of cowards. Besides, it is certainly not fair to cry down a whole army and its services in India for ages, by isolated transactions.

But now we come to the material consideration, which is the advisability, or otherwise, of having a local European army in India. If the Government of England, which is supreme, desires to commit suicide, it can take no more certain means than the *locking-up* in India, or in any of her colonies, her best officers and soldiers. India is, or ought to be, the great school for officers and soldiers of the Empire in times of peace. Where else can we make officers and soldiers? We may drill men in England and in our minor colonies, but we cannot make soldiers of them; we have the finest field in the world in India.

It must be manifest to any one who understands the subject, that if we had a *home army* without the advantages of foreign service, and an *Indian army* which could nowhere else be employed, we should have *no army at all* in case of European or American wars. We must not divide the interests of India and England.

We should scarcely have sufficient discretion *not to risk our Empire of India*, or any other part of her Majesty's dominions, by withdrawing incautiously troops from one place to support another. That need not be dreaded; a man might as well caution his right arm to take care of his left. There is a feeling of this sort abroad, and it is manifestly absurd; but still it is a reason given by some for advocating a local army in India.

—Yours, &c.,

MILES.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE NEW VICEROY.

The *Friend of India* observes that, so far as the replies of a new Governor-General to addresses from public bodies may differ from those speeches to political constituents which are meant for the ear alone, Lord Mayo's statements during the past week are worthy of study. First of all we note with pleasure their imperial tone. While deluged with suggestions regarding purely local improvements, while committed [by the present stage of the country's progress to Lord Cranborne's policy of peace and public works, Lord Mayo speaks thus:—"It will be my duty firmly to maintain, in every part of the country, the complete supremacy of the Queen." Again—"I humbly pray that Providence may guide our councils, so that all our acts may serve to strengthen in India the power of our beloved Queen." We are reminded of Lord Canning's declaration when he landed at Bombay—"I undertake that the honour of Great Britain in her Eastern Empire shall be preserved without a stain." Declarations like these are the foundation of all peace and progress in India, and we cannot expect that in the future, any more than hitherto, occasions will not arise to put the temper of him who makes them to the test. Lord Mayo speaks, too, of the deep sense of responsibility under which he has undertaken the government of a country, the magnitude of which

has already so startled him although he has as yet seen only its outskirts. In replying to the very enlightened suggestions made to him by the several deputations, Lord Mayo committed himself to some pledges the fulfilment of which will be exacted of him. We have no longer any fear that canals and railways will not be extended. His lordship's character and peculiar experience in Dublin convince us that every class of the community and all non-official interests will receive fair play at his hands. But his promise "to extend education" has a more pregnant meaning than he, perhaps, intended, at a time when the Bengal Government is expected to delay no longer in obeying the orders of the Government of India on that subject issued so long ago as April last. And especial importance will be attached at the present time to this remark—"To all the difficult questions connected with the tenure and improvement of land, and the burdens affecting its transfer, my constant and earnest attention will be given. It will be my duty to support any measures that will encourage the investment of capital in developing the resources of the soil, that will guarantee to the owner the complete security of his property, and ensure at the same time to the labourer just remuneration for his toil, and alleviate as far as possible the hardships that are incident to his condition." There is not a part of India, except Bombay, where questions of this nature are not pressing. From the Punjab to Assam, in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and in the coffee districts of Southern India, land and labour are at present the subjects of serious disputes, and the object of legislation more or less crude. At one of the earliest meetings of the Legislative Council at which Lord Mayo will be called to preside, it will be necessary for the new Governor-General to show what spirit he is of in the settlement of these delicate questions. However profound his knowledge of Irish tenures and tenant-right may be, he little knows the labyrinth on which he is now called not only to enter himself but to be a guide to others.

### A GOLD CURRENCY.

The *Madras Times* thinks that the great objection to the introduction of a gold coinage is that, as gold is falling in price faster than silver, the gold coinage must necessarily become depreciated in value as compared with the silver coinage, which is the standard of account. But those who advance this argument seem to have lost sight of the compensating influence which the introduction of a gold coinage would carry with it. Silver holds its price in the market greatly on account of the large demand for the Indian Mint, and it is clear that to the extent to which a gold coinage supersedes the silver one will that demand be diminished and the value depreciated. This influence would to some extent tend to preserve the relative value of gold and silver coins, though we admit that the small degree in which gold is likely to supersede silver in such a country as this deprives the consideration of the force it would have in a country likely to absorb a larger proportion of gold currency. In a country in which a few rupees are to the bulk of individuals a very large sum, gold coins can never be very largely used. If we are to regard the statement we have already referred to as authentic, it would appear that Sir Charles Trevelyan's proposal to make the English sovereign current as the equivalent of ten rupees has been definitively abandoned. It is difficult indeed to see how any financier could make such a proposal. At the time it was made, as now, the sovereign was worth considerably more than ten rupees, and to expect that English merchants would send out sovereigns at a loss is absurd, while to expect that Government should supply sovereigns at a loss seems equally so. It would simply amount to selling gold under prime cost. The exact value of the sovereign as so much gold purchased by so much silver is, we believe, ten rupees and six annas. When the exchange rises above or falls below that standard, the fact simply shows that gold is plentiful or scarce as compared with the demand. So long as this disparity exists, it is useless to talk of making the sovereign circulate as the equivalent of ten rupees. There are two ways by which ten rupees might be forced up to the value of one sovereign—that is, either by increasing the actual value of the rupee, or by giving it a fictitious value by restricting the amount of coinage. The latter is the plan by which twenty English shillings are supposed to make a pound, and no doubt it would be possible to make the present rupee so scarce as to bear a fictitious value as compared with gold coins. But all outrages on the laws of fair barter are to be deprecated, as bringing in their train evils that may not for the moment be seen, but which are pretty sure to make themselves felt. The relation between silver and gold coin, especially where the silver coin is the standard of account, should be that of perfect equality in point of intrinsic value, leaving no margin of profit to the dealer; and we shall therefore be glad to hear that our five, ten, and fifteen rupee pieces are to be worth exactly those sums respectively.

### THE OUDH RENT ACT.

The *Englishman* holds that the compromise effected by the Oudh Rent Act has been as just to both sides as it is in the nature of a compromise to be. It would be vain to expect all the talookdars to be perfectly satisfied, but they have expressed their concurrence both by their official representative in the Council and by the recognised mouthpieces elected by themselves. It would be unwise to predict the ultimate effects of the Act, for it came into operation



only in July, 1868; most of its provisions, however, had been in force for some time previously, so that in point of fact we have now more than a year's experience to judge from, and during this period it has undeniably worked well. We are not aware whether any official opinion has yet been expressed, but we know that this is the view taken by the men on the spot best able to judge, and it is currently reported in Oudh that both the Chief Commissioner and Financial Commissioner agree on the point. The under-proprietors to whom we have thus done tardy justice constitute the backbone of the province, and amount according to Sir Charles Wingfield to twenty per cent. of the whole population. It would be too much to expect that Asiatics should understand the scruples that have cost us so much trouble in procuring a recognition of their rights, but the least intelligent of them will feel the result of our efforts. We trust that they will gradually grow stronger and stronger upon the basis now afforded. They owe all that they have to the British Legislature, and are bound by every tie of self-interest, honour, and gratitude to loyalty to the British Crown. They have hitherto been accustomed to enforce their rights by taking the law in their own hands, and cases of forcible trespass and breaches of the peace will doubtless continue common for many years. This has always been the case when a province has newly passed over to us from native rule; and we should not forget that, in the peaceful Lower Valley club-law was a recognised form of *agrestis justitia* twenty years since, and that half a century ago Leyden, poet and scholar and friend of Sir Walter Scott, spent the few months during which he was Magistrate of Nuddea "bush fighting in the jungles." Act X. of 1859, with all its faults, has put an end to this state of things, and Sir John Lawrence's Rent-law will probably effect the same reform in Oudh. Of course there must, in the first place, be a vast mass of litigation, for a whole population has to learn, by bringing their individual cases to issue, what rights the new law confers. The Oudh peasantry will be none the less valuable as subjects if they can be got to make an habitual resort to our Courts.

**PENSIONS.**—The Government of India have decided that the pensions granted on abolition of office (before the full period qualifying for a good service pension had been completed) cannot be drawn in addition to the salary of an office to which the pensioner might be subsequently appointed.

**THE RAID OF THE LOSHAIS INTO CACHAR.**—The following telegram has been received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—"CACHAR, Jan. 28.—I at first thought that the attacks on Nowarbund and Monairkhal were made by one party from Sukpillall's villages. My best scout, who has been a long way on the tracks of the Nowarbund party, says that they were Sukpillall's people, and returned the way they came, and all my Kookies say that Monairkhal was attacked by another party from Nonpillall's villages. The Kheddah scouts have not yet returned. Kanahie Sing and the Muniporees did not appear in the attack on Monairkhal, but certainly were near at the time. Some Hindoostanees, thought to be remnants of the old 34th Regiment, but more probably runaway coolies, were with both parties. The Sylhet outrages were committed by Sukpillall; the attacks on villages in Munipore last October were by Nonpillall. Kemple has heard that Nonpillall, the most powerful Loshai chief, is mixed up in the present matter. I do not think so. His villages are near the Burmah frontier, and he refused to join in the attack on Munipore."

**SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.**—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives one or two gossip items regarding the departure of Sir John Lawrence from Calcutta, which may interest our readers. Many of them know well "the other Dick":—"The very last I saw of Sir John, he was sitting cross-legged on a table upon the deck of the *Sir William Peel* as she paddled out into the stream, utterly oblivious of 'the dignities' of course. Upon one side of him was Mr. Strachey, upon the other his brother 'Dick'; and perched upon the paddle-box was—*longo intervallo*—the other 'Dick'—Dick Kennedy, looking absolutely sentimental. I think we shall see him [Dick Kennedy] again within a year, and it might be as an A.D.C. once more. A true-hearted genial fellow such as he may leave his friends much longer and return to find 'their name is legion' still. Letters have been received from the Sandheads. They all tell us that Sir John was greatly moved by the warmth and cordiality with which he was greeted ere departure, and that even in so short a time he had rallied considerably. The cares of office had told, no doubt, and although happily he is said by his physician to be entirely free from organic disease, I believe that another year as Viceroy would have added one more victim to the list of great men who have succumbed beneath its toils. Once indeed I put it to him whether there was any prospect of his remaining in India another year. 'In the first place,' he answered, in his usual blunt manner, 'they haven't asked me, and should they, I certainly would not, unless a serious war broke out, or some calamity overtook the country, to make my presence desirable. I have my family at home, and the responsibility a Viceroy has to bear is far too heavy to make a man lengthen the term from choice.' Best as it is. Contrary to the generally accepted belief, Sir John Lawrence leaves India almost a poor man, and this I state upon authority undoubted, munificent private charities being among the causes that have sapped a splendid income."

## Bengal.

### THE LATE SIR HERBERT EDWARDES.

The Calcutta *Englishman* has an excellent memoir of Sir H. Edwardes, from which we extract the following particulars "not generally known" in this country:—

Nearly thirty years have passed by since Herbert Edwardes was posted to the 1st European Light Infantry, as the present 101st Fusiliers was then termed. He speedily mastered his drill and all the details of regimental duty, and having mastered these, he began to sigh for fresh occupations. This was for a time afforded by the study of the language; but the language conquered, he had then to explore fresh fields of action; reading did not altogether satisfy the cravings of his vigorous and active intellect. There was, for his regiment, no prospect of war, and staff employment was far more difficult to obtain than in the present day. At last the idea seized upon him that he would write. In those days there was only a monthly overland communication with England, and that communication had but just superseded the wary times of ship letters. The happy thought struck Edwardes that he might do a public service by describing in a series of letters to England, published in one of the newspapers, the events of the preceding month. This happy thought was executed in the happiest manner. In letters addressed by Brahmince Bull to his loving cousin, John Bull, Edwardes poured forth a masterly account of all the events of the period, giving prominence to the action of Government, and not sparing, what he believed to be, its errors. The letters speedily attracted notice and commendation from all sides. Their talent, their absolute freedom from scurrility, the solidity and strength of the argument on all matters touched upon, were universally admitted, and their value acknowledged by none more freely than men in high positions. There are some now in India who may recollect the masterly criticism of the Maharajpore campaign given by Brahmince Bull. In the letters containing that criticism the tactics of the Commander-in-Chief were not spared, but so little did it rankle in the heart of Sir Hugh Gough, that when, some twenty months later, he found Herbert Edwardes' regiment under his command in front of the Sikh position on the Sutlej, he offered him a position on his personal staff. From that moment the rise of Herbert Edwardes was rapid. His talents had been noted by others than Sir Hugh Gough, and when, after the occupation of Lahore in 1846, it was determined to leave an English resident, aided by a few politicals, in that city, the keen-sighted Henry Lawrence selected for one of those politicals the clever writer who had already made his own way to the position of aide-de-camp.

From the period that Herbert Edwardes was appointed to the staff the letters of Brahmince Bull ceased, and, we believe, from that time he did not write anything to which he did not attach his name. He threw himself with all the ardour of his nature into his new duties, and speedily convinced his employers that it was quite possible for a man of letters to be also a man of action. He had entered into political employ in 1846. Less than two years afterwards the opportunity which is generally offered to all men once in their lifetime came to Herbert Edwardes. He clutched eagerly at it, and it made him. We allude naturally to the uprising of the Sikh nation in 1848.

### THE RAINFALL OF INDIA.

The fall of rain over the Continent of Hindostan is so extremely eccentric that it is doubtful if it is more varied in any other quarter of the globe. From the total absence or meagre showers of Scinde to the tremendous downpour of many feet in other localities, there is a marked difference in almost every district. In Kurrachee and other parts of Scinde and Beloochistan years may pass without a drop, or at the most a few light showers, while in parts of Bengal it is a common occurrence to see a heavy fall estimated by feet rather than inches, and where, in less than a week, just double the average rainfall of Bombay has visited certain spots. To an inhabitant of Guzerat, where the fall seldom exceeds thirty inches in the year, that amount to pour down in twenty-four hours, and to continue at the same rate for five days in succession would appear almost incredible; yet it is a well-known occurrence at Sylhet, in Eastern Bengal, and where statistics are duly noted and carefully preserved year by year. This extraordinary place seems destined to monopolise a great portion of the heavy clouds that rise from the Bay of Bengal, and float over from the Deccan, and by its altitude (about 2,000 feet) it checks the heaviest masses, and by stopping their further progress, compels them to discharge their contents over the limited area exposed. The only way to explain the cause of the annual deluge in this district, and which has been known to exceed 500 inches, is the following, which will be better understood by a reference to a map of India. The prevailing winds (S.W.) bring over the large bodies of vapour which arise from the Bay, and the greater part of the southern portions of the continent; these come rolling up, gathering as they advance, and forced over towards Burmah, which however they do not reach, being turned off and sent on due north by the range of mountains (the Blue Mountains and others) which



separate Burmah from Arracan. Sweeping on, and passing over the low-lying ranges of Chittagong and Independent Tipperah, they proceed undisturbed till they are suddenly brought to a standstill by the Cherrapoonjee and the Jynteah Hills, of which Sylhet forms the chief place of note. As the masses are too heavy to rise, they become condensed where they remain, and the rain descends literally in torrents. Fortunately for the people there it is a hilly district, and an hour after a fall of a few inches there is scarcely a trace of it. The inhabitants take advantage of the sudden rise in the hill streams to load and send off their boats, with various commodities, so as to gain the assistance of the locomotive power of the water, which they are obliged to avail themselves of while it lasts, as it is soon expended, and the excitement that takes place on the approach of floods is universal. As a proof that Sylhet takes more rain than its share, it is remarked that the country north of the Cherrapoonjee range gets but a very scanty allowance, averaging 60 inches. The lighter and consequently higher clouds escaping the range are speeded on to water the portions of India to the north and east.

The fall in Western India, again, is somewhat similar. Where the clouds travel up along the Western Ghats the difference in the fall in the Canara and Concan districts and the country to the east of the ghats is perceptible; for instance, at Vingorla the fall averages 100 inches, and at Sholapore it is only about 20; or Rutnagherry is also about 100 inches, while the fall at Poona barely averages more than 15, while at Mahabaleshwar and other points where the clouds are checked the fall exceeds 300 inches. But as there is nothing to wholly cause a decided stoppage in the passage of the clouds up along the west coast, similar to the right angle range of Cherrapoonjee, the amount of rain during the year at the outside can only be estimated as half or three-fourths that of Sylhet. It is a well-known fact that hills attract clouds quite as much as trees, if not more. In the case noted above the ranges do not interfere so much in the course of their journey as to direct it afterwards, but it is amusing sometimes to watch the direction a rain-cloud will take in a hilly country, as after passing steadily along a range which would ultimately bring it to plain lands, on arriving at the extremity of the hill it will turn back and resume its course among the mountains, most probably influenced by currents of air, but equally attracted by the trees and hills.

It is very remarkable that although the Ganges and Berhampooter are hourly discharging millions of tons of water into the Bay of Bengal for five months during the year there is scarcely the slightest perceptible difference in the sea level. We read of high tides in Calcutta during the rains, but these are caused not by an extra influx of tidal water but by the discharge from inland being checked. In Calcutta during the spring flood tides in the rainy months the flood tide makes as usual, but there still continues the discharge from up-country, which must be allowed exit. The consequence is that being of equal force with the flood tide, it strives to overcome it, and as there are two sources pouring into the Hooghly, viz., the flood tide, and the inland discharge, it is natural that a rise must ensue, and the result is, that frequently during a very high inundation many parts of the suburbs of Calcutta have much more water in them than is desirable. But this is entirely a local feature, and is not noticed along the coast line, where the tidal rise and fall keeps pretty regular from one year's end to the other, excepting, of course, the difference that always exists between spring and neap tides. On the western coast in like manner there are the Indus, the Nerbudda, and the Taptee. These immense rivers, pouring out the tremendous volume of water they do, apparently do not influence the ordinary sea level in the least. When one considers the aspect of the continent inland during the rainy season, where for miles on either side of every one of the five large rivers mentioned above the country is like a sea, and that this water is running down towards the ocean at the rate of from six to eight miles an hour, the admirable arrangement whereby there is such a uniform distribution of water cannot fail to be evident to the most careless observer. It is not only the low lying lands near the sea-coast that are flooded. The country bordering these rivers, 800 to 1,000 miles from their mouth, and from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, is as much flooded as districts that are much nearer the ocean. During the months of July and August the current in these vast rivers is very powerful. The stream of the Berhampooter is full of drift timber and large trees that have fallen in from banks where the forest lines the sides. This drift makes the navigation extremely precarious, and the steamers which do not proceed at night frequently drag their anchors, owing to an accumulation of floating logs, &c. As the steam vessels tow barges which are secured alongside, there is space enough between the two to catch the drift-wood, which is kept from floating past by the paddle-wheels. One instance is on record where such an accumulation of this drift-wood settled between a steamer and cargo boat, during a rush which came down, in a few hours, that a considerable time elapsed before it could be cleared; the drift was many feet thick, and its area so extensive that it soon took charge of the vessels, which were forced down the stream many miles before the mass of timber was got rid of. The steamer's anchors were perfectly useless; she had two down, but they dragged as if they had been mere kedges; as the river dries up these trees and logs ground here and there, and remain more or less in and out of the water, and form a constant dread to

navigators, more especially on the Mississippi, where they are locally known as snags and sawyers. The first point down stream, and are not very dangerous; but the "sawyers" show an ugly stump directed up the course of the river, and are extremely awkward to vessels coming down at twenty miles an hour. Snags may merely knock a hole in the bottom of a vessel, but "sawyers," as the name implies, are very liable to rip up a steamer for a distance of many feet, and as they are often five or six feet under water it is not always an easy matter to detect them.—*Times of India*.

#### STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA.—Lord Mayo must have had a hard time of it, for besides the deputations and dinners I have already told you of, and the thousand and one cares that must crowd in upon a new Viceroy, he contrives to visit one or other of our public institutions every day, and to attend many of the public entertainments into the bargain. His Excellency has visited Chitpore, and some of the "slums," too, but very much nearer than that he might have seen enough to convert the slightest dreaming towards summering in Simla into inflexible resolve. Only just cross Alipore-bridge, and see by the very roadside stagnant green ponds, the depository of unutterable filth and the cradle of a thousand pestilencies; and such abound in the suburbs. How Calcutta remains as healthy as it does is a marvel. Only that magnificent maidan between the river-side and Chowringhee, swept by the life-giving breezes from the sea, stands between the ditchers and doom. Poor devils, their cold weather may be called over! A foreigner once said of a London summer, "In fine weather looking up a chimney, in foul weather looking down it." And of the mornings here, you may say—in winter choked with fog, in summer steamed in a vapour bath, the prey of the mosquitoes perennially. According to all theory, the ditchers ought to die very much sooner than they do; but some men live in spite of knowledge. Lord Mayo, it was at first thought, might leave Calcutta early in the spring, and see something of the North-West and Punjab on his way to the Hills, but that seems unlikely now, and it is probable that the move will not be made till the beginning of April. The presumption is that, wherever the Viceroy went, a durbar would have to be held, and as the visit of the Queen's son to India next winter will no doubt be considered a necessary occasion for the display of no little pomp and grandeur, there will be a gain in every direction if public ceremonies are delayed as much as possible till then. No one envies Colonel Blanc his office of "bear leader" to our royal scapegrace; and should he succeed in getting the young gentleman out of the country at the end of his tour with a very different reputation to the one he left behind him in Australia, he will do something for our credit with the natives and earn the gratitude of Englishmen. Gallantry among the fair and discriminating inebriety have been stamped as princely vices; but personal avarice and a disregard of small obligations are mostly ascribed to men of a very different stamp. Alas! it is quite true when an Australian speaks of Prince Alfred, it is with contempt; there is yet time for a change perhaps. There are signs abroad that, in every outward circumstance of Imperial power, the viceregal dignity is to be thoroughly upheld once more. Lord Mayo goes to the opera in state on Tuesday next, and will visit the theatre, also in state, probably next week. There is a generally accepted rumour that this change in the aspect of affairs comes of the expressed wish of Queen, Victoria herself, to whom the oft-repeated comments upon a lack of display in the surroundings of her vice-royalty here, in recent times, were probably not unknown. Apart from that, however, such no doubt would have been the natural bent of Lord and Lady Mayo, who as regards these things, are "to the manner born;" and hardly could the starting of a new régime have devolved upon a man more aided by natural gifts of manner and temperament. Our Viceroy has hitherto, of course, had but very little opportunity of displaying the more solid requirements of his office. Yet even Calcutta is pleased with him, and never did ruler garner up a larger store of popularity in so short a time. Sir John, with all his real goodness, was, on the whole, "a hard man;" but when men retire from an interview with Lord Mayo, they are permeated with the benignity of his mien, and feel pleased in the belief that a measure of it must be due to themselves. "Elderly ladies" may look up, for they have been dedicated to the care of the aides-de-camp by a special ukase. These functionaries' duties in the social sphere, as laid down by the latest ruling, will hardly prove a sinecure. A rigid scrutiny of the Government-house lists may, it is said, be expected to follow.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

HYDERABAD, Jan. 29.—On Wednesday evening last the Residency House and grounds were beautifully illuminated on the occasion of our most popular resident, Mr. Saunders, entertaining a distinguished circle of guests at a banquet to meet his late Military Secretary, General Stephen Charles Briggs, who on Monday last resigned the seals of office to his successor, Major Hastings Fraser. The Nawab Mookhtear ool Moolk, Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, K.C.S.I., and others of the native aristocracy, were present, and aided by their picturesque costumes to enliven the scene. On the arrival of his Excellency, many of the ladies, strangers to the new and varied fashions of Hyderabad, met Sir Salar Jung on the great balcony of the Residency, when they were greeted by the native gentlemen of all ranks, who one and all bent courteously to the bevy of beauties present, saluting

them individually as they passed. The Minister himself, dressed in a plain velvet coat, and wearing the insignia of his exalted title, passed into the beautifully lit apartments of Government-house. A general order had been issued on the part of the Resident, subjoining an official despatch from the Government of India, complimenting General Briggs, and expressing entire and unqualified approbation at the manner in which the late Military Secretary had always executed the arduous and important duties pertaining to the many situations he has filled during a long period of service at Hyderabad. This marked encomium on the eminent ability of the General, the Resident proceeded to say, had been shared by his predecessor in office; and the whole of the officers of the Hyderabad cantonment subscribe to this estimate of General Briggs. It is very gratifying to the community in which General Briggs has so long resided, to find that superior authority has thus recognised the zeal and meritorious services of an excellent public servant, whose correct judgment throughout many delicate and important transactions, requiring an extensive acquaintance with the political department of this Residency, is fully acknowledged. This combined exercise of attainments enabled General Briggs to offer advice on many points regarding the views and habits of the Nizam's Durbar, which has more than once proved of great benefit to our interest at this Court.

UMRITSUR, Jan. 27.—The long-looked and most anxiously-hoped-for rain has come at last. Clouds had been hanging about some days, the wind had been shifting from various directions, and the temperature had been rising for some days past. Still we had been so frequently deceived, or rather disappointed, that we placed but little faith in those symptoms. I am, therefore, all the more delighted to have to inform you that it began really to rain with a will, comparatively at least for the season, about ten last night, continued off and on nearly the whole night, and almost continuously since the morning. I should say that close upon two inches have fallen up to this present time, while there is every prospect of more coming down. We have indeed reason to be truly thankful for the relief thus afforded in our great need. The effect will be most beneficial to the country. Grass will now be abundant, the cattle threatened with starvation will be amply supplied, and I entertain very little doubt that the prices of grain will recede, as the promise of an abundant harvest from the lands that have been sown is strengthened by the present so far favourable state of affairs. If there were other matters of more or less interest to dwell on, I should postpone their consideration, the fall of rain being deserving of a *Gazette* all to itself.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. Shouldham, head clerk of the District Court, Delhi, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling Rs. 2,000.

MR. H. LEE SMITH, chief engineer of the Lahore and Peshawur Railway, arrived at Allahabad on the 1st February by train from Jubbulpore.

MYSORE.—The Government has sanctioned the payment, from the Mysore State revenues, of Rs. 1,55,526 yearly in stipends, to the members of the late Maharajah's family and other dependants.

CROPS IN OUDH.—The last report on the state of the crops in Oudh, received by the Government of India from the Chief Commissioner, states that an average outturn may be anticipated.

SIMLA BANK.—The Simla Bank has declared its usual dividend, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, for the half-year ending 31st Dec., 1868.

LORD MAYO'S STUD.—A Calcutta correspondent of the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* asserts that Lord Mayo has brought out with him about twenty-five blood-horses, some of them belonging to the Turf.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. Von Hafen, late Assistant Agent of the Punjab Railway, under Colonel Elphinstone, has, says the Lahore paper, been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—The grant of privilege leave to uncovenanted officers will in future, says the *Pioneer*, be regulated according to the Furlough Rules of 1868 for the Covenanted Civil Service.

MR. COOPER AGAIN.—We learn from the China papers that Mr. T. T. Cooper, who attempted to reach India *via* Thibet, has proceeded to Calcutta, whence he intends trying to cross to China. His friends have presented him with a well-deserved testimonial.

OFFICIAL.—Captain Stansfeld, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is, according to the *Pioneer*, to act in the Military Department of the Government of India for Colonel Bacon, who is going to England on furlough.

FALSE POINT.—In connection with the scheme for giving effect to the suggestions of the Orissa Famine Commission for the development of False Point as a port, arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), experimentally for four months, for a regular monthly steam communication between Calcutta and False Point, the first trip commencing from the 26th inst.—*Englishman*.

MINTS OF CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.—The following shows the value of the silver coined and examined in the mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in December, 1868:—Calcutta, Rs. 3,46,258; and Bombay, Rs. 5,03,361.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Paul Whalley, C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is, it is said, to be appointed an under secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, her Majesty's Government has conferred a good service pension on Colonel W. G. Woods, Madras Staff Corps, who was attached to the Adjutant-General's Department at Madras for many years.

ACCIDENT TO MR. R. EGERTON.—We regret to hear of an accident to Mr. Robert Egerton, the Financial Commissioner. As this gentleman was going to mount his horse, he fell, and dislocated his leg. We fear that the injury he has received is sufficiently severe to confine him to his room for a few weeks.

LORD MAYO'S FIRST LEVEE.—Earl Mayo's first levee as Viceroy and Governor-General, held on Wednesday, the 27th Jan., is said to have been the most numerously attended that has been seen for some years. The gentlemen present occupied nearly an hour and a-half in filing past his Excellency.

MILITARY.—General Rumour—one of the most troublesome of all the Generals we know—has given the military command at Jhelum to Colonel Sept. Becher, whose distinguished services during and since the rebellion must be in the memory of most of our readers! May we add the hacknied phrase, "a better selection could not have been made?"—*Mofussilite*.

LORD MAYO AT THE SALT LAKES.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, his Excellency Earl Mayo paid a visit to the municipal reclamations at the Salt Lakes. His Excellency was attended during his visit by Mr. Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the municipality, and Mr. W. Clarke, Chief Engineer. His lordship also inspected the main sewer, the outfall works, &c., and manifested the greatest interest in the great works which are being carried out by the town.—*Englishman*.

SUSPENSION OF OCTROI DUTIES.—In accordance with orders issued by the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has directed the suspension until further orders of the levy of octroi duties on grain in Moradabad, Chundowsee, Dhuowra, Bijour, Nugeena, Nujeebabad, Dhampore, Chandpore, Saharunpore, and Deobund. The Lieutenant-Governor has also intimated that he will be prepared at any time to receive applications from any other municipalities in which the price of grain may rise so high as to render its exemption from duty expedient.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The High Court of Calcutta have appointed the following gentlemen to be commissioners in England to take the acknowledgments, under Act XXXI. of 1854, or any other law now in force, or which may hereafter be in force in India, of married women in respect of property in India:—Mr. Joseph Spencer Judge, 44, Parliament-street, Westminster; Mr. John Nesbitt Malleson, Austinfriars, London; Mr. Alfred Atkinson Pollock, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, London; Mr. Edward Frederick Burton, of the firm of Chilton, Burton, Yeates, and Hart, of Chancery-lane, London; Mr. Charles Wilkin, 10, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

TIMELY RAINFALL.—A letter from Boolundshuhur, dated the 29th, mentions that heavy rain has fallen there for the last two days day and night, so that the roads and country are completely soaked. The above is good news, as it proves that the recent rain has been general. The welcome showers we were blest with on Wednesday night have completed the good commenced by the gentle rain of Sunday and Monday. The country is already looking fresh and green, and the trees are washed so clean that they seem to have put forth their leaves afresh, instead of being about to drop the old ones. The change is quite delightful, and most beneficial.—*Mofussilite*, Jan. 30.

FIELD TELEGRAPHY.—During the course of last month the Government of India in Council took up and sanctioned, on the strong recommendation of the Director-general of Telegraphs in India, a project of that functionary's for the promotion and maintenance in each Presidency of complete military field telegraph establishments. All that is to be done at present, however, is to be of an experimental character, and in this spirit it has been determined that a complete company of Sappers in the Bengal Presidency shall be employed each cold weather on the extension of any line of telegraph which may be in progress, as the Director-General may desire. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, without whose very decided approbation we may feel assured a measure of the above kind would not have been sanctioned, is also, with the concurrence of the Government of India, about to take steps, in communication with the Director-General, for the gradual instruction of European officers and soldiers in telegraphy. The rank and file of the army, at any rate, have no ground for complaining that Sir William Mansfield is not disposed to give the capable and well-conducted soldier a chance of rising in the world. And the Military Member of Council, and the Military Department, are every whit as well inclined as the Commander-in-Chief to move in the same direction.—*Indian Daily News*.

**SIR D. MACLEOD'S LEVEE.**—There was a levée held at the Lawrence-hall, Lahore, on the 26th January, for all European officials, followed by a durbar for the native gentry at the Montgomery-hall. Next in prominence to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who seemed in more robust health than when he left on his trip to Calcutta, were General Rainier and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg. This nobleman, whose amiability has made him many friends in that province, has just returned from a scientific tour in Kashmir and along the frontier, *en route*, says *Indian Public Opinion*, to Bombay, for which he was to leave in a few days.

**THE DELHI BANK v. GENERAL INNES AND OTHERS.**—In the case of the Delhi Bank v. General P. Innes, Sir Donald Macleod and Major Innes, the undisputed portions of the claim have, we learn from the *Delhi Gazette*, been decreed, and the rest of the claim dismissed. The main issue related to the laches of the bank in respect of a sum of about one lakh of rupees, as to which sum Major Innes claimed to be discharged. Sir Donald Macleod with characteristic chivalry thought that as he, as Lieutenant-Governor, might perhaps have prevented the misappropriation of the money, it would be ungenerous for him to raise the plea on his own behalf, and accordingly Mr. Jardine, defendant's counsel, pleaded it on behalf of Major Innes only. The Court held that Major Innes is as much discharged as if he had paid the sum in question to the plaintiffs.

**TRADES' DINNER AT CALCUTTA.**—The Trades' Dinner at Calcutta on Wednesday, the 27th January, was, in the opinion of the *Indian Daily News*, in every respect a success. The arrangements were excellent, the speeches up to the mark, and the guests numerous. Among the latter were Sir William Mansfield, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Justice Norman, Mr. Strachey, Mr. Justice Hobhouse, Dr. Fayer, Mr. Peterson, and others. The toast list was very long, and it was nearly one before all was over. The Commander-in-Chief replied for the Army, Sir Richard Temple for the Councils, Mr. Strachey for the Civil Service, Dr. Fayer for the Medical Service, Mr. Rome for the commercial interests, Mr. Justice Hobhouse for the guests, Mr. Justice Norman and Mr. Peterson for the Bench and Bar, and Mr. Parker for the Press.

**CIVIL SERVICE MEETING.**—The meeting of the members of the Civil Service Annuity and Pension Fund was held yesterday afternoon. The scheme of the managers was put to the vote and negatived by a large majority:—Nocs, 208; Ayes, 112; majority against the scheme, 96. The meeting then, we are glad to see, adopted the suggestion thrown out in our article on Thursday last. On the motion of the Hon. Ashley Eden, the following gentlemen were nominated a committee to go into the whole subject:—Messrs. W. S. Seton-Karr, E. C. Bayley, C. B. Hobhouse, E. F. Harrison, A. M. Monteath, G. H. M. Batten, F. B. Peacock, H. Bell, A. Smith, C. E. R. Girdlestone, E. J. Barton, W. M. Souttar, H. S. Beadon, and T. C. Plowden. The instructions given the committee amounted practically to a recommendation to reconsider the whole question.—*Englishman*, Jan. 30.

**CIVIL SERVICE PENSION FUNDS.**—The Calcutta newspapers have been furnished with a paper giving in detail the scheme of Mr. E. C. Bayley with regard to the Civil Service Pension Funds. Mr. Bayley's scheme is:—1. Fixed pension of £500 to all after 25 years' service, and fixed sick pension of £100 after five, of £200 after 10, of £300 after 15, and £400 after 20 years' service. 2. An additional graduated pension of 1/180 of the average of five years' salary of each year of service up to a maximum of £500 in all cases whether of full service or retirement on sick pension. 3. Retention of the fund and an annuity of £400, but with cessation of payment after full value is paid up and with repayment of subscriptions of deceased subscribers to heirs, and with annuities to subscribers retiring on invalid pensions. No lapses except of subscriptions of dismissed subscribers.

**THE FRONTIER TRIBES.**—“We were taken to task,” writes the *Delhi Gazette*, “albeit in a very feeble manner, for publishing the circumstance of another raid into British territory, after the conclusion of the glorious, though bloodless campaign in Hazara (Lord Napier has made such expeditions somewhat popular), yet the fact remains a fact notwithstanding. We now learn two other facts, apparently originating from good authority—one, that Sir John Lawrence, whatever opinion he may have expressed in public, has privately expressed himself to the effect that he is much disgusted with the abrupt, unsatisfactory and fruitless conclusion to the advance from Hazara; the other, that the Hussunzais and other Zais will not even now allow line to be prepared in our own territory in Agrore for the erection of the obnoxious Thanah. They have politely informed the civil authorities that they will attack any people employed in the preparation of limekilns there. Yet we have been told in very inflated phrases that the frontier tribes have been cowed.”

**CASHMERE.**—His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere has addressed the following letter to his vakeel in attendance on the Punjab Government, respecting the export of grain from Cashmere:—“Your petition informing me, at the request of the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, that it had been brought to the notice of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that the corn-dealers in Cashmere had been prohibited from exporting grain to the British

territories, has reached me. I find that it is true that some of my officials at Punch did begin to prevent corn-dealers from exporting grain, but as soon as the matter became known to Diwan Kirpa Ram, he brought it to notice, urging that the practice was at once impolitic and unjust; that to prevent the exportation of grain from localities where it is abundant to localities where it is scarce would not only be an act of selfishness, but would expose the corn-dealers of our own country to loss, who would thus be deprived of a legitimate source of gain. I therefore at once issued orders to my officials prohibiting them from interference in the course of trade. Accordingly, the trade is now free, and the people are exporting grain to the British territory. A second order has now been issued to the effect that the people are at liberty to export grain whithersoever they please. You should communicate the purport of this *purwanah* to the Secretary to the Punjab Government.”

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. *Star of Scotia*, McDowell, London; Dorset, Gruzeli, Liverpool; Walgriff, Mathias, Kurrachee; str. Governor Higginson, Mathews, Bombay.—28. *Aminta*, Meyler, London.—29. *Str. Kurrachee*, Ewart, Akyab.—30. *Rozelle*, Mel-drum, Liverpool; Assaye, Hughes, Liverpool.—31. *Strs.* Catherine Apar, Swanson, Hong Kong; and Cheduba, McCorkindale, Moulsain; Kenyon, Jenkins, Liverpool.—Feb. 1. *Androklos*, Bruhn, Liverpool; Warrior, Turnbull, Cochin; *Star of Greece*, Shaw, Liverpool; Solway, Richards, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28. *Star of Erin*.—27. *Str. Arabia*, Dorothea, Inkerman, Fazel Carrim.—29. Gladstone, Augusta, British Flag.—29. *Annie Henderson*.—Feb. 1. *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, Ancilla.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mongolia.—For MADRAS.—Mr. T. Shurt, Mr. R. H. Shurt, Mrs. Guming, Lieut. D. Cowie, Mrs. Brown. For GALLE.—Mr. M. Liebert. For SURZ.—Capt. Mackey, Mr. J. Baddy, Capt. Reddie. For MARSHALLS.—Dr. and Mrs. Shelton and infant, Col. and Mrs. McAndrew and child, Mrs. March Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. C. Fraser, Lieut. and Mrs. Darrock, Mr. F. Rose, Mrs. J. T. C. Ross and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and child, Mr. A. Handley, Mrs. Woodrow, Capt. Lewin, Capt. Holdsworth, Mr. W. O'Keilly. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gaun, Mrs. Vipan, Mr. W. L. Scott, Mr. M. Hunter, Mr. Conjalke, Capt. Walpole, Mrs. Burn.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.		Stock.		Selling Price.	
4 per Cent. Sa.	...	Sa. Rs.	92½	Rs.	94 2 to 94 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...	Sa. Rs.	91		
4 per Cent. ...	...	Co.'s Rs.	91		94 8 to 94 12
5 per Cent. P.W.	...	Co.'s Rs.	108		104 0 to 104 12
5½ per Cent. ...	...	Co.'s Rs.	114		112 4 to 112 8
5 per Cent. 56-57	...	Co.'s Rs.	104		109 4 to 109 8

### EXCHANGE.

		On London.		Per Rupee.	
Local Bank Bills	...	at 6 months' sight	2 0	to	2 0½
Bills with Docs.	...	at 6 months' sight	2 0½	to	2 0 5-16

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
		Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	...	100	100 to 102
Assam Tea Company	...	200	200 to 210
Bank of Bengal	...	1000	1630 ex div.
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	...	50	94 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association	...	415	575 to 580
Cachar Tea Company	...	200	50 to 60
Ditto (Contributory)	...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company	...	700	540 to 550
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company	...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company	...	200	50 to 60
Ditto New Shares	...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	...	250	190 to 195
E. B. Indigo Company	...	100	20 to 22
East Indian Railway Company	...	£20 or	218 to —
East India Tea Company	...	100	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory)	...	80	25 to 33 pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	...	100	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	£20 or	218 to 232
Equitable Coal Company	...	250	195 to —
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	250	152½ to 155
Howrah Docking Company	...	500	320 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	1000	410 to 420
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	125	139 to —
New Fort Gloster Company	...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	...	10	11½ to 12
Peoples Bank of India	...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company	...	1300	240 to 285
Punjab Bank	...	100	72 to 75
Screwing Company (Limited)	...	200	150 to —
Sinla Bank	...	500	590 to 595
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo	...	200	62 to 64 ex div
Union Steam Tug Company	...	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 12 6 to £0 15 0	Nominal.
Sugar	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice	0 17 6 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Seeds	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Jute	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 2 7 6

**STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the statistical committee:—Colonel R. Strachey, Messrs. H. Bell, H. Beverley, and R. B. Chapman.

## Madras.

**THE NEW PRESIDENCY PAYMASTER.**—Colonel Greenlaw arrived in Madras from Rangoon on Jan. 28, and took up his appointment as Presidency Paymaster.

**DEATH OF CAPT. TISDALL.**—The death is announced at Secunderabad, on Jan. 23, from fever and dysentery, of Capt. C. A. Tisdall, 18th Hussars.

**A GOLD CURRENCY.**—We are glad to learn that some steps are being taken towards the introduction of a gold currency in India. Orders have been issued to the mint-masters to indent on England for dies of the value of rupees five, ten, and fifteen gold pieces.

**TRAVANCORE.**—According to a Madras paper, it was definitely settled that Mr. Newill, the Resident at Travancore, was to vacate his appointment at the beginning of February, and embark from Cochin for Bombay on his return to England.

**TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.**—The ship *Renown* has been taken up for the conveyance of troops to England, and will leave about the 15th February. Captain Surplice and Lieut. Erskine, both of the 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, have been detailed for duty with these troops.

**HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.**—Major Thomas, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, intends, says the *Madras Athenæum*, going home next month on two years' leave, under the regulations of 1868. He will be succeeded, it is said, by Major Dangerfield, R.A., at present Commissary of Ordnance at Nagpore.

**THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.**—Dr. Ranking recently visited Kamptee on duty, and according to the local journal has condemned the whole of the barracks for European troops at that station—those in process of construction as well as those already built—and has suggested that new ones should be erected on the rising ground on the site of the present racecourse.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.**—As the *Cambalu* was getting under way on the afternoon of Wednesday last, a sailor (who had been brought on board in charge of two peons from the prison) went behind the chief officer and pushed him overboard, and immediately jumped overboard himself and tried to swim ashore. The Captain threw a line and succeeded in saving his officer, who was unable to swim. He was a long time before he came to his senses. A boat was lowered in chase of the would-be murderer; he was caught and taken on board and put in irons; the ship then proceeded to Rangoon.—*Madras Athenæum*, Jan. 29.

**EUROPEAN PERVERTS TO MAHOMEDANISM.**—We have heard with much regret that four Europeans have associated themselves with one of the Mahomedan sects in Madras, and have taken up their abode in one of the principal Mosques with the avowed intention of apostatising from the Christian faith. Their heads have been shaven, and they have assumed the long garb worn by neophytes under instruction, preparatory to submitting to the painful rite necessary to constitute them followers of the Prophet. Their example, it is said, will soon be followed by some others, and all will then be sent on a pilgrimage to Mecca, after being paraded with much pomp and ceremony about the streets of Madras.

**A BURLESQUE INTERRUPTED.**—The members of the Madras Dramatic Society, who met at the College-hall on Thursday evening as performers or spectators, had excitement provided for them upon which they had not reckoned. The time had arrived in the performance of the burlesque when *Vilkins* and his *Dinah*, and the suitor "so gallant and gay," should all die to the accompaniment of ghostly music, and when they were still in the agonies, the blue light powder exploded and set fire to one of the wings. The dying people quickly recovered their activity, and by the timely application of buckets of water the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. This accomplished, the characters resumed their places according to the stage directions, and died comfortably.

**MEER AKBAR ALEE KHAN BAHADOOR.**—We lately had occasion to congratulate Meer Akbar Alee on the tribute paid to his many distinguished qualities by the Nizam, his own sovereign, in raising him to the rank of Khan Bahadoor, and expressed surprise that the British authorities had taken no notice of his services in Abyssinia, beyond making flattering mention of them in despatches. We remarked that thousands in the Nizam's capital, to whom Meer Akbar Alee Khan Bahadoor's services in Abyssinia were, through report, familiar, were watching with curiosity to see what recognition these would call forth from a Government whose proneness to reward is estimated not very highly. The present forms a good opportunity of convincing the natives that it is otherwise in reality; and we are glad to know that some suitable reward is in store for Meer Akbar Alee. Lord Mayo took the matter into consideration the very day after he reached Calcutta, and although it is not yet decided what Meer Akbar Alee's reward shall be, it will not be long delayed.—*Times of India*.

**EARTHQUAKES IN THE SALEM DISTRICT.**—The acting Sub-Collector of Salem reports that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Royacottah on the 7th Jan., and that it was followed by a severe one at about 7 A.M. on the 8th. The shock of the 7th was felt at

Iakasandram, on the road to Palcode. There was also a shock at Kistnagherry on the 6th. He noticed nothing at Oosoor, where the weather was bright and fine. The shock of the 7th appears to have passed from north-east to south-east, and to have followed the chain of hills which form the ghauts from the plateau. The shock of the 8th is stated to have been very severe. Many of the Cutcherry officials, amongst them his Sheristadar, were in the town awaiting his arrival. They and other natives say that there was a loud rumbling noise, like driving a laden cart close to the houses, a distinct tremour of the earth, and that the tiles on the houses rattled, and the pillars shook. The noise is said to have come from the north. The weather was calm. This shock is said to have come from the south-west, but there is nothing to show that it did so.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25. C. N., Salmon, Covalang.—26. Waterloo, Sharp, Covalang.—27. Str. Oriental, Day, Rangoon; Tiverton, Smith, in tow of str. Asia, Irvine, Rangoon.—30. P. and O. str. Nubia, Woolcott, Suez.—31. Str. India, Baxter, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—For Madras.—Capt. Church, Lieut. Mostyn, Lieut. Harvey, Dr. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. D. Caulder, Gen. Hamilton, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Hays, Mr. J. Thacker, Mr. and Mrs. Minty, Apothecary Smith, Conductor Cochrane, wife and child.

Per Tiverton.—Lieut. Spry, Mr. G. W. Playfair, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Holmes, Mr. J. Baxter.

Per Asia.—Col. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Reid, Lieut. Barnett, Lieut. Elton, Dr. Theobald, Col. and Mrs. Greenlaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Austin.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. G. E. Money, Mr. W. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Money, Messrs. G. Hodgkinson, J. Holland, C. Dixon, J. Bromfield, S. Ward, R. Smith, G. Davis, M. E. Jeffrey, J. Reid, A. Welt, Mrs. Waddell, Mr. W. Schofield, Mrs. Ongg and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn and child, Mr. A. A. Green, Mr. F. G. Maclean, Mr. E. C. Bird, Mr. J. G. Pope, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. B. Blood, Mr. G. Hare, Mr. C. T. Smyth, Mr. A. Agabog, Miss Grigg, Mrs. Birch and infant, Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Driver, Miss Roberts, Mr. T. D. Miller, Mr. D. Skinner, Mr. W. Gilham, Mr. G. Etheridge. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Mr. Major Bacon, Col. and Mrs. Burne, Surz. major Cannon, Mr. A. H. Schford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cowell, Mr. T. U. Cargill, Mr. and Mrs. Kruger, Mr. F. Corncliffe, Rev. C. Grant, Mrs. Joy, Mr. A. Y. Watt, Mr. A. P. Beaufort, Mr. and Mrs. Lingham and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Simson. From Suez.—Mr. A. W. Wyatt, Mr. E. Sheppard, Mr. A. Meurels. From Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Kilroy. From Melbourne.—Mr. Hawker. From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Harper and infant. From Southampton.—For Madras.—Mrs. Stace, Miss Gibb, Mr. H. Maskell. From Madras.—Col. F. C. Barber, Rev. R. Harvey, Lieut. Col. Prichard, Capt. Tyndall. From Galle.—Col. and Mrs. Hight and two children. From Melbourne.—Mr. Cannon.

Per str. India.—For Madras.—Lieut. Money Byrie, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Fallowfield, Mr. J. Poulain, Mr. D. Collins, Miss Enof.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25. Alphonse and Neale, Bordeaux; Silome, Coconada.—26. C. N., Salmon, Calcutta.—27. King Harold, Pondicherry; Cambalu, Rangoon.—29. Inverdene, Port Blair.—30. Madusa, Mauritius; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, Woolcott, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. C. A. Martin, Col. Stoddard.

## Bombay.

### PROJECTS FOR A RAILWAY THROUGH RAJPOOTANA.

The following communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated Jan. 23, 1869, will be read with interest:—

To Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Sir,—It was brought to the notice of this Chamber that the proposed route of the projected line of railway through Rajpootana, intended to connect Bombay via Guzerat and Rajpootana with Delhi and Northern India, had been opposed by the Governor-general's Agent for the Rajpootana States, in a despatch addressed to the Government of India in the Public Works Department as being inferior in importance, on commercial and other grounds, to a route which he himself suggested in preference.

The question thus raised being one of very great importance to the commercial interests of this part of India, the Committee of Management of the Chamber deemed it expedient to have an expression of opinion on the subject from the Rajpootana merchants and bankers resident in Bombay, and able to speak on the points raised by Col. Keatinge, from their personal knowledge of the country.

Accordingly a few of the leading merchants and shroffs were invited to confer on the subject at a meeting called for this purpose, and held at the Chamber's offices on Sept. 24 last.

Though not more than eight or ten persons were specially invited, when the object of the meeting became known in the bazaar it excited so much interest that a large number of the native merchants and shroffs from Rajpootana and other parts of Northern and Central India came to the meeting at the Chamber's offices at the hour appointed; and I have now the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Government, copy of the minute of the conference which took place on that occasion.

When the conference with the native merchants was held, the committee of the Chamber knew only of Col. Keatinge's despatch, dated Feb. 27, 1868, from report; lately, however, a printed copy of it, together with other papers on the same subject, were supplied to the Chamber, and these have been under the consideration of the committee.

In the 5th paragraph of the despatch referred to, it is stated that "the Agent Governor-general has now had an opportunity of conversation with all the officers in Rajpootana who have much knowledge, and



it is the almost universal opinion that the decision [of the Government of India Committee which sat in 1864] arrived at is wrong, and should be amended."

The decision of the Committee in question, as quoted in Col. Keatinge's despatch, is to the effect that a line of railway "from Deesa through Marwar would pass through an extremely poor country, and is not recommended."

All the evidence the Chamber has been able to collect on the subject supports this opinion, and goes to establish the soundness of the decision arrived at by the Committee of 1864.

In paragraph 11 of Colonel Keatinge's despatch it is stated—"This line [from Deesa through Marwar] would have one great advantage—a most considerable trade exists along it, and traffic would come to the rail at every point to which it opened."

But no evidence is given by Colonel Keatinge of this considerable trade, and the opinion he has expressed is not supported by that of native merchants intimately acquainted with the country.

The minute of the conference, which I have now the honour to lay before Government, shows very clearly that there is no trade now existing of any consequence, except the trade of Pali with Guzerat and Bombay.

The old transit trade to Northern India, of which Pali was formerly the centre, after decaying for years, appears now to be gone beyond the possibility of recall.

The country between Pali and Ajmere is arid, sterile, and little better than a desert: it is, moreover, very thinly populated, and in these circumstances it is not very easy to see how "traffic would come to the rail (if there were one) at every point to which it opened."

The proposed line from Wassud in Guzerat, via Neemuch, with the necessary branches to Ajmere, &c., will be the means of opening up a country with numerous populous towns and villages, teeming with products seeking for markets.

According to the opinions of the native merchants, it may also be made to serve the trade of Pali, the only place on the route recommended by Colonel Keatinge that could yield any traffic to speak of in support of a line of railway through Marwar, via Deesa.

I am, therefore, respectfully to request that H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council will do the Chamber the favour to forward a copy of this letter, with the accompanying minute, to the Government of India, and the Committee respectfully trust he will urge on that Government and the Secretary of State for India in Council the importance of giving early sanction to the proposed line via Wassud and Neemuch, as that best calculated to meet alike the requirements of the State and the commercial wants of the great trading interests of this side of India.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

#### STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, Jan. 26.—I regret to have to inform you that the representatives of the Sind Railway Company, alarmed at the stagnation in commercial affairs and the consequent falling off in the traffic receipts of the line, are vigorously applying the shears to their several departments, and reducing their working expenses as much as they possibly can. The services of three of the principal inspectors have, I understand, been already dispensed with, and many of the subordinate servants have been informed that after the lapse of a month they must pack up their traps and depart. No one approves of the wisdom of this measure, and the general opinion is, that the agent is acting on a false principle of economy, and following a policy as injudicious as it is decidedly short-sighted, inasmuch as it cannot but operate detrimentally in the long run, and injure the interests of the shareholders. Everybody who has lived in Sind for any length of time is aware that the traffic on the waters of the Indus constantly fluctuates, and this is apparent moreover by the returns which are regularly published for the information of the public by the local press, the receipts ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 per week. We cannot therefore say at what moment there might be a change for the better. About three years ago a similar reduction was effected in the staff of drivers, fitters, inspectors, &c., and operations were confined to only two trains, one working from Kotree and the other from Kurrachee, when suddenly the traffic increased to such an extent that the railway officials were fairly at their wits' ends as to how to act, though afterwards they managed, by dint of extraordinary exertions, to convey the large quantities of merchandise that were offered for transit. Neither the Government Consulting Engineer nor the agent appears to have profited by the experience of the past. The course they are pursuing will only frustrate, not further, the object they have in view, and moreover impair the efficiency of the line. The staunchest friends of the company are of opinion that a slight reduction in the existing tariff, instead of in the establishments, is the best remedy for the present unfortunate state of affairs, and the sooner this is done the better it will be for all concerned; for native merchants are proverbially strict economists, and when they discover the railway rates are just as high as they were before, and the facilities for speedy transit materially lessened, they will not store their goods at Kotree or detain their boats there, but will avail themselves of the Khetty route, notwithstanding its disadvantages, and the result of this will be that the native craft will by degrees command the whole of the traffic of the Indus, to the detriment of the Sind Railway. While on this subject I may mention that the *insouciance* of the company's representatives in the matter of the erection of a proper "station" at Kurrachee is the theme of general remark. The

one in use is, to use the mildest term, a disgrace to the place, being totally unsuited to either the requirements of traffic or the comfort of passengers. It is now no secret that the political and commercial importance of establishing unbroken communication between this port and Mooltan have, thanks to the representations of the Imperial and Bombay Governments, been recognised by the home authorities, and that ere long the connection of the Sind and Punjab lines by a railway of equal weight and gauge will be *un fait accompli*. It is therefore the belief of all interested in the prosperity of the company that the agent and his colleagues would only be acting with wisdom were they to take advantage of the present times, when there is little or nothing doing, and issue instructions for the immediate prosecution of all works of utility on the existing line, and the construction of that long-felt *desideratum*—a suitable "station" at the Kurrachee terminus—in anticipation of the receipt of orders for the commencement of operations for the Indus Valley Extension.

KURRACHEE, February.—In my communication of the 8th ult. I gave you a *résumé* of the highly favourable opinion passed by the local Chamber of Commerce on certain specimens of the Egyptian, Hingunghat, and the Sind indigenous cotton grown at the Mulleer, under the personal superintendence of that talented and most energetic servant of Government, Mr. A. W. Hughes, whilom Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry, and now Chief Cotton Inspector in Sind. In the early part of the present month this gentleman submitted for the Chamber's inspection three other samples, two of the "Bourbon" variety, and one of Hingunghat. One of the "Bourbon" samples was grown in Mr. Patton's little garden at Kurrachee, from seed which Mr. Hughes had brought with him five years ago. This the Chamber reported as being "very superior both in staple and colour, and well cleaned." The second "Bourbon" was produced in the experimental field at the Mulleer this season. This, in the opinion of the Chamber, was not quite so good as No. 1 either in colour or staple, but they nevertheless deemed it better than *any* description of cotton usually exported from India, being of exceptionally good quality. They priced it at 12d. per lb. in Liverpool, fair Dhollera being at 9d., and remarked that if the "Sind" were at Rs. 23 per maund, this "Bourbon" would be worth quite Rs. 33 per maund. The "Hingunghat," which was grown in another experimental field in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, they did not consider equal to good Hingunghat, but pronounced the staple and colour good, though it was leafy and not well cleaned. They valued it at Rs. 26 per maund, good "Sind" being at Rs. 23. Those who have had considerable experience in cotton cultivation declare that from what they have seen of the "Bourbon" they think that it is the kind that will eventually, with due care and attention, supersede the indigenous Sind, if not entirely, still to a great extent. It is sturdy, stands heat and cold well, and if the season be only favourable, which was not the case during the past year, it will produce largely. If, as it is confidently predicted they will, the experiments with it turn out successful, to Mr. Hughes will be due the credit of having first introduced this kind of cotton into the province.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

#### Miscellaneous.

A RUMOUR.—It is rumoured that in consequence of the late accident, the G. I. P. Railway contemplate discontinuing running night trains.

DR. ASHER, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioners in this Presidency, intends, it is said, proceeding to England shortly on medical certificate.

OFFICIAL.—It is understood that Major Harper, at present Superintendent of Police at Sattara, will act as Superintendent of Police at Poona, during the absence of Major J. H. Henderson, on medical certificate to Europe.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON, commanding the Poona Division, proceeded to Sholapore by rail on the 1st of February on inspection duty, and was accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant General and the Assistant Quartermaster General of the Division.

OPIMUM IN BERAR.—Opium grown in Berar will, in future, be allowed to be exported to Bombay. It will bear the same duty as Malwa opium, and a further duty of Rs. 100 per chest on leaving the province. The *Englishman* thinks it will probably be able to do this, as it bears an excellent reputation in the ordinary market. The permission now given will take effect from the date on which the Bombay Government may notify that its preparations to take the duty are complete.

MALWA OPIMUM TRADE.—The Bengal Government, at the instance of the Board of Revenue, has, according to the *Englishman*, moved the Government of India to request the Bombay Government to furnish information as to the causes of the apparent falling off in the Malwa opium trade. From April to September, 1867, the number of passes granted for Indore opium covered 17,689 chests, and for Ahmedabad 1,687 chests, or a total of 19,376 chests. In 1868 the passes granted during the same period covered only 15,331 chests of Indore opium and 74 chests of Ahmedabad, or a total of 15,405. There would thus be an apparent falling off of about 3,971 chests.

**MALLIGAUM.**—We hear from Malligaum that in consequence of the anticipated drought for the next four months, Government have sanctioned four of Norton's American pumps being sunk in the bed of the river, running within four hundred yards of the cantonment, and which is already at this early period quite dry. The company of Golundauze stationed at Malligaum are to have new lines built for them, and the sites were lately inspected and approved of by the major-general commanding the division.

**ABOLITION OF APPOINTMENTS.**—Government, it is said, have decided upon the abolition of the appointment of Superintendent of the Central Jail at Yerrowda (Poona), at present filled by Mr. J. C. Fernandez, on a salary of Rs. 400; and also that of the Sub-assistant Surgeon attached to the Jail, who draws Rs. 250 monthly. From March next a medical officer will hold the conjoint appointments and have to reside at Yerrowda; and it is believed that Dr. Beatty will be nominated to the post. There are, we learn, upwards of 700 prisoners in the Yerrowda Jail.

**TOO MUCH BY HALF.**—The Government of Bombay recently asked the Government of India to contribute Rs. 100,000 towards the construction of a new Native General Hospital, which it was estimated would cost Rs. 238,341, and would accommodate 72 patients. The Government of India, however, have returned the proposition for further consideration, with the suggestion that so large a sum as Rs. 238,341 ought to provide accommodation for a larger number of patients. The average cost per patient according to the design will be Rs. 3,310, a sum, it is said, far in excess of the cost of hospitals for native troops in the North-Western Provinces and Central India. In the opinion of the Viceroy a sum of Rs. 2,000 per patient ought to suffice.

**THE WOMEN OF THE FUTURE.**—On Friday evening, at the Alexandra Native Girls' School, Hornby-row, Mrs. and the Misses Mitchell received a number of ladies and gentlemen, native as well as European, interested in female education. The pupils (not a few of whom we suppose are wedded wives) were present, and evidently enjoyed the opportunity of seeing so many new friends. Afterwards they were allowed to go down to the schoolroom, where they were indulged with a lively game at "blindman's buff," which, though it may be a novelty in an Indian girls' school, was heartily appreciated by Mrs. Mitchell's happy family. The school is, we believe, in a progressive condition, and has prospered since being placed under Mrs. Mitchell's care.—*Times of India*, Feb. 6.

**GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney has given another instance of his liberality and the interest he takes in all educational and philanthropic movements. He has given a Government promissory note for five thousand rupees, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, the interest of which he desires should be applied to founding junior scholarships in the Grant Medical College. Dr. Hunter has suggested that two such scholarships of ten rupees a month should be founded, in accordance with the donor's wish. The Bombay Government has thanked Mr. Cowasjee for his "most liberal gift, which will enable the College to meet a want which has long been felt."

**THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.**—As already intimated, there is now being constructed a land-line of telegraph as an alternative to the cable between Gwadar and Cape Jask, which it is hoped will tend to the permanent security of the Indo-European communications. But this work is beset with impediments raised by Persian officials, or at least by local magnates so styling themselves. Hence it has become necessary to define the exact limits of the sovereign jurisdiction of the Shah on that part of the Mekran coast lying between Jask and Bunder Abbas. This task, which will be anything but an easy one, is likely to be entrusted to Colonel J. F. Goldsmid, whose very intimate acquaintance of late years with Persia and its outlying districts mark him out as specially qualified for such an inquiry. The peculiar fitness of the gentleman nominated as coadjutor of the Colonel may not be apparent to everyone, when we mention that Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, hitherto Private Secretary to his Excellency, is spoken of as likely to take part in this inquiry under the style of Special Political Assistant.

**ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.**—The Right Rev. Dr. Douglas, the newly consecrated bishop of this diocese, arrived in Bombay by the mail of Jan. 30, and on landing proceeded to Government-house, Parell, as the guest of his Excellency the Governor. The Right Rev. Prelate was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Douglas. He attended divine service at the cathedral on the following morning, when he was installed in his high office by the Venerable Archdeacon Leigh-Lye and the Revs. F. J. Spring and C. T. Wilson (senior chaplains). Amongst the other clergy in attendance were the Revs. Ward Maule, W. B. Keer, F. S. Sharpin, and W. Clark, and the Rev. Mr. French, of the Church Missionary Society. The installation was certified in the usual way, and the record was signed by H.E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the clergy, the trustees of the cathedral, and by several members of the congregation. After the service a sermon was preached by the new diocesan, whose text was John vii. verses 37, 38, and 39:—"In the last day, that great day of the feast," &c. The Holy Communion was celebrated, the Bishop being the celebrant, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon, and the Revs. F. J. Spring and C. T. Wilson. Dr. Douglas also preached in the cathedral in the evening.

**MILITARY.**—It has been determined by the home authorities to bring up the 59th Regiment to the Bombay Presidency from Ceylon, in place of the 39th from England. The 59th will be brought up in the troopship *Euphrates*, and will proceed at once to Poona to occupy the Wanowrie lines, lately vacated by the 96th Regiment, and it is probable that the 86th, which has suffered so much from fever at the Mauritius, will replace the 59th at Colombo and Kandy in Ceylon. The *Euphrates* will start for Ceylon on or about the 8th April, after she has completed the last transport trip of the season from Suez. The 59th would therefore arrive at Bombay about the 26th April. The detachment of forty-four men for the 18th Hussars, which arrived in Bombay on board the *Malabar* on the 18th December, and has since then been stationed at the general depot, Poona, in consequence of the appearance of cholera on the road between Sholapore and Hyderabad, is now under orders to leave Poona on the 9th, and will proceed by return bullock transit from the former station to Secunderabad. The party is under the command of Captain John Groves, assisted by Cornet Harry W. Parker.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**H.M.S. "DAPHNE."**—H.M.S. *Daphne*, Captain Sullivan, arrived in Bombay harbour at seven o'clock on the evening of January 31, in tow of H.M.S. *Dryad*, Captain Colomb. The *Daphne* has been slave-cruising in the Mozambique Channel and on the East Coast of Africa since June last, during which time, by the activity of her commander and officers, she has captured eighteen dhows. She had the misfortune while chasing slave cruisers to get ashore twice, which will necessitate her going into dock; and she also ran short of coals and provisions. She reached Tellicherry on the 22nd of January, and from thence Captain Sullivan telegraphed to Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B., the Commodore, stating the position in which he was, upon which the *Dryad* was despatched to render whatever assistance the *Daphne* might require. The *Dryad* fell in with her on Friday about twenty miles south of Goa, furnished her with provisions, of which her crew were much in need, having been on short allowance for some time, took her in tow, and brought her to Bombay. When off Seychelles small-pox broke out among the slaves on board; but happily the crew have been generally healthy. One poor fellow got entangled in the machinery and had his leg so crushed that it was found necessary to amputate it, and he died shortly after the operation. Among other curiosities the *Daphne* brought up a fine ostrich from Zanzibar.

**ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S 62ND REGIMENT.**—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* arrived in Bombay Harbour from Suez on the 2nd Feb., bringing the 62nd Foot. The following officers belonging to the regiment arrived per *Euphrates*:—Col. H. L. Ingall, C.B.; Majors C. M. S. L. Gwynne, B. T. Gilpin, and S. G. Carter (Brevet-major); Captains J. L. Kelly, L. G. Dundas, S. Waring, W. A. Corbett, G. S. Fraser, J. M. Theobald, R. N. Gream, and A. L. Reade; Lieutenants T. J. Fitzsimon, K. R. B. Wodehouse, R. Rogers, T. F. Todd, J. Bennett, T. D. Dunn, R. A. Poole, W. A. D. Sheeton, and H. Jones; Ensigns V. Knox, A. Goding, W. B. Williams, H. M. Carter, C. W. Singleton, R. H. Forrest, F. D. Battye, and J. F. Carthew; Paymaster J. W. Minchin; Adjutant T. H. Forsyth; Quartermaster J. Gamble; Surgeon T. S. Hollingsworth; Assistant Surgeons J. Wallace and R. J. Scott, M.B. The following officers, belonging to other corps, also arrived on the 2nd Feb.:—Lieutenant-colonels Arbuthnot, R.H.A. and Shekelton, R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon Plomley, R.H.A.; Captains Davidson, R.A.; Bonner, R.A.; and Wright, 96th Regiment; Lieutenants Turnbull, R.A.; Machell, R.A.; Christie, R.E.; Lindsell, R.E.; Moore, R.E.; Hodder, 2-10th Regiment; Ross, 2-25th Regiment; Owen, 88th Regiment; Campbell, 109th Regiment; Hoyes, 109th Regiment; Major Herbert, 1-7th Regiment; Ensigns Burgess, 109th Regiment; and Burnes, Staff. One man and four children died during the voyage. The troops on board numbered in all 1,300.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30. Str. Gunga, Child, Suez; str. *Euphrates*, Hibbert, Kurrachee; str. Columbian, Baker, Suez.—31. Str. Travancore, Eastley, Hong Kong; Omar Pasha, Bullock, Calcutta.—Feb. 1. Lalla Rookh, Willis, Calcutta; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Calcutta.—2. H.M.'s str. *Euphrates*, Dunn, Suez; Univalled, Hodgecock, Calcutta.—3. Beaton Castle, Doyle, Maulmain.—4. Sam Mendel, Murdoch, Liverpool.—5. Prince Oscar, Long, London; Ophelia, Strickland, Liverpool; str. Comorin, Turner, Kurrachee; str. General Outram, Teasdale, Cutch.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. P. Harris, Mr. G. Beyts, Mr. J. Humphreys, Mr. C. A. Rowlandson, Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Mrs. Smale, Mrs. Colston, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. D. Flint, Rev. W. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. B. Bethune, Mrs. Robertson, Major and Mrs. Bogle, Mr. and Mrs. Bythell, Col. G. Moir, Rev. W. French, Rev. J. M. Knott, the Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Rev. C. Kirk, Rev. A. Sherring, Mr. E. Lockwood, Capt. Hill, Capt. White, Mr. W. P. Duff, Capt. Godman, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. G. Plate, Mrs. Fife, Mr. G. A. Teaton, Mr. W. S. Appleton, Mr. N. Hay, Mr. Brooksby, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. Whale. From MALTA.—Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Allen. From SEZ.—Mr. G. J. Groom, Mr. Lambriandi, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Fyers, Mrs. Hatchell, Mr. Cargill, Mr. Whyne. From ALEX.—Capt. and Mrs. Bythell and child.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30. Loochoo, Beal, Havre; Patrician, Robinson, Colombo; Persia, Ellison, Liverpool; str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez; Tulula, Gilchrist, Galle; Delangle, Dupont, Havre via Malabar; Coimbatore, Houston, Liverpool; Faiz Rabany, Profumo, Joodah and Hoodooda.—Feb. 1. Str. Martaban, Sharp, Kurrachee; Khodabux, Row, Calcutta; Juventa, Holme, Rangoon; Empress of India, Nunnerby, Moulmain; Sattara, Thomas, Colombo; Atlantic, Grooner, Bordeaux via Malabar

Coast.—4. Queensland, Montgomery, Moulmain; Empress, Robinson, Tuticorin and Rangoon; Canton, Lebdlle, Coromandel Coast.—6. Mail str. Bengal, Hector, Aden and Suva.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—For MARSILLES.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. J. N. H. Maclean and two children, Dr. and Mrs. H. Clark, Capt. George Blane, R.N., Col. G. Hutchison, Lieut. col. Unwin, Major and Mrs. A. G. Plomer and child, Lieut. col. Little, Mr. H. Reynolds. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. John Culling, Mr. J. W. Murray, Mr. W. Twigg, Mr. John Humphry, Mr. Ralph Train, Mr. and Miss Collins, Mr. John Morrison, Mr. W. G. Kortright. For SUVA.—Major B. Stafford, Mr. Hanley, Mr. G. Norman.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 5, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 3-16d.	
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 1-2d. to 2s. 0 5-16d.	Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	2s. 0 1-2d. to 2s. 0 1-2d.	Docks.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	106 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	6000 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	par
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 300)	15 pm.
Merchants Bank (Rs. 250)	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	1100
Frere Land Company	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	75 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company	55 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	par
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1230 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	630 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (230 paid up)	9 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 330 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	800 per share old

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 97
" " " " " " " " " "	" 97
" " " " " " " " " "	" 94
" " " " " " " " " "	" 107
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	" 111
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106
Sycee Silver	
Gold Leaf 97 touch	per Tola. 16
Gold Bars, English	16½
Ditto Pekin	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2 to £2. 5s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND Co., of the East-Indian Army Agency, 55, Parliament-street, have admitted into their firm, from the 1st of March, Mr. James Henry Matthews, son of the present senior partner, in consequence of the death of their late partner, Major P. A. Reynolds.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—The East India Loan forms the subject of a short Parliamentary return issued by the India Office. It shows the various sums raised on loan under the provisions of certain Acts of Parliament, the sum total being £26,352,691. 1s. 7d. Another Parliamentary paper contains a return of all stocks, loans, debts, and liabilities, chargeable on the East Indian revenues, at home and abroad, up to the latest period of time to which such return can be made out—viz., England, December 31, 1868, and India, September 30, 1868.

MUSKETRY.—FIGURE OF MERIT.—The following return, showing the figure of merit, obtained to Dec. 31, 1868, by regiments practising in the annual course of 1868 and 1869 is published. Poona, Jan. 1, 1869:—

	No. of Men Exercised.	Regmtl. Figure of Merit.
95th foot	213	105-80
49th "	375	104-86
82nd "	99	104-39
1st battalion 8th foot	59	88-33
2nd battalion 1st foot	255	82-43
96th foot	507	66-33
1st battalion 2nd foot	123	50-04
108th foot	340	44-33
2nd dragoon guards	237	35-77

Best Shooting Company—E company 49th foot. Presidency Figure of Merit—Cannot be established for want of information from the regiments in the Mhow and Northern districts.



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

## CIVIL.

AIKMAN, R. S., Asst. mag. and coll. at Agra, is transf. in the same capacity to Etawah. Jan. 21.  
ALEXANDER, H. W., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Gya, till arrival of Mr. J. M. Lewis. Jan. 21.  
ALEXANDER, R. D., C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is posted as an asst. to the Meerut div., and is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd cl., and with those of an asst. coll.  
ALEXANDER, Lieut., asst. comr., Hyderabad assigned dists. of 2nd class, having returned from furl., has been prom. to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd class, from Dec. 22 last.  
ALLEN, Dr. J. B., to offic. as principal asst. to the opium agent of Behar. during leave of Dr. Collins. Jan. 21. [Cutlack. Jan. 21.  
ARMSTRONG, J. S., to be sec. to local committee of public instruction at BARBOUR, D. M., asst. mag. and coll., Tirhoot, to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade. Jan. 21. To have charge of the sub. div. of Seetamurhee. [Jaloun dist., Jan. 4.  
BROWN, W. C., civil dist. engr., relieved Mr. Brodie of the charge of the CHISHOLM, J. W., dep. comr., 4th class, is appd. to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class. Jan. 21.—Posted to Hoshungapore.  
CHISHOLM, J. W., dep. comr., rep. his return from priv. leave on Jan. 19.  
CUMBERLEGE, Major, dep. comr., Sumbulpore, rejoined from priv. leave Jan. 3, and resumed charge of his duties from Capt. Bowie, offic. deputy comr., Jan. 4. [Sudder station of Tirhoot. Jan. 21.  
DAVIES, H., dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Seetamurhee, is transf. to the DE GRUTHER, T. W., is appd. sec. and engr. to the municipal committee of Allahabad, with effect from Oct. 20 last.  
DE LOUSADA, Capt., asst. supt., 3rd grade, Mysore commission, to offic. tempy. as 1st asst. supt. of Coorg, v. Mackenzie, to Eur. This arrangement is to have effect from Sept. 29.  
FISHER, E. E., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Sarun, is transf. to Loharduggah, and posted to Palamow. Mr. Fisher is vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class in Loharduggah. Jan. 22.  
GRIMLEY, W. H., asst. mag. and coll., Hooghly, to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. Jan. 19.  
HEDGES.—The resig. of his appt. by Mr. E. Hedges, overseer, attached to 2nd Allahabad div., P.W., is accepted. Dated Allahabad, Jan. 19.  
HERSCHEL, W. J., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Dacca. Jan. 22.  
HUGHES, Lieut., cantonment mag. of Rangoon, res. ch. of his du. on Dec. 1.  
FIVINE, R. H. G., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Malda, during leave of Miles. Jan. 20. [to be an asst. mag. and coll. at Agra. Jan. 21.  
JARDINE, R., who reported his return from leave on m.c. on Jan. 3, is app. JOHNSTON, J. H., asst. supt. of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transf. to Moorshedabad. Jan. 20.  
KILBY, W. J., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Sarun, dur. abs., on deputation, of Wilkinson. Jan. 20.  
LOUIS, J. M., to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Gya. Jan. 22.  
LUSHINGTON, E. H., made over charge of the office of sec. to the Govt. of India in the financial dept. to R. B. Chapman, on Jan. 16.  
MACONCHIE, G. B., settlement officer in Oude, not having availed himself of the full leave granted to him, Nov. 16, 1867, the unexpired portion thereof, viz., 1 mo. and 25 days, is hereby canc. Jan. 22.  
MASTERS, J., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Durrung, dur. the abs., on special duty, of Weldon. Jan. 21. [to Bengal. Jan. 21.  
MAXWELL, J. F., is appd. to P.W.D. as an asst. engr. 2nd grade, and posted MORANT, E. W. L., is appd. a supernum. asst. in the revenue survey dept. of the Hyderabad assigned districts, with effect from the date on which he commenced his duties. Jan. 21.  
OLDHAM, R., is appd. to P.W.D. as an asst. engr. 1st grade, and posted to Bengal. Jan. 22.  
PARCHER, P., sub overseer, 1st grade, is prom. to overseer, 3rd grade, v. E. Hodges, the resignation of whose appt. was accepted in G.O. No. 122, dated Jan. 19.  
FLOWDEN.—The services of Capt. C. H. Flowden are replaced at the disposal of the chief comr., Central Provs. Jan. 20.  
RATTRAY, A., asst. comr. of Sungoo, to be in temp. charge of the office of dep. comr. of hill tracts of Chittagong from the date on which he has received charge from Lewin. Mr. Rattray is vested with the powers of a coll. in the dist. of Chittagong.  
READ, H., offic. dep. comr., from Dumoh to Bhundara. Jan. 21.  
RIDSDALE, G. M., asst. superin. of police, Cutlack, is transf. to Tirhoot. Jan. 20.  
ROSE, E., is apptd. asst. mag. and coll. at Moradabad. Jan. 21.  
RYAN, J. A., is apptd. a 4th grade acct. from Jan. 1, to fill an existing vacancy.  
SMITH, S. F. A., asst. mag. and coll. at Etawah, is transf. in the same capacity to Mynpoory. Jan. 21.

STEEL, Lieut., to be an asst. revenue surv. in lower provs. Jan. 21.  
 STEVENS, C. C. to offic. (temp.) as mag. and coll. of Shahabad dur. abs., on deputation, of Alexander. Mr. Stevens will offic. in 2nd grade of mags. and colls. Jan. 21.  
 SYMONDS, Rev. G. D., a junior chaplain on Bengal estab., is prom. to the grade of sen. chaplain, with effect from date of death of the Rev. J. Sharkey. Jan. 20.  
 VINES, E. A., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Tipperah, during leave of Fisher. Jan. 21.  
 WARD, J., to offic. (temp.) as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan. Jan. 21.  
 WATERHOUSE, Rev. C. J., a senior chaplain on Bengal estab., servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of the Punjab.  
 WILKINSON, Lieut., to offic. as personal asst. to insp. gen. of police, Lower Provs. during leave of Ramsay. Jan. 20.

## MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Capt., 5th Bengal cav., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt., as a capt. Dated Jan. 2.  
 BERGMAN, Capt., 19th N.I., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt., as a capt. BLANE, Lt. col. (unatt.), to be mil. sec. to H.E. the Viceroy, fr. Jan. 13.  
 BLOOMFIELD, Lieut., having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt., from March 7 last.  
 BROWNE, Major, dep. judge adv. gen., removed fr. Lahore to Allahabad.  
 BUNBURY, Capt., 35th N.I., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt., as a capt. Dated Jan. 2.  
 BURNE, Brevet maj., 20th foot, to be private sec. to the Viceroy, with CALLANDER, Major, staff corps, to be comdt. of the Shubkuddur fort, v. Earle, who resigns the appt. Dated Dec. 29.  
 CAMPBELL, Col. (maj. gen.), royal Bengal art., is admitted to the colonels' allowance from Dec. 11 last, v. Swiney, dec.  
 CARNEGIE, Lieut. col., staff corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Barrackpore for gen. duty. [This cancels the G.O. of Dec. 22 last, posting Lieut. col. Carnegie to Dinapore.]  
 CAVAYE.—Allahabad div. order, dated Dec. 8 last, appg. Lieut. Cavaye, 107th foot, asst. to the dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Allahabad, is confd.  
 CREAK, Lieut. C., cadre of the late 4th E.L.C., to be capt., from Jan. 18, v. Saunders, prom.  
 CROOKSHANK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 11 last, directing Lieut. Crookshank, 1st wing subaltern 26th N.I., recently appd. adjt. 32nd N.I., to continue to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. (temp.).  
 DELA VOYE, Ens., 90th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Sandilands, admitted a probationer for the staff corps, dated Dec. 22 last.  
 ESCHELBACH, Rev. A., has been app. by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab.  
 FORBES, Major, staff corps, is directed to do gen. duty at Delhi. Jan. 11.  
 FRASER, Major, of the Madras staff corps, services placed at disposal of the foreign dept., Bengal Govt., from Jan. 12, and is appd. mil. secy. to the resident at Hyderabad, v. Col. Briggs, prom.  
 GAMBIER, Lieut., subalt. No. 4 light field horse baty., Hyderabad contingent, assumed com. of the baty. from Jan. 6, to date of arrival of Pritchard.  
 GILL, Lieut. col., staff corps, to act as dep. judge advocate gen. in the GRANT, Major, Bengal staff corps, doing gen. duty at Futtehghurh, to proceed to Peshawur and do gen. duty at that station. Jan. 11.  
 GREATHED, Lieut. col., chief engr. 3rd class, P.W., to offic. as chief engr. 2nd class, during the abs. of Maxwell, with effect from Dec. 1 last, v. Col. Hutchinson, on furl.  
 HORNE, Major, dep. judge advocate gen., proc. on furl., removed from Allahabad to the Lahore div.  
 HUXHAM, Major, 2nd in com. 30th N.I., has elected to take the sick leave granted him in G.O.C. of Nov. 14 last.  
 HUXHAM, Lieut., 58th foot, to the local rank of capt., from Feb. 27, 1868.  
 JERVEY, Lieut. col., staff corps, recently returned from sick leave to Eur., is posted to Jhelum for general duty. Jan. 11.  
 JOHNSON, Capt. W. R., Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, Mysore, to offic. as supg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, for irrigation works in Mysore, with effect from Dec. 22 last.  
 KENNEDY, Cornet, 18th hussars, is perm. to accompany H.E. Sir J. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., on duty to England. On the expiration of this duty he will report himself to the adj. gen., Horse Guards, for orders. Jan. 11.  
 LASSALLE, Lieut., officg. asst. comr., Beawur, Zillah Ajmore, is, as a special case, invested with the powers of a mag. Jan. 21.  
 MAITLAND.—The services of Lieut. Maitland, 4th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, are placed temp. at disposal of foreign dept.; Jan. 18. To offic. as boundary settlement officer in Bundelcund dur. the abs. on leave of the officer holding that appt.  
 MARSH.—Peshawur brig. order confd., dated Dec. 13 last, directing Lieut. Marsh, 18th Bengal cav., to assume com. of Fort Shubkuddur, in add. to his other duties, with effect from 12th idem, in room of Hamilton.  
 MEAD, Capt., exec. engr., 1st grade, and supg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is confd. in the latter post, with effect from Oct. 6 last.  
 NEWMARCH, Lieut. col., supg. engr., 1st class, 1st grade, to offic. as chief engr., 3rd class, in Oude, from Dec. 1 last.  
 NEWMARCH, Capt., R.E., having returned from furl., his services are placed at disposal of the P.W.D., Bengal.  
 OGILVIE, Maj., dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, having returned from furl., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Jan. 7.  
 PHAYRE, Col. Sir A. P., K.C., of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 10 years' serv. in the rank of substantive lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowance from Jan. 22.  
 POLLARD, Maj., R.E., chief engr., 3rd class, P.W., to offic. as chief engr., 2nd class, from Apr. 8, 1868.  
 PROTHERHOE.—The servs. of Lieut. Protherhoe, doing duty with sappers and miners, are placed at disp. of the home dept. Jan. 18.

PROUDFOOT, Lieut., qrmr. 5th Madras N.I., to be wing sub., 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, v. Way. Jan. 19.  
 Row, Lieut. col., staff corps, is transf. from the Presy. to Lucknow, for SAUNDERS.—Cadre of the late 4th E.L.C., Capt. Saunders, to be maj., from Jan. 18, v. (brevet lieut. col.) MacGregor, dec.  
 THOMAS, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., is perm. to do gen. duty at Lucknow.  
 THOMPSON, Maj., staff corps, whose serv. have recently been placed at the disp. of the C. in C., is posted to Rawul Pindee for gen. duty. Jan. 11.  
 THUILLIER, Col., surv. gen. of India, lately deputed to Eng. on special duty, resumed charge of his office on Jan. 7.  
 TREGGAR, Lieut., to be capt., from Dec. 31, v. Capt. F. H. Goold, late 47th N.I., removed from the service.  
 TUCKER, Capt., late 29th N.I., recently returned from m.c. to Europe, is posted to 8th N.I., at Jhansi, and directed to join. Jan. 11.  
 VAUGHAN, Col., com. 5th Punjab inf., to brig. staff of the army, with rank of brig. gen. in suc. to Chamberlain, prom. to rank of major gen.  
 WALLERSTEIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 20, apptg. Ens. Wallerstein as interp. to 1st batt. 6th foot, with effect from 4th idem, in room of Carey, res.  
 WARNER, Capt., dep. comr., removed from Upper Godavery district to WHISH, Lieut., temp. asst. engr., 3rd grade, Rajpootana, is permanently appd. to P.W. dept., and prom. to rank of asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from July 18, 1868.  
 WOOD, Lieut. col., S.C., is transf. from Allahabad to Dinapore, for general WREFOED, Ens., 49th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Van, admitted a probat. for Bombay S.C. Dated Dec. 16.  
 WYATT, Brig. gen., is posted to Rawul Pindee brig. Jan. 11.

## PERSONAL STAFF OF H.E. THE VICEROY.

No. 82.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on his lordship's personal staff, with effect from Jan. 13:—

Lieut. col. S. J. Blane, of her Majesty's service, unattached, to be military secretary.

Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, 6th Inniskilling dragoons, to officiate as military secretary, v. Lieut. col. Blane, who has obtained leave of absence.

Cornet the Hon. H. J. L. Wood, 10th hussars; Capt. E. F. B. Brooke, H.M.'s 41st foot; Capt. H. B. Lockwood, late 4th European light cav.; and Capt. C. C. Taylor, Bengal staff corps, to be aides-de-camp.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 87.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. G. L. K. Hewett, W. Tweedie, and G. C. Gregory; Jan. 20.

Lieut. F. F. J. Toko; Jan. 22.

## COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

5th Lancers.—Regimental order, dated Dec. 4, 1867, appointing the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, with effect from Oct. 30, 1867, and during the absence, without leave, of Paymaster J. Biggs.—President: Capt. W. L. Browne; Members: Capt. E. J. F. Thackwell, and Cornet C. W. B. Bell. The last officer to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

Ditto, dated Dec. 7, 1867, appointing Capt. C. H. Chichester a member of the committee of paymastership detailed in the above order, dated Feb. 4, in room of Cornet Bell, and directing the latter officer to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

## MEDICAL.

BEATSON, Surg. major, med. storekeeper, Umballa, having been prom. to dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, during absence on prep. leave of Guise, is posted to Meerut circle of med. superintdence. Jan. 11.

MOORE.—The notification dated Dec. 16, appg. Surg. Moore to offic. in med. charge of the Marwar political agency, in addition to his other duties, is hereby cancelled. Jan. 12.

RICHARDSON, Asst. surg., officg. supt. of Futtehghurh central prison, to offic. as supt. central prison and district jail at Allahabad, during leave of Pilcher. Jan. 21.

SKARDON.—Presidency div. order confd., dated Nov. 20, directing Asst. surg. Skardon to proceed to Lucknow and report himself to the dep. inspector gen. of hospitals of that circle.

THOMPSON.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Nov. 5 last, directing Asst. surg. Thomson, M.D., 90th foot, to accompany a sick officer of the same regt. from Subathoo to Umballa, and to return to the former station.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## ACTING ALLOWANCES.

Jan. 19.—No. 481.—From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant-General, Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,021, dated the 8th ult., and in reply to state that the rule that a covenanted civil servant, officiating in more than one appointment, is entitled to acting allowance, calculated on the aggregate of the salaries of the appointments in which he officiates, provided the salary of the highest paid of those appointments be not exceeded, is still in force.

Jan. 21.—No. 489.—Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution No. 3,053, passed in this department on Oct. 14, 1868, ruling that the acting allowances of military officers in civil employ on consolidated salaries are not to be taken into account as a part of the average salaries on which their furlough allowances are to be calculated under the new Furlough Rules.



Office memorandum from the military department, No. 748, dated the 17th ult., and enclosures, containing a remonstrance against the above-mentioned resolution.

Resolution.—On reconsideration, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to cancel the resolution No. 3,053, of Oct. 14, 1868, and to declare that, in the case of military officers in civil employ on consolidated salaries, the acting allowances which have been drawn by such officers shall not be held to be extra or special allowances, but shall be taken into account as a part of the salary on the average of which their furlough allowances are calculated under Rule V. of the new Military Leave Rules.

#### FREE PASSAGES TO CHAPLAINS.

Jan. 19.—No. 414.—Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution No. 804, passed in this department on Feb. 26, 1866, ruling that chaplains, like military officers in civil employ, will be allowed a free passage, "when, being employed at a station beyond sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to a hill station on leave on medical certificate, and also when they join their station on return from that leave."

Resolution No. 2,199, passed in this department on Sept. 4, 1868, rescinding the order granting the concession described above to military officers in civil employ, on the ground that it has been rendered unnecessary by the new rules for the grant of leave of absence to military officers.

Letter from the Officiating Accountant General, Bombay, No. 2,626a, dated the 18th ult., inquiring, with reference to the last-mentioned resolution and to the new rules for chaplains, whether the resolution of 26th February, 1866, is any longer in force.

Resolution.—The resolution No. 904, of Feb. 26, 1866, is cancelled.

#### FURLOUGH ON ALLOWANCES.

No. 447.—Read the undermentioned correspondence:—

Endorsement from the foreign department, No. 2,078, dated the 5th ult., referring, for an expression of opinion, an application from Lieut. E. Gibson, a boundary settlement officer in Central India, who has not completed eight years' actual service in India, for permission to take furlough on medical certificate on the allowances on which he would be entitled to take it without a medical certificate after the completion of eight years' service.

Endorsement to the military department, No. 3,864, dated the 30th ult., on the above.

Office memorandum from the military department, No. 68, dated the 4th inst., stating that, under the Leave Rules of Nov. 10, 1868, a military officer may, on his producing a medical certificate, take his first furlough before the completion of eight years' actual service in India without forfeiting his appointment or his claim to the allowances prescribed in Rule V. Rule XIV. does not apply to such cases.

#### ALLOWANCES OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

No. 492.—From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, N.W. Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy Accountant General J. Eede's letter, No. 6,855, dated December, 1868, and in reply to state that the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that Rs. 200 per mensem shall be the minimum acting allowance of an uncovenanted servant who has no substantive appointment, but who is appointed to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner.

#### FREE CONVEYANCE TO OFFICERS ON TRANSFER.

No. 83.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to decide that, when officers of her Majesty's British army are transferred on promotion from one battalion of a regiment in India to another battalion out of India, and are, in consequence, reduced to the British rate of pay, they are entitled to a free conveyance from their station to the port of embarkation when proceeding to join the battalion they stand posted to.

The same rule will be applicable to officers of royal artillery, similarly transferred on promotion from one brigade to another, if reduced to British pay.

Officers transferred by exchange, or at their own request, are not entitled to such conveyance at the public expense.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS RETURNING TO DUTY.

Fort William, Jan. 18.—No. 403.—The following letter, addressed to the Accountant General, N.W. Provinces, is published for general information:—

In reply to Mr. Eede's letter, No. 6,956, dated Dec. 8 last, I am desired to inform you that the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that, when an officer, after reporting his return to duty, is kept out of employment through no fault of his own, the period elapsing from the date of his reporting his return from leave, including subsidiary leave, if any be taken, to that of his re-employment, shall be reckoned as service qualifying for privilege leave.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO CHAPLAINS.

No. 406.—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published by order of the Gov. gen. of India in Council, in continuation of the notification of this department, No. 1,491, dated July 31 last:—

India-office, London, Nov. 17, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council in the financial department, dated July 31, No. 190 of 1868, transmitting some revised rules regulating the leave of absence of chaplains, has been considered by me in Council.

In reply, I have only to convey to your Excellency in Council my approval and sanction of the revised rules.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOLE.

#### PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

Jan. 22.—No. 495.—Read—An endorsement from the Dep. acct. gen., Punjab, No. 154, dated Dec. 17 last, submitting for approval or for correction, if necessary, the interpretation put by the Acct. gen. on certain points connected with the rules for the grant of priv. leave to uncovenanted civil servants.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council observes that, under orders passed in this department on various dates, the priv. leave of uncovenanted officers, whether taken in whole or divided, has been regulated generally by the rules applicable to covenanted civil servants, and that as these orders were all passed previous to July 1 last, the covenanted leave rules to which they referred were those which were in force up to that date. By the new covenanted leave rules, however, which came into operation on the date above mentioned, some alteration has been made in the details regarding the accumulation and division of privilege leave, and as these alterations have not been formally extended to the uncovenanted service, and some difficulty is thereby experienced in now regulating the grant of privilege leave to uncovenanted servants, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that the privilege leave of uncovenanted servants shall henceforth be regulated according to the new covenanted civil rules, dated June 16 last.

#### SEPARATE COMMAND, PESHAWUR DIVISION.

No. 72.—In consequence of the changes which are gradually being made in the disposition of the troops in the Peshawur Valley and Cis-Indus at Sydnun Bowlee, &c., the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to decide that, from March 1 next, the troops in the Peshawur district shall form a separate district command under the brigadier-general at Peshawur, and that, instead of the Peshawur division, a new one shall be formed to be called the Jhelum division, and to comprise the following stations, its headquarters being at Rawul Pindee:—Attock, Sydnun Bowlee, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Jhelum, Sealkote. A new station about to be formed in the Sind Saugor Doab.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Ensign Montgomery, of the 92nd foot, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th inst. Lieut. and local capt. R. Taylor, of the 41st foot, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 7th ult.

THE POLICE OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The undermentioned officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the departmental examination prescribed for police officers:—Lieut. H. Hallett, with credit; Mr. A. Marriott, asst. dist. superint., police; Mr. R. Acklom, asst. dist. superint., police; Mr. A. Elliott; Mr. D. G. Proby, offic. asst. dist. superint., police; and Mr. F. Naylor, offic. asst. dist. superint., police.

REWARDS FOR PROFICIENCY IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following notification, dated Jan. 20 last, has been published by the Bengal Govt.:—Mr. J. R. Hallett, Bengal C.S., having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Urdu, is presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000. Mr. E. O'Brien, Bengal C.S., having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, is presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Major E. P. Lloyd, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Nowgong, date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 21. Major Ogilvie, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 7. Capt. Thomson, 1st Bengal cavalry, date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 31.

ARMY HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT FOR INDIA.—H.E. the Governor General in Council has appointed Deputy inspector general of hospitals F. W. Innes, M.D., C.B., of H.M.'s British service, to be president of the committee convened under Government G.O. No. 43 of Jan. 14, for the purpose of reporting on proposals connected with the subject of army hospital equipment for India, in room of Deputy inspector general of hospitals W. Munro, M.D., C.B., whose continued services cannot be made available for the duty.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following civilians obtained leave of absence in January, on m.c., under the last new rules, except where otherwise specified:—Lieut. Ramsay, personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, Lower Provinces, for two months, from Feb. 1. Capt. Lewin, deputy commissioner of the hill tracts of Chittagong, preparatory leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the presidency. Dr. Collins, principal assistant to the opium agent of Behar, for three months, from March 1. Lieut. Phillips, assistant commissioner, Nowgong, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the standing medical committee at the presidency. Mr. Byrne, dep. acct. gen., Hyderabad, is allowed leave to Europe for eighteen months, making over charge of his office to his first assistant. Mr. Howell, under secy. in the home department, has two months privilege leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Crawley, extra assistant commissioner, Sumbulpore, six months. Mr. Lushington, of the C.S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for two years, from date of embarkation. Mr. Wynne, Under Secy. to Government of India, in the foreign department, reported his departure from India by the steamer *Columbian*, which sailed from Bombay on Dec. 26 last. Capt. Laughton, assistant commissioner and judge of the Small Cause Court at Ellichpore, is granted privilege leave for three months, from March 11 next. Two months' privilege leave is granted to Dr. Raye, civil surgeon, Nursingpore, from Feb. 11. Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. Dennys, extra assistant commissioner, Saugor, from Feb. 15 next. One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. Willock, officiating magistrate and collector of Bareilly, with effect from Feb. 24. Dr. Wright, civil surgeon of Bhaugulpore, is allowed privilege leave, from Feb. 1 to March 16 next. Lieut. Colledge, 2nd regt. Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, from such date prior to Feb. 10.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence, on m.c., under the last new rules:—Asst. surg. Clifton, to England for six months from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Lieut. Clayton, attached to sappers and miners, to Bombay for one month, prep. to Europe. Ensign Richardson, 38th foot, to Cawnpore, from Dec. 17 last to Jan. 28. Col. Roberts, comdt. 17th Bengal cav., to Calcutta, from Dec. 4 last to Feb. 15. Lieut. col. Paterson, 2nd in com. and wing officer 3rd Goorkha regt., to Calcutta for one month, prep. to Europe. Lieut. col. Clark, 2nd in com. and wing officer 43rd N.I., to Calcutta for one month, prep. to Europe. Lieut. Darroch, qmr. 22nd N.I., to Calcutta for one month, prep. to Europe. Col. Tytler, inf., doing duty at Umballa, in ext., to remain at Simla, from Dec. 16 last to Oct. 10 next. Col. Boyd, doing duty at Meerut, to Bombay for one month, prep. to Europe. Lieut. Shoubridge, offic. adjt. 8th N.I., to Bombay for one month, prep. to Europe. Staff surg. T. Ball, m.d., to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. Smith, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 18th Bengal cav., for two years. Surg. major Fleming, m.d.; Major Ouseley, Bengal staff corps; and Capt. Ingils, late 43rd regt. N.I., for two years. Asst. surg. Cookson, for 20 months. Lieuts. A. Campbell and A. G. Handcock, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. Ewart, district superintendent of police, Punjab, for two years. Capt. Newmarch, dep. comr., Bundarra, Central Provinces, for two years. Lieut. Howey, 34th (Futtehgarh) regt. N.I., for two years, embarking after Feb. 27. Capt. Anderson, 3rd Punjab cav., and Asst. surg. Allen, for two years. Lieut. Hunter, Madras inf., and Dr. Wise, civil surg. of Dacca, for two years. Capt. Anderson, Bengal staff corps, and Asst. surg. Costello, reported their departure for furlough, per *Baroda*, on Jan. 2. Lieut. col. Green, Major Moseley, Major Lees, Surg. Wise, m.d., Capt. Shaw, Lieuts. Mackinnon and Hunter, all reported their departure, per *Camelia*, on Jan. 20. Lieut. Glasse, 103rd foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of his regt.; the services of this officer are available for duty with troops on the voyage. Thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with the view of proceeding to Europe on furlough, has been granted to Rev. J. R. Baldwin, chaplain of Allahabad.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

CHERRY, W., to be an asst. conservator of forests, 3rd class. Jan. 26.  
CUMMING, C. L. B., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool. Jan. 26.  
Mr. Cumming is invested with the powers of a mag.  
DAVIES, J. A., Asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tiunvely, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class. Jan. 26.  
GOODRICH, W. W., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Bellary, during the absence of Lieut. Briggs on leave. Jan. 26.  
GREEN, E., Head clerk in the office of the coll. of Nellore, to be marriage registrar of that dist., v. Boyle. Jan. 26.  
HEMING, Lieut., inf. gen. list, to act as supt. of police, Godavery dist., during employ of Robertson on other duty. Jan. 26.  
HICKS, Capt., staff corps, to be probationary supt. of police, 1st grade, in South Arcot. Jan. 26.  
HIGHMOOR, Capt., staff corps, to be supt. of police, 1st grade, in Bellary.  
JOHNSON, S., to be an acting talook overseer, and to be posted to the Auloor talook, Bellary dist.—to join. Jan. 18.  
MCINTYRE, G. C. D., to be a local fund overseer, and to be posted to the Cuddapah Range, Cuddapah dist.  
MORRIS, Capt., late 8th regt. L.C., to act as asst. supt. police, 1st class, in Ganjam, during employ. of Lieut. Wilton. Jan. 26.  
PLOWDEN, Capt., 17th regt. N.I., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in hill tracts of Ganjam, during absence of Pickance on leave. Jan. 26.  
SULLIVAN, W. J. A., to act as asst. supt. police, 2nd cl., in Bellary. Jan. 26.  
TREVOR, T., to be auditor of the accounts of the Madras court of small causes. Jan. 26.  
WIGRAM, H., Acting under sec. to Govt. in revenue dept., assumed charge of the office from Mr. Brandt, Jan. 20.

### MILITARY.

BROMHEAD, Ensign, 24th foot, who arr. from England on Jan. 16, to join his regt. en route to Secunderabad.  
CAMPFELL, Major, is removed from duty at Bangalore to gen. duty at Kamptee, under orders of the officer com. Nagpore force. Jan. 15.  
CHRISTIE, Lieut. col. H. L., will proc. to Waltair. Jan. 18.  
DRURY, Capt., Madras staff corps, to be employed with the Nair brig. in Travancore, during absence of Davidson on leave. Jan. 26.  
HAY, Capt., Madras staff corps, to command the Nair brig. during abs. of Major J. N. Maclean on leave. Jan. 26.  
RIDDELL, Capt., 16th lancers, who arr. from England on Jan. 16, to join his regt. at Bangalore.

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26.—No. 26.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
To be Majors from Jan. 20, having completed 20 Years' Service.—Captains J. L. Benwell, G. M. Bayne, C. B. L. Smith, and T. O'Neill.  
To be Captains from Jan. 20, having completed 12 Years' Service.—Lieuts. G. A. Strover, F. M. Roche, and W. Vertue.  
The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Capt. R. B. Kennedy, 23rd L.I., having completed 20 years' service, to be major by brevet, from Jan. 20.

### MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26.—No. 27.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—Mr. J. Stiven to be ensign in No. 2 company.

### MEDICAL.

MONTGOMERY, Surg. H. B., m.d., acting assay master, Madras Mint, assumed charge of the office from the mint master Jan. 20.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### THE MILITARY PRIZE DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, Jan. 21.—No. 23.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council directs that, subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, the duties of the Military Prize Department be transferred from the office of the Secretary to Govt. in the Military Department to the Military Account Department, from Feb. 1, 1869.

2. All correspondence on the subject of prize claims, likely to reach on or after that date, will accordingly be addressed to the Controller of Military Accounts, and superscribed "Prize Claims."

#### H.M.'s 90TH REGT. L.I.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26.—No. 28.—H.M.'s 90th regt. L.I. is brought on the strength of the Madras estab. from Dec. 23 last, the date on which the first detachment entered the limits of this Presidency.

#### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26.—No. 25.—The following movements are ordered: Sapper and Miners, A company, from Bangalore to Rangoon.

Do. E do. from Bangalore to Port Blair.

2. This cancels so much of G.O.G., Aug. 21 last, No. 321, as regards the movement of the A company, Sappers, to Port Blair.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The following officers have returned to duty:—Presy. Surg. Rogers, 2nd district, Jan. 17. Capt. E. G. Dixon, 10th N.I., attached 36th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras, Jan. 22.

**HONORARY RANK.**—The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of hon. rank as follows:—To be colonel: Lieut. col. Henry Richard Shelton, Bengal infantry. To be lieut. cols.: Major James Augustus Grant, c.b., c.s.i., Bengal staff corps; Major Charles Baily, Bengal staff corps; and Major Frederick Tyrrell, Madras staff corps. To be inspector-general of hospitals: Dep. insp. general of hospitals George Schuyler Cardew, Bengal establishment.

**MEDICAL ALTERATIONS OF RANK.**—The following alteration of dates of rank and promotion are made in the medical department, consequent on the retirement of 2nd Class Apothecary T. G. Eade, retrospectively from April 1, 1867:—2nd Apothecaries J. J. H. Everard, to take rank from Nov. 7, 1867, v. Lawrence, seconded; G. C. Brown, to take rank from March 1 last, v. Godbier, promoted; M. Craggs, to take rank from March 16 last, v. Lears, promoted; and F. A. A. Vint, to take rank from May 10 last, v. Trutwein, promoted.

**MUNICIPAL.**—Under the provisions of the Towns' Improvement Act, the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. M. E. Weld, assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Canara, to be a town commissioner for carrying out in the town of Mangalore, in the South Canara district, the purposes of the said Act during the year beginning May 1, 1868, and ending April 30, 1869. Lieut. col. G. Paxton, Madras staff corps, to be a town commissioner for carrying out in the town of Trichinopoly, in the Trichinopoly district, the purposes of the said Act during the year beginning May 1, 1868, and ending April 30, 1869.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following civilians have obtained leave of absence:—Mr. B. Cardozo, assistant to the President of the Madras Municipal Commission, 20 months to Europe. Capt. Hicks, superintendent of police, Bellary, preparatory leave to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe. Mr. T. Franklin, supervisor of the 2nd grade, P.W., 3 months on private affairs. The Master Attendant has granted Mr. T. E. Marshall, 1st assistant master attendant, 3 months' cumulative leave, to commence from Feb. 2. The acting Commissary General has granted leave of absence to Capt. Cole, sub-assistant commissary general, for 20 days, from date of departure. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. W. W. G. Cooper, m.a., joint chaplain of Bangalore, privilege leave for 3 months, from Feb. 15. Mr. B. Pereira, manager of the superintending engineer's office, 7th division, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, with effect from Jan. 14.

**SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.**—Notice is hereby given (Fort St. George, Jan. 12), that there have been received in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, where any of them may be inspected at all reasonable times on payment of a fee of one rupee, copies of the specifications of the inventions, of which the following are brief descriptions:—From Messrs. James Rae, of Sydenham, in Kent, engineer, and George Miller, of Glasgow, Lanark, rivet manufacturer, "Improvements in railway wheels." From George Logan, late of Calcutta, but now of Cachar, a lieutenant in the Bengal staff corps, "Improved method of constructing and suspending punkahs, and pulling the same by machinery." From Baron Oscar de Mesnil, of Brussels, Belgium, and Max Eyth, of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, civil engineer, "Improvements in means or apparatus for propelling canal boats and other vessels, parts of which improvements are applicable to other purposes." Filed in accordance with Section X., Act XV. of 1859.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—Capt. V. E. Law, general list, 3rd squadron officer 3rd regt. L.C., passed the high proficiency test in Hindustani. Lieut. Cummins, general list, attached to 10th regt. N.I., passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani. Capt. Morris, 8th L.C., attached to 3rd L.C., passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani. Lieuts. Furlong and Poole, assistant commissioners of the 3rd grade, passed the examination prescribed for junior officers of the British Burmah commission in law, procedure, and general duties by the lower standard with credit. Capt. (brev. maj.) Lennox, attached to 23rd L.I., from Madras, passed the elementary test in the Tamil language on Jan. 14. Capt. Fellows, staff corps, offic. wing officer 8th N.I., passed the examination required by G.O.C. No. 30, of Jan. 10, 1866. Lieut. Reay, general list, offic. qmr. 6th N.I., passed the examination required

by G.O.C. No. 30, of Jan. 10, 1866. Lieut. Butler, 76th foot (att. to 8th N.I.) is reported to have passed the required examination in the higher standard of Hindustani. Cornet Berkeley, 3rd hussars, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, in lower standard.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—Capt. Hadow, 23rd brigade R.A., to England by overland route, on m.c. Lieut. Cripps, 5th brigade R.A., to England by overland route, on m.c. Staff surg. Kelly, doing duty with 45th foot, to England, via the Cape, on m.c. Capt. O'Reilly, staff corps, sub asst. commissary gen., 1st class, one month, prep. to Europe, on m.c. Capt. F. Beeching, 2nd wing subaltern, 10th regt. N.I., to Simla, from Jan. 5. Second Capt. Callander, 14th brigade R.A., from Dec. 4 last to June 4 next, on m.c. Lieut. Pearce, 23rd brigade R.A., from Dec. 4 last to June 5 next, on m.c. Capt. H. M. Nepean, Madras staff corps, to Europe for two years, on m.c. Capt. H. Coningham, cadre 29th N.I., attached to 12th N.I., for 6 months, to Madras, from date of departure. Maj. Thomas, royal (Madras) art., commissary or ordnance, 1st class, for 12 months, to Europe, and to embark from Bombay. Lieut. col. Travers, deputy adjt. gen., is permitted to embark from Bombay instead of Madras, on the furlough to Europe granted to that officer Dec. 15 last. Assistant surg. Foster, 36th foot, to England by the overland route, m.c. This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Lieut. col. Scott, staff corps (commanding 20th N.I.), has obtained leave of absence for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Capt. Gordon, cadre H.M.'s 6th Madras L.C., brig. major, Malabar and Canara, to Europe for 2 years. Asst. surg. Long, for 1 month, to remain in the Deccan, for the purpose of studying Hindustani. Asst. surg. Forbes Dick, m.d., to England, by the overland route, on m.c., from date of embarkation—unfit to do duty with troops. Major Rose, wing officer 40th N.I., from Dec. 7 last, or date of departure, for 60 days—Cannanore. Major Macpherson, 24th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation—fit to do duty with troops. Capt. Hayward, 45th foot, to England for 17 months, from date of embarkation—for duty with troops returning to England. Capt. Hill, 1st foot, to England for 15 months, from date of embarkation at Bombay, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Lieut. Mitford, 1st foot, to England for 15 months, from date of embarkation at Bombay, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Lieut. Allan, 3rd battalion 60th rifles, to England for 15 months, from date of embarkation—for duty with troops returning to England. Capt. Law, cavalry, in extension for 6 months, from Feb. 1—Madras.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

**BULKLEY, A. S.**, asst. supt., 2nd grade, Gujerat revenue survey, has been promoted to 1st grade, from Jan. 1.

**DANIEL, N. M. W.**, assumed charge of his duties as acting under sec. to Govt. in the judicial, political, and educational departments, and sec. to the Council of H.E. the Gov. of Bombay, for making laws and regulations, Jan. 23.

**HALL, Capt.**, acting brig. major at Deesa, is invested with the powers of a mag., within limits of the Deesa cantonment. Feb. 1.

**PRYCE.**—The appt. of Mr. J. E. C. Pryce to be master attendant and conservator of the port, made under date March 25 last, is antedated to Nov. 8, 1867; but this will not entitle Mr. Pryce to salary as master attendant and conservator from an earlier date than due to the original appt., and will not entitle him to count any additional period as effective service for pension.

**WATT, A. C.**, apptd. to act. as asst. judge and sess. judge at Poona, is also apptd. to act as asst. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. Feb. 3.

**WESTROPP.**—The Hon. Mr. Justice, judge of H.M.'s high court of judicature at Bombay, returned Jan. 17 from the priv. leave granted to him Sept. 3 last, to resume his duties in the high court.

**WHITE, J. G.**, C.S., having returned to the Presy. on the 17th ult., the unexpired furl. to Europe for 3 years, granted to him from March 14, 1866, is canc. Mr. White to act as coll. of Surat during Mr. Hope's absence; also apptd. to act as mag. of the Surat dist. Feb. 1.

**WYLLIE, J. W. S.**, Bombay C.S., has been permitted by the Sec. of State for India to resign the service from Nov. 14 last.

### MILITARY.

**BARR, Ensign**, wing subalt. H.M.'s 3rd regt. N.I., servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of India in the foreign dept. Feb. 1.

**BAUMGARTNER, Major, S.C.**, is placed on gen. duty, Bombay garrison, from GLASSE, Lieut., 103rd foot, under orders to proc. to England to join the depot of his regt., is att. to the general depot, Poona, for duty, in view to his accompanying invalids, &c., embarking per troop ship Feb. 17.

**HARRISON, Ensign**, 49th foot, who has been admitted to staff corps on probation, is app. 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I. Jan. 25.

**HICKS, Brev. major**, is app. aide-de-camp to the C. in C. from Jan. 9.

**KETTLEWELL, Capt. T.**, to offic. as wing subalt. 1st gen. regt. N.I. from date of assu. ch. of duties. The Belgaum brigade order, dated Jan. 27, directing Capt. Kettlewell to perform the duties of brigade major, v. Plomer, proc. on leave, is confd.

**MUNRO.**—The name of Lieut. col. Munro (col. retired list), is rem. from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf.; died Dec. 11.

**PEAT, Lieut.**, was directed on Dec. 22 to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, 3rd Scinde horse, during such time as Lieut. Walden may offic. as 2nd in com. Order confirmed, Jan. 23.

**REYNOLDS, Lieut.**, was directed on Dec. 22 to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 3rd Scinde horse, in add. to his own duties, v. Peat. Lieut. Reynolds performed the duties of 2nd and 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his own duties, from Sept. 17 to Dec. 22 last.

**STEVENS, Lieut.**, the G.O. for his admission to the staff corps, on probation, is canc. Jan. 23.

### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 87.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. cols. from dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Major H. G. Robison, Jan. 31.  
Major and Brevet Lieut. col. C. O. Maude, Feb. 1.  
Major J. E. Westropp, Feb. 1.

No. 88.—The undermentioned medical officer, having completed 12 years' service, to be surgeon from date specified, under the provision of paragraph 3 of general order by the Govt. of India, No. 1,060, dated Dec. 23, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Asst. surg. J. Lalor, Jan. 29.

No. 93.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Major J. Black, Jan. 29.

### MEDICAL.

**GIBSON, Asst. surg.**, on duty in Mhow circle, will proc. to Poona for gen. duty. Jan. 23.

**HALAHAN, Staff surg.**, in med. charge, Deolallee depot, is placed on gen. duty, Mhow div., and will proceed to Neemuch for med. charge of the inf. there. Jan. 23.

**HAY, Asst. surg.**, is transf. fr. gen. duty, Sind, to gen. duty, Pres. Jan. 22.

**MOORE, Asst. surg.**, on duty, Mhow circle, will proc. to Poona for gen. duty in Poona circle. Jan. 23.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on Jan. 27:—Capt. J. S. D. Bolton, staff corps, sub. asst. comy. gen.; Conductor R. Morrow, ordnance department.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The Rev. W. Maule, chaplain of Colaba, has been granted two months' privilege leave from the date of his quitting his station. Surg. major Wiche, Inspector General of Prisons, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under Sect. 19, Chap. II. of the New Furlough Rules for covenanted civil servants.

**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF BOMBAY.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed her Majesty's justices of the peace for the town and island of Bombay and its dependencies, and are requested to qualify by taking the prescribed oaths:—W. Allen, A. W. C. Boevery, T. M. Cotgrave, D. B. Crawford, J. H. De Ricci, G. Dratt, F. A. Fenton, J. D. Freeman, C. T. Haig, S. Hammick, E. Hosking, S. Hennessey, W. Knox, W. P. La Touche, H. P. Le Messurier, W. W. Loch, T. M. Major, E. C. K. Ollivant, W. L. Searle, W. F. Sinclair, J. W. Walker, H. E. Winter, H. E. Wrottesley.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**—The following promotions and reversions in the ordnance department are ordered:—Conductor H. D. Forde, to be acting dep. asst. comy.; Magazine Sergeant (acting sub conductor) M. Haughey, to be acting conductor; Magazine Sergeant W. Thompson, to be acting sub conductor, from Dec. 22 last, in succession to Penrose, promoted; Acting Conductor M. Haughey to revert to acting sub conductor, and Acting Sub Conductor W. Thompson, to magazine sergeant, from Jan. 27, consequent on the return from furlough to Eng. and of Conductor R. Morrow.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under rule 9 of the furl. regs. of 1868:—Lieut. col. Waddington, staff corps, 2nd in com. 23rd regt. N.I.; Capt. Remington, staff corps. The undermen. officer is allowed furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., on private affairs, under rule 11 of the furl. regs. of 1868:—Major and brevet lieut. col. M. S. Green, c.b., staff corps. The furl. to Eur. granted Jan. 12 to Lieut. col. W. Scott, staff corps, comdnt. 20th N.I., is to commence from March 13 instead of 15, the date therein notified. Bidingmaster W. Bray, 7th hussars, to proc. to England by the overland route, m.c.; Capt. J. Baird, 88th foot, to proc. to England via the Cape, m.c. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. The undermen. officer has obtained leave of absence:—Capt. J. F. Wilkins, ordnance dept., 30 days from date of departure, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. the Hon. F. W. J. Shore, recently transferred from the 8th to the 21st brig. R.A., is directed to proceed to England in view to joining his brigade. The services of this officer are available for duty with the invalids, &c., proceeding to England per troop ship of Feb. 17. The undermen. officers have obtained leave of absence:—Major Des Vœux (wing officer 5th regt. N.I.), staff corps, from Jan. 20 to Jan. 28, prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe; Lieut. col. Little (comdnt. 25th N.I.), staff corps, 30 days from date of departure, prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe. The undermen. officer is allowed furl. to Europe for two years, on m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854:—Sur. major Broughton, Presy. surg., 3rd district. The undermen. officer is allowed furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854:—Surg. Ogilvie, m.d., of the Bombay med. estab. The following med. officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England on Feb. 17, per Indian troop ship:—Asst. surgs. Lewis, 7th hussars; Staples, 1st batt. 19th foot; Robinson, R.A.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 26.

**7th Regt. of Hussars.**—Cornet H. Paget, from 18th hussars, to be cornet, v. G. E. Hamond, who ret.; Feb. 27.

**18th Hussars.**—Gent. Cadet E. D. N. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet by purch., v. Paget, transf. to 7th hussars; Feb. 27.

*Royal Regt. of Artillery.*—The prom. of 2nd Capt. G. G. Nelson (late Bengal), to bear date the 5th instead of 18th November, 1868, as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 11 last. Lieut. A. H. Murray (late Bengal) to be 2nd capt., v. Macleay, dec.; Dec. 14. Sergeant-major J. R. Thomson to be qmrr., v. O'Brien, who ret. upon half-pay; Feb. 27.

*Royal Engineers.*—Lieut. E. D. C. O'Brien to be placed on the supernum. list on appt. as instr. of fortifications at the Royal Military College; Feb. 4.

5th Foot.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. A. Gammell, from 46th foot, to be capt., v. T. D. A. Mackinlay, who exch.; Ens. G. W. Hargreave to be lieut., by purch., v. N. J. Barron, who ret.; Ens. H. A. Cherry to be lieut., by purch., v. F. G. Taubman, who ret.; Ens. A. Chancellor, from 94th foot, to be ens., v. Cherry; H. A. Wood, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hargreave; Feb. 27.

87th Foot.—Ens. W. P. Monckton, from 94th foot, to be ens., v. Beckott, prom.; Feb. 27.

44th Foot.—H. F. Hill, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. H. S. Gordon, who ret.; Feb. 27.

49th Foot.—Gent. Cadet H. P. Young, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Wreford, prom.; Feb. 27.

90th Foot.—Ens. A. M. De la Voie to be lieut., without purch., v. A. N. Sandilands, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Dec. 22.

#### BREVET.

Capt. C. M. Macgregor, Bengal staff corps, to be major; Oct. 20. Apothecary R. J. Quinell, M.D., of the subord. med. dept., Bengal estab., to have the local and hon. rank of asst. surg.; Feb. 27.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz.:—

Lieut. col. P. P. L. O'Connell, Royal (late Madras) engr.; Jan. 15. Lieut. col. M. H. Syngue, royal engr.; Feb. 5. Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. A. A. C. Fisher, C.B., royal engr.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. G. Graham, C.B., royal engr.; Lieut. col. E. W. Ward, royal engr.; Feb. 15.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

BAIRD—At Kurrachoo, Jan. 16, wife of Geo. R. Baird, son. [daughter.

BALFOUR—At Kamptee, Jan. 15, wife of Lieut. G. M. Balfour, M.S.C., Bath—At Meerut, Jan. 22, wife of C. Bath, son.

BOOTH—At Rajcote, Jan. 31, wife of R. B. Booth, daughter.

BRETT—At Perambore, Jan. 27, wife of John Brett, M.D., son.

CANNON—At Date-grove, Feb. 3, wife of Edward C. Cannon, son.

CASTELLARI—At Agra, Jan. 29, wife of Conductor R. F. Castellari, ordnance department, son. [Master, Byculla, G.I.P. Railway, daughter.

COOPER—At Kalbadavie, Feb. 4, widow of the late Robert Cooper, Station DE RENZY—At Lahore, Dec. 28, wife of A. C. C. De Renzy, Bengal med. service, son. [daughter.

FENNER—At Murree, Jan. 14, wife of Algernon S. Fenner, excc. engr., FINK—At Calcutta, Feb. 1, wife of H. R. Fink, solicitor, son.

GILES—At Bandora-hill, Jan. 31, wife of Samuel Giles, son.

GOUTIERE—At Benares, Jan. 28, wife of A. F. Goutiere, son.

JONES—At Bolarum, wife of James Jones, dist. engr., Nizam's service, son.

LOUDON—At Walkeshwur, Feb. 2, wife of W. Loudon, daughter.

MCARDLE—At Peshawur, Jan. 17, wife of J. Millar McArdle, 101th B. fusiliers, daughter.

MARTINELLI—At Calcutta, Jan. 25, wife of J. P. Martinelli, daughter.

MATHEWS—At Colaba, Feb. 1, wife of C. Mathews, asst. chief engr., of twins (son and daughter).

MORRIS—At Madras, Jan. 25, wife of Capt. C. C. Morris, 8th Madras L.C., daughter.

MURRAY—At Ajmere, Rajpootana, Jan. 24, wife of Dr. T. Murray, Civil surg., son. [daughter.

ODEVAINE—At Goona, C.I., Jan. 25, wife of Asst. surg. F. Odevaine, O'DOWDA—At Ghazepore, Jan. 12, wife of Capt. J. W. O'Dowda, dist. supt. of police, daughter. [S.C., daughter.

PALIN—At Nusseerabad, Jan. 25, wife of Lieut. col. C. T. Palin, Bombay PERKINS—Jan. 21, wife of Major Perkins, R.E., daughter.

POWER—At Royapooram, Jan. 24, wife of John Power, engr., son.

ROSE—At Cannanore, Jan. 14, wife of Major W. Rose, M.S.C., son.

RUSHTON—At Agra, Jan. 27, wife of E. Rushton, son.

SYKES—At Nusseerabad, Jan. 6, wife of Major H. P. Sykes, 2nd cav., son. WALLACE—Off Garden Reach, on board the ship *Newcastle*, wife of Capt. N. H. Wallace, 101st Royal Bengal fusiliers, son. [daughter.

WEBSTER—At Madras, Jan. 15, wife of E. Forster Webster, M.C.S., WYNCH—At Darjeeling, Jan. 25, wife of Capt. H. P. Wynch, Bengal S.C., son.

#### MARRIAGES.

DUNLOP—BUCHANAN.—At Fort William, Jan. 29, Henry Donald Dunlop, lieut. R.A., to Charlotte F., daughter of Brigadier gen. Gilbert J. L. Buchanan, R.A., commanding the Presidency brigade.

EVANS—ROBINSON.—At Serampore, Jan. 27, Rev. R. W. Evans, to Annie Letitia Robson. [Clare, daughter of the late W. B. Carbery.

FENWICK—CARBERY.—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, H. B. Fenwick, to Caroline GRIBBLE—BAIERLEIN.—At Cuddalore, Jan. 25, James D. B. Gribble, M.C.S., to Theodocia, daughter of the Rev. E. R. Baierlein.

KELLY—GREIG.—At Mussoorie, Jan. 7, Fred. W. Kelly, civil asst. revenue survey, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. Greig, of Mussoorie.

LACEY—AUGR.—At Berhampore, Jan. 1, D. Lacey, to Annie Rebecca, daughter of John Augr.

McVITTIE—IRELAND.—At Hingolie, Jan. 20, Charles Edwin McVittie, asst. surg., 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to Susan, daughter of the late Brigadier gen. Charles Ireland, M.S.C.

O'DELL—GORMAN.—At Madras, Jan. 25, R. D. O'Dell to Christina, daughter of the late Qmrr. T. Gorman, of H.M.'s 105th regt.

PARKER—YOUNGHUSBAND.—At Umballa, Jan. 26, Edwin W. Parker, ex. asst. comr., to Ernestine E., daughter of the late Maj. gen. Young-husband, of H.M.'s Indian army.

SWALE—VOYLE.—At Barrackpore, Jan. 25, John L. Swale, lieut. 4th (Queen's Own) hussars, of Ingfield, Yorkshire, to Blanche Graham Crowfoot, daughter of Col. F. Elliot Voyle, B.S.C.

WALKER—VANDERWART.—At Madras, Jan. 11, Arthur Walker to Anne Eliza, daughter of the late G. D. Vanderwart, manager of the Madras Mint.

WILCOX—PITTAR.—At Fort William, Jan. 27, Henry G., son of William Wilcox, of Whitburn, Durham, to Elizabeth M., daughter of the late Robert H. Pittar.

#### DEATHS.

ANGELO—At Ootacamund, Madras, Jan. 2, Maj. F. Angelo, of the Bengal invalid estab., aged 70. [aged 17 days.

BEATSON—At Muttra, Jan. 26, Clarence John, child of W. W. Beatson, BEAVER—At Rangoon, Jan. 11, Asst. apoth. Samuel Beaver, Indian med. estab., aged 27.

CLEEVE—At Richmond, Lower Canada, Feb. 1, Frederick C. Cleeve, capt. Canadian volunteers, son of the late Thomas Cleeve, H.E.I. Co.'s home service, aged 52. [of the London Mission.

COLES—At Bellary, Jan. 21, Lydia Caroline, wife of the Rev. J. B. Coles, ELLIOTT—At Ekulveno, Gilbert, child of Gilbert W. Elliott, aged 6 years.

GREGORY—At Calcutta, Jan. 25, Mary Caroline, wife of Thomas Gregory, jun., of dysentery, aged 45. [Holquette, aged 8 years.

HOLGUETTE—At Chandernagore, Jan. 20, Lilly Evelyn, daughter of E. G. PAYNE—At Calcutta, Dec. 29, Adelaide, daughter of R. F. Payne, aged 3 years. [of the Appellate High Court.

STUART—At Calcutta, Jan. 30, Isabel Adelaide, wife of Geo. W. Stuart, TISDALL—At Secunderabad, Jan. 22, Capt. C. A. Tisdall, of the 18th hussars. [aged 10 years.

TROTTER—At Mussoorie, Dec. 17, Wallace F. Trotter, son of W. Trotter, WILLIAMS—At Meerut, Jan. 19, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Fleetwood Williams.

## Official Papers.

#### REPORT ON THE FAMINE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, No. 198A.

From R. Simson, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the N.W.P., to E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Dated Camp Cawnpore, Jan. 30, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by his Honour the Lieut. Governor to communicate, for the information of H.E. the Governor General in Council, the satisfactory intelligence that a very sufficient fall of rain has been vouchsafed to the most distressed portions of these provinces during the present week.

2. The prospects of the harvest had been growing more and more dismal. One night's frost about the close of the year nipped the greater part of the urhur (a pulse which forms a staple of food) throughout the provinces, turning flourishing fields into a mass of discoloured stubble; and other crops also suffered. Clouds had begun to hang about without shedding rain, and incipient symptoms of blight were in consequence discovering themselves. The clouds have now happily discharged their precious freight, and have cleared off, leaving behind them fructifying dews and morning mists.

3. Complete returns respecting the rains have not yet been received; but the Lieut. Governor does not delay to communicate the gratifying intelligence to the Governor General in Council, reserving details for the present.

4. Among other favoured districts are the following, on which drought has pressed heavily:—Bijnour, Shearunpore, Mozuffernugger, Muthra, Lullatpore, and Ajmere; and further reports will no doubt extend the area. The collectors are generally engaged in making circuits in the interior of their districts, and consequently their reports are sometimes delayed. But it may be stated generally that the western or worst districts have greatly benefited; while the Benares and Allahabad divisions, to which the fall has not apparently extended, were in least need of the boon.

5. In Rohilcund it is reported that the rain, besides great benefit to the spring harvest wherever the crops have survived, will provide the requisite saturation of the soil for the next sugar-cane crop; a most essential object for which special aid had been asked, with the view of at once providing labour for the poor, and securing a chief staple of the province. But the natural rain will of course be much more efficacious than any irrigation from wells.

6. The rain will also prove a material relief to the canals, which had become unable to meet the urgent call for water on every hand. The Jumna unfortunately is falling, and the supply in the Eastern Jumna Canal is consequently low. The Ganges Canal is full; but with the excessive pressure on it to supply a full watering to the thirsty fields throughout the length of its course, it was impossible to answer fully every call. The late rain will greatly ease the pressure.

7. Prices have already fallen in consequence of the rain; in some districts an immediate fall of one seer per rupee was occasioned. The crops are everywhere brightened and refreshed; and altogether the prospect is more cheering.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to the Government of the N.W.P.



## Home.

### LADY CANNING'S TOMB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—The admirers of the late Lord and Lady Canning will hear with regret that the beautiful monument erected to the memory of Lady Canning in this place is already much injured by exposure to the heat and rains of Bengal. A temporary shed has already been erected over it, but it has clearly become necessary that the tomb should be roofed over with a suitable dome as a permanent shelter.

The estimate for such a work is £900, and it will be enough to state this necessity in order to induce the English friends of Lord Canning to make the required donations.

An appeal has been made to the heir of Lord Canning's title and fortune to restore and complete this tomb, but the appeal has not met with any adequate response, so that this work of piety must devolve on the nation, which Lord Canning represented so worthily in the East.—Your obedient servant,  
PILGRIM.

Barrackpore, near Calcutta, Jan. 18.

The Marquis of Clanricarde forwards to a contemporary for insertion the following letter, which he addressed to the Editor of the *Times*:—"Sir,—In reference to the letter signed 'Pilgrim,' upon the repairs and protection required for Lady Canning's tomb, which appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday, and in the temporary absence from England of Lord Burke, I beg your permission to inform your readers that the appeal to the nation made by 'Pilgrim' is quite unauthorised by Lord Canning's relatives, and is wholly unnecessary.—I am, Sir, &c., (signed) CLANRICARDE.—Feb. 25, 1869."

## Miscellaneous.

ROYAL COMMISSIONERS ON MILITARY EDUCATION.—Friday night's *Gazette* contains the appointment of Lord Dufferin and Major-general F. H. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., to be two of the Royal Commissioners on Military Education, in the room of Earl De Grey and Ripon and General Lefroy. Mr. Stuart Parker is also appointed a member of the commission.

A PARSEE DEACON.—Among the deacons ordained by the Bishop of Oxford on Sunday was Shapurji Edulji—a Parsee, it may be presumed. In India there are a good many native clergymen, but Mr. Edulji has not been set apart for the evangelisation of his fellow-countrymen. He takes his place among the clergy of England, and is at this moment curate of Burford and Fulbrook, not many miles from Oxford itself.—*Record*.

GENERAL BALFOUR.—In justice to General Balfour we must state our entire concurrence with him in his objections to a sum of £45,000 for heavy guns for land defences being inserted in the estimates. He has very properly advocated the insertion of the smaller sum of £15,000, which, now that all the condemned naval breech-loaders are available for land defences, will amply cover all the required expenditure for providing gun-carriages for the excess of guns beyond those for which carriages are already in the Government stores. We will not say that this was the sole reason for his resignation, but so far as this reason operated, we consider General Balfour was right.—*Broad Arrow*.

"KACHEKALAYANA RUNGAPPO KALAKA TOLA OODIAR v. KACHIVIJAYA RUNGAPPO KALAKA TOLA OODIAR."—This appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was from Madras. It was an *ex parte* application on the subject of maintenance by one member of a family to another member. It has been before two courts, and the High Court has not set forth the reasons on which the case had been decided. Lord Justice Selwyn gave judgment on Feb. 24, and after expressing the regret of their lordships that the High Court had not set forth their reasons for the decision they had given, which should have been done, the committee, on a consideration of all the facts, did not see any sufficient ground alleged for granting the application, and the appeal would be dismissed.

LIEUT.-COLONEL S. J. BLANC.—The new military secretary to Lord Mayo, Governor-general of India, Lieut.-colonel Blanc, served with the Scots Fusilier Guards throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman (wounded), siege and fall of Sebastopol, and sortie of the 26th October (medal and clasps, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th class of the Medjidie); served as Brigade-major to General Nicholson at the defeat of the Sealkote mutineers at Goodaspore on the 12th and 16th July, 1857; action at Nujfughur; siege and assault of Delhi. Three times mentioned in despatches and in general orders by the Governor-general. Brevets of Major and Lieut.-colonel, medal and clasp. Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is officiating as military secretary during Lieut.-col. Blanc's absence on leave.

"RADBAJEBUN MOOSTOFY v. TARAMOREE DOSEE."—This case was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Feb. 23. There were two appeals, and there had been litigation for years be-

tween two brothers, which was now taken up by the widow of one of the parties. A question was raised as to the alleged payment for the family worship of deities under the Hindoo law. It was stated on one side that money had been expended for the worship of idols, and on the other side it was denied, and that payment had been made by the claimant because his brother had not kept up the ceremonies of the "debsheba." There had been an appeal to the High Court, and now an appeal from that Court, and the object was to obtain an order from her Majesty in Council to remit the case for a new trial, in order that the defendant in the action might be cross-examined on the part of the plaintiff. There had been a compromise between the brothers, and one undertook to keep up the worship of the deities, which it was alleged he had not done. Sir J. Colville gave judgment, and reviewed the whole proceedings. Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

SHEARMAN v. THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—This was an application to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Feb. 22, for leave to appeal from the Presidency of Bengal. The question raised related to 100 tons of coals, and had been before two courts. The second court had decided against the plaintiff, and as the amount was under the prescribed sum for appeals, it was necessary to obtain special leave from their lordships. Mr. Cave was heard in support of the application, and mentioned that the plaintiff felt dissatisfied with the decision. Mr. Cave contended that there had been a question of law involved as to a sale by sample, and another sample was given, on which the bulk was broken. Sir L. Peel said, to allow an appeal for such a sum special reasons must be shown not only on the merits only, but on a question of law. Mr. Cave proceeded to contend that there were questions of law of a general character which rendered it necessary that leave should be given to appeal. Their lordships were of opinion that it was not a case in which leave to appeal should be given, and the application would be refused.

"RE FINANCIAL CORPORATION"—SASSOON'S CASE.—This was an application by the official liquidator to the Master of the Rolls, on Feb. 23, that the list of contributories of this company might be amended by striking out the name of Louis Henry Fieling, in respect of 1,250 £10 shares, and inserting therein the names of the executors of the late Mr. Sassoon David Sassoon, of Leadenhall-street. In March 1865 Mr. Sassoon transferred the shares in question to Fieling, who accepted them, and they were in due course registered in his name. The consideration for the transfer was 5s. At the time Fieling, who was a clerk employed by Mr. Sebag, of Throgmorton-street, Mr. Sassoon's broker, was about eighteen years of age. He had had, however, considerable dealings both in buying and in selling shares of the company, and was regarded as a responsible person by the directors, who were not aware of his infancy. The order to wind up the company was made in May 1866, and Fieling was settled on the list of contributories in December 1867, while still under age. He came of age on the 5th of January, 1868, but up to the present time had made no serious attempt to get rid of his liability. Mr. Sassoon having died in 1867, the present summons was taken out by the official liquidator, with a view to substitute Sassoon's executors for Fieling in the payment of calls, which threaten to be considerable, Fieling being a person of no means. His lordship said the case was clearly within the principle of the cases which had been cited, and that Sassoon's executors must be placed on the list in the place of Fieling. The costs of all parties to come out of the estate.

THE NEW MILITARY BREECH-LOADER.—The special committee on military breech-loaders has now rendered its report, and, as far as the committee is concerned, the future arm of the British soldier may be said to have been determined. It is no secret that the committee's choice has fallen on a rifle which has the Henry barrel and the Martini breech action, adapted to fire the Boxer cartridge. The efficiency and safety of this cartridge have now been established by some years of trial, and its acceptance followed almost necessarily from the considerable experience which has been obtained of its high military value. So the new cartridge case, except in size, will not differ materially from the Boxer cartridge now in the hands of the troops. The bullet used is a solid hardened lead bullet, designed by Mr. Henry, and having one cannellure round it for securing the bullet to the cartridge. Of the suitability of the arm as a whole for military service we can speak only in general terms until we have had an opportunity of seeing the committee's report (which, no doubt, will be shortly presented to Parliament), and of thus observing exactly what tests the gun has satisfied. But it is known to be considerably more accurate than the present arm, especially at the longer ranges, and some very fine shooting has been made with it up to 1,200 yards. The trajectory is much flatter than that of the Snider, and the penetration much greater. It is also a very much quicker gun, and twenty rounds have been fired with it in forty-eight seconds. Rust, damp, dirt, grit, and the like, do not place the gun *hors de combat*, nor does it appear to be liable to injury from long-continued firing or rough usage. It is stated to be even cheaper to produce than the present Snider Enfield. The bursting of a cartridge is not attended with inconvenience to the firer, nor, we believe, with injury to the gun; and, indeed, we understand, as we have before stated, that the result of the various trials has been to dis-

pose, one by one, of the theoretical objections which, from time to time, have been urged against the system.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**THE MONCRIEFF INVENTION.**—The Moncrieff contrivance for mounting heavy artillery has been definitively accepted by the Government. Hitherto, as our readers are aware, a 6½-ton gun is the heaviest which has been mounted on this system; but, if it is to be really useful, it will have to be employed with much heavier ordnance, and steps are to be taken at once to apply it to a 12-ton gun, as a step towards its further development. It is quite possible that something more than a mere reproduction on a larger scale will be found necessary when a gun of double the weight has to be dealt with. But the feasibility of applying the system to larger guns is scarcely doubtful; and so marked has been the success of the experiments which have taken place with the invention, so decided is likely to be the saving to the public which its adoption will effect, and so certain is it that the invention in its many possible applications or modifications will prove to be one of very great public utility, that the Government have determined to apply it wherever it may seem practicable or desirable to do so. Captain Moncrieff has been treated with a prompt liberality. He is to receive, first, a sum of money sufficient to cover the cost of his models and his preliminary expenses. Secondly, he is to receive payment for the time that he has devoted exclusively to the public service (about two years, we believe) at a rate of about £1,000 per annum, which rate of pay is to continue so long as Captain Moncrieff is engaged in rendering assistance, in making and completing designs for the application of his system, and in superintending the construction of his carriages. Thirdly, he is to receive £15,000 as a reward for the invention, and for the use which may be made of it in her Majesty's service, either afloat or ashore, in any modification or combination. Captain Moncrieff, on his part, is required to undertake to communicate fully and unreservedly all improvements which he may deem practicable; in fact, to give the benefit of his knowledge of this particular subject to the country. Of the sum of £15,000, £10,000 is to be paid at once, the remaining £5,000 when the inventor ceases to draw his salary of £1,000 a-year.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.**—**THE INDIAN BUDGET.**—Mr. J. B. SMITH asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was his intention to follow the example of his predecessors in bringing forward the Indian budget in the last week of the session of Parliament, or whether he desired to alter the period of making up the Indian accounts to such a date as would enable him to lay them upon the table of the House at the opening of the session of Parliament, so that the budget might be brought forward, and Indian questions discussed previously to the pressure of other business.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said, in reply to the first part of the question, no one could be more anxious than he was that the Indian financial statement should be made to the House at a time when it would suit the convenience of all those members who took an interest in Indian affairs to be present in their places, and to aid the Government by their information and advice. With regard to the second part of the question, the state of the case was this. In the year 1866, in consequence of a notice given in this House by his hon. friend (Mr. Smith), this whole subject was most carefully gone into by the Government of India, acting under the directions of the then Secretary of State, and the Government of India came to the conclusion that the views of those persons who regretted that the financial statement was made so late in the session would be best met by altering the old Indian financial year, which used to end on the 30th of April, and making it end on the 31st of March, the same as the English financial year. That change was approved of by the Home Government, and had since been carried into effect, so that there was now nothing to prevent the Indian financial statement from being made in this House a month earlier than formerly used to be the case. The change in the financial year of course caused a great amount of inconvenience in India, and it would not be reasonable for them to listen to any suggestions for further change until the present system had been tried, and it had been seen whether it did or did not work well.

**INDIAN RETURNS.**—Colonel SYKES asked for an explanation of the discrepancies between the Parliamentary return, No. 440, respecting the prospective annual number of officers of the different ranks in the Indian armies, and returns drawn up by officers in India; for instance, the Parliamentary return stated there would be 480 lieutenants in 1873, while the returns drawn up by the officers in India gave only thirteen lieutenants, namely, eleven at Bengal, two at Madras, and *nil* at Bombay.—Mr. G. DUFF said the explanation was easily given. The returns to which attention was called took no notice of the deaths that must inevitably occur amongst the officers to which they referred between the years 1867 and 1873. On the other hand, the Parliamentary returns took notice of these deaths. The first returns taking no notice of the deaths, of course, took no notice of the new appointments by which these death vacancies would be filled, and in this way the very startling difference of result was arrived at.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, Feb. 25.**—**SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NATIVES OF INDIA.**—Sir S. NORTHCOTE asked the Under Secretary of State for India what arrangements had been made with reference to the scholarships recently established by the Government of India for natives of that country desirous of prosecuting their studies in England; and whether there were any papers on the subject which he could lay upon the table.—Mr. G. DUFF said the subject to which the question referred was a deeply interesting one, and was still under consideration, and as soon as the papers were complete he should be happy to lay them on the table. The first of the competitive scholarships offered by the Government of India had been gained by a young native of Assam, and they had just been informed by the Government of Bengal that he might be expected to arrive in England in a few days.

**THE NAWAB OF TONK.**—Mr. STACPOOLE asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he had any objection to lay upon the table all the papers connected with the deposition of the Nawab of Tonk; copy of the said Nawab's application for permission to leave Benares, his present place of exile, for the purpose of visiting England, together with the grounds upon which the late Governor-general refused such application; and whether he had any objection to lay upon the table the letter of Professor Syed Abdoollah, dated 19th of January last, offering remarks on the subject of native Indian servants and others brought from India to England, and who are frequently thereafter found destitute in the streets of London; and also to explain under what circumstances the resolution of the Bombay Government, dated the 11th of February 1846, and which required that any one bringing Asiatic or African servants to Europe should deposit certain sums of money in the Government treasury as a guarantee for the safe return of the said servants, was repealed.—Mr. G. DUFF replied that there was no objection to produce the papers, but some of them had not been received from India. With regard to the latter part of the question, he believed that the Oriental vagrants which were to be seen in our streets were not generally servants brought over from India, but were adventurers who came here of their own accord.

**THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.**—Mr. DILKE asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the Governor-General of India was to reside at Simla during the greater portion of the present year; and whether, if this was the case, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to remove the nominal seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to some more healthy spot.—Mr. G. DUFF said he had received no information whatever as to whether the Governor-General of India intended to reside at Simla the greater part, if indeed any part, of this year. The question of the change of the nominal capital of India from Calcutta to some other place was of course a very important and interesting one; but it was right that he should distinctly state that that question had not passed out of the stage of irresponsible discussion and examination, and that it was not in any form or shape at present under the consideration of the Government.

## India Office.

Feb. 27, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. A. R. S. Pollock, G. B. Elsmie, H. A. Harrison (Uncov.), and Dr. R. A. Barker (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Hon. D. Arbuthnot.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major W. M. Lees, Staff Corps; Major R. Moseley, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. K. McKinnon, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. M. Sym, Staff Corps; Capt. G. B. Simpson, Staff Corps; Capt. E. H. Simpson, Staff Corps; Capt. F. P. Luard, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. H. Crichton, c.b., Staff Corps; Capt. P. L. Gordon, 6th Cav.; Lieut. col. A. Cooper, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. C. Prescott, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. Bullock, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. W. Marshall, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. Davey, Med. Estab.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. J. Simson, 6 mo.; E. Waterfield, 6 mo.; A. C. Howard (Uncov.), 3 mo.; H. Garbett (Uncov.), 6 mo.; and Dr. R. A. Barker (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. P. M. Dalzell (Uncov.), 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. Cork, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. L. R. de M. Hutchison, Inf., 1 mo.; Col. R. R. Ricketts, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. M. H. Wratislaw, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. H. Vanderzee, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. T. E. Thorpe, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Barber, Inf., 4 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. G. H. Reinecker, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. E. Grant, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. F. W. Brown, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. T. Eden, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. Kaye, H. E. M. Impey (Uncov.), P. B. Doyle (Uncov.), and J. Treacy (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. C. G. Plumer, and J. Garrett (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. G. Murray, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major F. Fletcher, Med. Estab.; Lieut. L. F. Campbell, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Hibbert, Inf.; Major gen. R. R. Younghusband, C.B., Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. Stanley, Inf.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

## BIRTHS.

BAYLIS—The wife of Alfred Baylis, Esq., Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, of a son, at 59, Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, Feb. 22.

ELLIOT—The wife of Lieut. col. C. Scott Elliot, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 69, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Feb. 18.

## MARRIAGE.

KNEE—GAPPER.—Philip Knee, Esq., of Byculla, Bombay, to Eleanor M. Gapper, of Eastern-house, Beechew-cliff, Bath, at St. Mark's, Bath, Feb. 20.

## DEATHS.

BRADSHAW—Charlotte, daughter of the late Colonel Paris Bradshawe, H.E.I.Co.'s Service, at Summerville-lodge, Folkestone, aged 60, Feb. 16.

BUNN—Edward T. Bunn, Esq., late Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, and for fifty-three years a member of Lloyds, aged 70, Feb. 26.

CARMICHAEL—Grace I., daughter of Charles P. Carmichael, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 4 years and 3 months, Feb. 15.

HOLMES—Margate H., widow of the late Lieut. col. Griffiths Holmes, C.B., of the Bengal Army, at Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, aged 69, Feb. 24.

MARCH—Rosa E., the wife of Felix H. March, Esq., R.M.L.I., at Blenheim-house, Southsea, Feb. 21.

MILLINGCHAMP—Sarah, widow of the Ven. Archdeacon Millingchamp, D.D., Rector of Rushall, Wilts, and twenty years Chaplain of Fort St. George, Madras, at Llangedmore, Cardiganshire, Feb. 20.

PATERSON—Adrian G., son of Lieut. colonel A. H. Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, at Bury St. Edmunds, aged 8 years, Feb. 16.

SEXTON—James Sexton, formerly of the H.E.I.Co.'s Service, at 34, Cole-harbour, Blackwall, aged 79, Feb. 26.

SMITH—Jane A. S., daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., at Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, and sister of the late General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., at Ely-lodge, Stoke Newington, Feb. 22.

TWYNAM—Thomas H. Twynam, late R.N., and for thirty-seven years Master Attendant at Trincomalee and Point de Galle, at Portland-place, Reading, aged 37, Feb. 20.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24. Skimmer of the Waves, Colombo.—25. Saxonia, Manila; Balkemed, Calcutta.—26. Hooparell, Calcutta; William Carvell, Moulinein; Hannibal, Calcutta; Magnificent, Calcutta; Ravensworth, Coringa; South, Moulinein.—28. Victoria Cross, Bombay; Jaddock, Colombo; Eastern Empire, Rangoon.—March 1. Greenock, Madras; Arracan, Calcutta; Dauntless, Calcutta; Oliver Cromwell, Rangoon.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28. Nisted, Bombay; Champion, Manila; A. O. A., Madras.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pera, Feb. 27.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hynes, Miss Montrie, Mr. and Mrs. Garrioch, Miss Meiklejohn.

From MARSHILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. V. King, Col. Cureton, Mrs. C. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Cayley and infant, Mr. R. Campbell, two Misses Norman, Mr. J. Soares, Mrs. Cleveland.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## MARCH 6.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. M. Halliday, Mrs. A. Ward, Mr. A. Christian, and Mr. Ott.

MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Griffiths, and Mr. D. W. Campbell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. F. Evans, Mrs. Evans and infant, Mrs. Symonds, and Lieut. D. Campbell.

MARSHILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Melville, Capt. Court, Col. Nisbet, and Mr. and Mrs. Plumer and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. J. Doran, Major F. D. Ogilvie, Mr. Booker, Capt. Newcome, and Mrs. Champion.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Turner, Mrs. Fuller and infant, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Cleveland, and Major Innes.

SURE TO BOMBAY.—Col. Probyn, and Mr. Chauntrell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Rolph and infant.

MARSHILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. H. S. Saunders, and Mr. Patterson.

SURE TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Officer and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Crutch.

MARSHILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. M. Daly, Mr. Anderson, Mr. F. Yound, Mr. Holbertson, and Mr. A. G. Wood.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Smith.

MARSHILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Price, and Mr. Rees.

SOUTHAMPTON TO KURASHAK.—Mr. and Mrs. Beatty.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieut. J. Small, Dr. G. Mason, and Miss Cowley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Mumsey and infant.

## MARCH 13.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. M. Impey, Mrs. May and two children, and Mr. Dangerfield.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Collins.

## MARCH 20.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Holroyd, Mr. Bois, Mr. Spooner, and Miss Carter.

MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Taylor, and Miss Igel.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. Clementson.

MARSHILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Thomas, and Mrs. Haultain.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. G. Weston, and Mr. Hearne.  
MARSHILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Grant, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Brand.  
MARSHILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Mooyer, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Hannay.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Miss Harvey.  
MARSHILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. D. Wilson, and Mr. Clark.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Larken, and Mr. Kinnear.  
MARSHILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Luddeke, and Mr. W. P. Galton.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Darvall, and Major Macleay.  
MARSHILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Turner, Mr. D. Jones, and Mr. Blackwood, son, and two daughters.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95 96
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	...	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	...	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	...	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	...	93
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	...	93
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	...	93
7th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	...	102½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	106
9th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59	...	...	111
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60	...	...	111

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½d.  
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.  
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock ...		213
	India 5 per cent. ...		112½
	India 4 per cent. ...		102½
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ...		103½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...		93½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...		106½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1870 ...		110½ to 111½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...		104½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...		100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ...		104
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ...		105
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...		104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...		
	India Bonds (£1,000) ...		17s. to 15s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ...		10 pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto F Shares ...	18	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	East Indian ...	100	107½ to 108½
20	Ditto L Extension ...	10	104 to 104½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½
20	Ditto (new) ...	8	104 to 104½ pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	104 to 104½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	105 to 107
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	100 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	104 to 104½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103½ to 104½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103½
20	Ditto ...	2	104 to 104½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	11½ to 12½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	21½ to 22½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	31 to 33
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	75 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	44 to 45
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½
5	New ...	4	1½ to 2½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	3½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	20 to 22
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	103 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3½ to 3 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	all	8½ to 8½ dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	40 to 51
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	

## Advertisements.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR] PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 856.] LONDON, MARCH 10, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 13; Agra and Calcutta, February 9; Madras, February 8.

We have nothing later to tell of the Loshai raiders. Colonel Nuttall on the 26th January reached Budderpore, one march from Cachar, and turned off thence with his 170 men next morning in a southerly direction towards Jalnachuna, some four marches off. From that place he was to start afresh after concerting a plan of operations with the officers at Cachar. Two companies of the 44th N.I. were still at the latter place. According to the *Times of India*, another party of Kookies have attacked a police-post on the Chittagong Frontier, overpowering the guard of ten men and plundering the adjacent villages. Mr. Rattray went off at once with his police to the scene of outrage, and Major Graham, the new Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, was about to follow him with another detachment. On the Cachar side all was quiet, and the coolies had got over their alarm. The Munnipore Rajah was getting together a thousand of his own men to make reprisals on the invaders of his territory.

ACCORDING to the Indian papers, it was still matter for conflicting surmises whether the Viceroy and Shere Ali were really to meet at Peshawar. The same doubt was disseminated in this country by the telegram we quoted last week. A later one from Calcutta, of March 4, seems to set all doubt at rest on the main point of Shere Ali's own movements. We learn from it that he had already reached Peshawar on his way to Lahore, where Sir D. Macleod was to hold a durbar. The camp was "being formed at Umballa." It is not clear whose camp is

meant, nor yet that the Viceroy himself will meet the Ameer. One thing however is certain; the story of Shere Ali's defeated rivals having "occupied two cities in Turkistan" must be a wild perversion of facts; else how could Shere Ali venture to come even as far as Peshawar? We have not yet heard indeed that those rivals have finally accepted the terms on which alone their prayer for shelter on British soil could be granted. But nothing indicated their rejection of those terms.

THE long-rumoured arrangement between the new Ameer of Kabul and the Indian Government has become an acknowledged fact. Shere Ali has already received six lakhs of rupees and four thousand stand of arms. The other six lakhs he is to receive in April. "No treaty"—says the *Friend of India*—"has been made with him, nor is it guaranteed that this sum shall be paid annually as a subsidy. All that the Ameer is asked to do in return is to consider the British Government as his *real friend*." So far well. The Ameer understands, we suppose, that he will get his twelve lakhs a-year during good behaviour, on condition of his overlooking our past neglect of him, and refraining from too close an intimacy with Russia. There is no question here, we take it, of reversing the late Viceroy's policy. Now that Shere Ali has defeated his enemies, we renew with him the understanding that once dwelt between us and Dost Mohamed.

LORD MAYO continues to improve the good impression he made at first. He has a turn for seeing everything with his own eyes and getting his information at first hand. His visit to the Medical College Hospital seems to have been quite as searching as his stroll through the Calcutta slums, or the questions he asks of the officials under his orders. He has given promise of working hard himself, and many unmistakable signs of keeping others up to their work. Among those with whom he is taking counsel is Colonel Keatinge, who was on his way down to Calcutta, where the two will have much to talk about touching the famine in Rajpootana, the late troubles in Jodhpore, and other matters on which Colonel Keatinge is specially well-informed. Lord Mayo will probably take Lahore on his way to Simla, now that Shere Ali is free to come so far.

THE *Indian Daily News* gives flat contradiction to the *Friend of India's* statement that the Shah of Persia had applied for the loan of Indian officers to drill and otherwise improve his army. The idea of some such arrangement was mooted indeed at home, but soon dropped, we are told, on account of the dangers involved in sending out British officers to a country where their lives and liberties would never be safe. In the event of aught untoward befalling them, England would be dragged into a war. We for our part cannot see the force of this reasoning, and very much doubt the likelihood of the alleged danger. For many years English officers did serve unharmed in the Persian army, and might surely do so again at need. Such an arrangement, if agreeable to the Shah, would serve a good political purpose in view of Russia's late advance. Indeed, the *Pall Mall Gazette* seems to assure us that the plan is actually about to be tried.

It seems that in India there is a tendency to make prison-labour go further than it ought. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are frequently employed in lighter because more remunerative work, and thus the notion of punishment gets thrown into the background. Different rules too prevail in different provinces. In British Burmah a prisoner can earn a remission of four months in each other, in Madras about two, and in the Central Provinces only one month. In Bombay no remission is ever granted, nor any as a rule in Bengal. The remission is opened also to different classes of prisoners in different places. The Indian Government has been corresponding with the local ones on these and other points concerning prison labour; its own opinion being that no remission should exceed a twelfth of the sentence, and that criminals of the worst class should never be let off any part of their term.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has left Alexandria on board the *Cara-loc* for Brindisi, and would thence proceed to England by overland route.

WE learn by telegram that the Bombay Post-office has been burnt down.

OUR guess concerning the telegram which announced the surprise of the Kohat garrison by a body of Bazoties, with a loss on our side of 300 men, was close upon the mark. It turns out that a small police-post in the Kohat Valley was surprised by a few Bazotie raiders, who killed one policeman, and carried off three others, on the 13th of February. On hearing of the outrage, Sir D. Macleod at once ordered Colonel Keyes, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, to follow after the marauders. A later telegram briefly mentions the destruction of a village by Colonel Keyes' force, with the loss of two sepoy killed and thirty-one wounded. What the object of the raid was we have yet to learn; as well as the nature of the opposition which our troops had to overcome at such a cost. Even thirty-three men killed or wounded on such an occasion makes one anxious for further tidings of a matter still involved in mystery. Why was the police-post assailed at all, and how came Colonel Keyes to lose so many men in the process of making reprisals?

THE results of Dr. Hunter's inquiry into the state of health of the Gaikwar's imprisoned brother leave the true question at issue pretty much where it was. The Doctor's report informs us that the Royal prisoner, Malhar Rao—who has not after all been yet released—is a naturally delicate person, of spare habits, slight frame, and excitable temperament, with a squint in both eyes and the sight of one impaired. He has also suffered from piles for the last fifteen years, had just recovered from some complaint in his ear, and had lately been ill with jaundice and fever. But for the first complaint he is now, thinks the Doctor, well enough; in fact, his Highness assured him that, "with the exception of being thinner, his health was as good now as it had been for years past." The Royal prisoner is lodged in a set of rooms approached by a single gateway and overlooked by houses on all sides. The rooms are all "small and low-pitched," but clean and airy; the dining-room, about ten feet by twelve, is divided from the kitchen by "a bamboo wall;" and the floors are of clay and cow-dung. This seems hardly a lodging for a prince, although he was allowed to choose his own cook, and deer and peacocks are "kept in the Court-yard for his Highness's amusement." Malhar Rao is "kept in exceedingly strict surveillance," which is somehow found to be compatible with "unrestricted indulgence in out-door exercise within certain limits." Unlike Bonaparte at St. Helena, the captive heir-apparent to the Baroda *musnud* has no complaint to make touching personal discomforts. All he complains of is the fact of his being "unjustly detained as a prisoner, and the strict surveillance he was subjected to by his Highness the Gaikwar. Except on the subject of his imprisonment, his Highness's mind seemed tranquil and at times even cheerful." On the whole then, Dr. Hunter concludes that "the treatment of his Highness Malhar Rao, though exceedingly strict, is neither harsh

nor cruel." It is not harsh treatment then to keep your brother prisoner for five years "under exceedingly strict surveillance," apart from all his family and friends, in lodgings miserably small and cheerless, because you suspect him guilty of an unproved crime? The prisoner seems pretty well and tranquil, except when he complains of unjust imprisonment. Therefore his treatment is nothing out of the way; and the Bombay Government, following Dr. Hunter's lead, exonerates the Gaikwar from all blame on the score of needless severity. Seeing that for five years he has kept the heir to his throne a prisoner on mere suspicion, we hope the Gaikwar will appreciate the polite forbearance of his feudal lords, who only object to killing your enemy, as the Nawab of Tonk did, by violent and summary means.

THE selections from the Government Records of the North-West Provinces contain, among other things, some interesting particulars concerning the native press of those provinces. Of twenty-four serials now published thirteen are weekly, five fortnightly, and the remainder monthly. Meerut leads off with six weekly and one fortnightly serial. Agra owns two monthlies only, while Allahabad boasts two weekly and two fortnightly prints. Cawnpore enjoys two weeklies, Benares only one, Moradabad a weekly and a fortnightly, Bareilly a fortnightly and a monthly. Several other places have one serial apiece. It is strange that Benares, the great centre of Hindoo learning, should be no better off than Aligurh or Shahjehanpore, and that the *Benares Akhbar*, with its circulation of twenty-five copies, stands lowest of all in respect of numbers. The Jounpore weekly circulates sixty-six, and the Moradabad fortnightly seventy-six copies only. The Furruckabad print and the *Cawnpore Gazette* dispose of one hundred copies each. Elsewhere the numbers rise to four, five, and six hundred. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* of Meerut, the highest on the list, shows a circulation of 741 copies, 612 of which however are taken in by the Government. Of the 529 copies of the fortnightly *Biddya Darsh*, also published at Meerut, Government subscribes for 483. An Agra monthly, the *Abhayat-i-Hind*, furnishes Government with 470 copies out of 623, and only twenty of the remainder are bought by native subscribers. On the other hand, the *Dharm Prakash*, another Agra monthly, circulates its 500 copies among natives alone. All the Allahabad serials depend mainly on Government patronage. Of these twenty-four papers, seventeen are in Urdu, four in Hindi, two in Urdu and Hindi, and one in English and Urdu. Most of them are said to be improving in their selection and treatment of subjects. The old puerilities are giving place to articles sensibly and shrewdly written on many of the stirring questions of the day. Social reforms, education, agriculture, religious movements, the duties and the shortcomings of public officers, all sorts of political and not a few scientific questions, are continually discussed with more or less ability and fairness. One magazine has twenty-seven articles in a single number, most of them displaying a fair amount of thought and information on a wide range of topics. Very few of these papers seem to indulge in personal criticism. On the whole, Mr. Kempson reports very favourably of the native press.

MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We observe that Mr. Eyre B. Powell, C.S.I., the Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, is about to proceed to Ootacamund, by desire of Government, to arrange for the removal, at an early date, of the Military Male Orphan Asylum from Madras to the Lawrence Asylum at the former station.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Col. J. F. D'E. W. Hall, Bengal Infantry, Commandant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, Jan. 29.  
BOMBAY.—Capt. Coleman, Bombay Invalid Establishment.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. F. T. C. Ross and two children, Mrs. M. Phillips, Mr. F. Rose, Capt. T. W. Lewin, Mr. W. O'Reilly, Dr. and Mrs. C. Fraser, Lieut. and Mrs. Darroch, Mr. A. Haudley, Mrs. Danvers, Capt. Holdsworth, Capt. Muckesy. From MADRAS.—Mr. J. Arathoon, Mrs. Kerick and child, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Capt. Riddell. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Westropp, Mr. A. Roberts, Mrs. Pereira, Mrs. W. Osborne and infant, Mr. Rutherford, Lieut. col. Young, Capt. S. F. Phillips, Mr. C. E. Creswell, Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mrs. Jenkins and infant, Capt. F. D. Hawkins, Surg. G. Farrell. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. E. J. Livingstone, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. F. Carricarto. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. Jones.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From MADRAS.—Rev. H. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon. From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Ballard, Mrs. H. Stobart and three children, Major and Mrs. Biden, Mr. W. Betts, Col. Etheridge, Lieut. Cole's child, Dr. G. Farrell.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869.

## THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY.

A FORTNIGHT ago we published a letter from a correspondent who signed himself "A Persian and Arabic Scholar;" we purpose now devoting a few lines to the consideration of the subject brought forward in this communication. The object which "A Persian and Arabic Scholar" had in view in forwarding it to us was obviously to bring to notice the shortcomings apparent in the management of the India Library a valuable collection of books relating to the East, which many of our readers will perhaps require to be informed reposes upon some shelves in the attic story of the new India-office. And the onus of his complaint appears to be that this emporium of Asiatic literature and learning remains comparatively unknown and unutilised, because access to it is not only denied to the public generally, but because, in consequence of the want of a proper catalogue and of decent accommodation for readers and students, it is virtually prohibited to those who have received permission to ransack its treasures; and more especially to those who, acquainted with the languages and dialects of the East, are alone able to avail themselves of the many valuable manuscript documents in Oriental tongues which now doubtless remain undiscovered awaiting the examination of some competent explorer.

The charge thus brought forward is certainly a heavy one; would that we could intimate that it was altogether groundless. No one, however, who has seen the extensive and unique assemblage of volumes alluded to—the sight of which, we may add, is well calculated to bring forcibly home to the observer a conviction of the grandeur and immensity of our Indian Empire—can have failed to remark the air of solitary desolation which prevails in the apartment in which the books are stored—their sole enemy time—each tome peacefully reposing in its place, unthumbed and unworn. No rows of pale-faced students, as in the reading-room of the British Museum, daily toil amongst their pages. The echo of the visitor's own footsteps is the only sound he hears, and (save on exceptional occasions) the faces of the few attendants attached to the library are the only ones he sees. All is still and conducive to study, and upon the shelves around lies all the learning of the East. What more enchanting prospect to the enthusiastic Philomath, who has haply strayed (by permission) within this literary Paradise? We can imagine none. But if the delighted visitor to this Downing-street Garden of Eden, fascinated by the appearance of some rare work he sees before him, ventures to pluck of the tree of

knowledge, and to handle his prize, for the purpose of glancing at its contents, he is sharply reproved by a *genius loci*, and informed that no one is allowed to displace even momentarily a volume, and that a reference to the catalogue is necessary before the inspection of a work is possible. And the catalogue! what are his feelings of dismay as he glances over that feeble and ill-digested compilation, which surely cannot contain the whole contents of the Library! Even if it does, they are so jumbled up together that it is wearisome and difficult in the extreme, and sometimes impossible, to exhume the work or MSS. required from out the mass of concrete matter in which it lies embedded.

It has been proposed to remove the library bodily to the British Museum, but we have not touched upon the subject for the purpose of advocating any such measure. We hold that the proper place for the India Library is in or near the India Office; and that if there is not sufficient accommodation for it, sufficient should be provided. The collection is a national one, and too valuable to be stowed away in out-of-the-way corners. Only if it is so retained in its present position, we think the Secretary of State for India should—in the name and in the cause of science, progress, and enlightened ideas—no longer keep these stores of learning practically under lock and key, but initiate the reforms at which we have hinted, and thus render easier and more popular the acquisition of Oriental literature. More especially should we hope for this from the present holder of this high office, whose own intellectual acquirements are patent to the world.

## THE SUPPLEMENTARY BILL FOR ABYSSINIA.

It seems that we have not heard the last of the expenses involved in the Abyssinian campaign. A large number of confiding people fancied that the payment of a bill for five millions last year was tantamount to a discharge in full of all claims. The more sceptical however shook their heads, remembering that the charges alone for sea-transport from Bombay to Annesley Bay amounted for several months to four hundred thousand pounds a-month, and that estimates of costs incurred at different places thousands of miles apart, on behalf of an enterprise conducted avowedly without regard to expense, were by no means unlikely to need more than one revision. To such persons it was no surprise to learn that a large supplementary bill remains yet to liquidate. The five millions have grown to more than eight and a-half, and it is not quite certain that even this large sum expresses the actual outlay to a hundred thousand pounds. All we know is that the Indian Government has sent in a bill for more than seven millions, and that only in "rough accounts" forwarded by Mr. Turner, the gentleman deputed to look after the Indian expenditure. From these we learn that the sea-transport cost as much as £4,232,000, a startling total for a campaign of six months. For land-transport the charge is £1,345,000; more than half a million is set down to coals; £1,400,000 goes to baggage animals and forage; and the balance represents staff, batta, and "miscellaneous" expenses.

War is in these days a costlier luxury than ever, and there can be no worse economy than the starving of a campaign if it has to be undertaken. Circumstances over which the late Government had no control led us into Abyssinia, and "all's well that ends well" was the feeling that consoled most of us for the threepence a pound drawn from our pockets in redemption of the national honour. But the announcement of a fresh sum required for the same object was enough to account for the sharp discussion it provoked last Thursday in the House of Commons. It does at first sight seem strange that no official warning of what was to come should have been given out before the end of last July. To judge however from the explanations offered, we may fairly acquit the late Ministry of having knowingly withheld the information which they had not then received. Sir S. Northcote frankly admits that they forgot "to take into consideration the length of time which elapsed before the troops could be returned to India." That was certainly a grave oversight, but of anything like wilful suppression

of facts no evidence was adduced; and critical Mr. White himself freely acquitted the late Ministry of aught worse than ignorance of what they should have known sooner. On the latter score indeed we fear they cannot be held quite guiltless. Sir Stafford pleads that the transport charges far exceeded what they had a right to reckon upon; but this plea, if tenable as regards the official estimates furnished from India, sounds rather hollow in view of the statements and calculations repeatedly thrown out by the Indian press. Did not the Bombay papers continually warn us of the tremendous cost at which the transport service to Abyssinia was being carried on; and were not our ears invaded by frequent outcries against the waste of public money involved in this or that branch of the outlay sanctioned by the Bombay Government? It was right, no doubt, to leave Sir S. Fitzgerald unfettered in his arrangements, but ought not a watchful eye to have been fixed on their financial results, and would it not have been as well to keep one ear open to the revelations of Indian journalists, even if "those mischievous newspapers" do sometimes make mistakes?

And how comes it that the Indian Government were so backward in awakening the home authorities out of their financial slumbers? It was not till the 10th of August, says Mr. Ward Hunt, that the Ministry were first led officially to suspect an error in their previous reckoning. Later telegrams from Mr. Turner set down the Indian charges at little more than five millions. Even as late as the 8th December the outlay in India was estimated at only £5,750,000. And yet both Mr. Turner and Sir S. Fitzgerald come in for ample praise on account of their "energy and ability." Is no one, then, responsible for the repeated misreckonings, and the delay in forwarding a trustworthy estimate of "the appalling sum" which, in the words of Mr. Ward Hunt, "had come upon himself and his colleagues as a great surprise?"

#### LORD GOUGH.

OUR obituary for the past week records the death of perhaps the oldest and certainly the most renowned of contemporary British captains. On Tuesday, the 2nd of March, Lord Gough breathed his last at St. Helen's, near Dublin, in his ninetieth year. The last nineteen years of his life were passed in the quiet of his Irish home, and to the young men of to-day his name will suggest no vivid recollection of the deeds that filled all men's mouths in days long past. But this time twenty years ago all England was eagerly awaiting the issue of that great struggle between Sikh and Sepoy which seemed to pause for breath after the dear-bought victory of Chilianwallah. On that issue depended at once the maintenance of our Indian Empire and the public estimation of a general whose last fight had been marked by disasters almost equal to a defeat. Happily for Lord Gough, the crowning victory of Goojrat rescued his fair fame from undeserved eclipse, and brought him large amends for the hasty censure implied in the sudden despatch of Sir Charles Napier from England to restore the fortunes imperilled by the recent shedding of so much precious blood to so little purpose.

A man of war from his earliest youth, Lord Gough first tasted "the delight of battle" at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch. The young Irishman next bore his part in the fighting at Surinam, Santa Lucia, and Porto Rico. Then came the long-contested warfare in the Peninsula, where Major Gough won fresh laurels against Soult before Oporto, received his first wound on the bloody field of Talavera, and helped his brave Irish boys of the 87th to win a French eagle at Barossa. Reinspired by his timely war-cry of *Fag-a-bealach*, the same boys swept the French before them at Vittoria and carried off Marshal Jourdain's own bâton. At the Nivelle, where Colonel Gough was again wounded, at the sieges of Cadiz and Tarifa, he gave fresh proof of that fiery courage which many years afterwards led him into the hottest of the fight at Chilianwallah. Then came a long rest for the veteran of the Peninsular war, a rest which, once more broken by the Chinese war of 1841-2, was not again to be his portion till after

the final conquest of the Punjab. Rewarded with a baronetcy for his brilliant leading of a few thousand troops into the heart of China, Sir Hugh Gough was soon at his old work in the brief but decisive Gwalior campaign. Having drawn the teeth of Mahratta antagonism in 1843, Sir Hugh had ere long to grapple with a far more formidable foe on the North-West Frontier. The names of Moodkee, Ferozshuhur, and Sobraon at once recall the memories of a struggle which had again to be renewed in 1848, before the power of that fierce array which Runjeet Singh had first drilled into ominous efficiency was finally broken. The Punjab campaign became a necessary sequel to the battles on the Sutlej, and if Chilianwallah recalled the uncertain issues of Ferozshuhur, we may say that Sobraon was outdone in completeness by Goojrat.

It cannot well be said that Lord Gough was too highly rewarded for the victories which brought about the annexation of the Punjab. During those two campaigns against the Khalsa our hold of India hung by a thread. To Lord Gough, as head of the conquering army, we owed our deliverance from deadly peril. If he was not a very great commander, he had the merit at least of being a most successful one. His soldiers had thorough trust in the fortunate star of a chief who was sure to pull triumphantly through the direst-seeming straits. "If Gough puts his foot in it he always gets it out again," a Bengal artilleryman was overheard saying. Officers and men had a warm liking for the fine old gentleman who never spared the kind word of praise or encouragement at the right moment;\* and their zeal for a commander who never knew defeat, who flinched from no danger, nor worried his men with needless exercises, more than made up for the defects in his hot-blooded strategy. For the slaughter and the blundering in the Chilianwalla jungles he was certainly not to blame, if the storm of cheers that rolled down the line of Gilbert's division when the Chief passed along just after the battle may be taken in connection with other evidence bearing on the point. We know that the steadiest and best-handled brigades suffered least, that one infantry brigade which got cruelly mangled had been hurried through the jungle with unloaded muskets and no light guns in support, that an unforeseen mistake sent the British cavalry on the right flying in wild disorder to the rear, and that Sir C. Campbell's advice to withdraw our troops from the field after the battle overcame Lord Gough's better judgment. For this last of course he himself was to blame; but his march towards Chilianwalla was shrewdly planned, if the badness of his scouting department somewhat marred the issue. If he wanted caution and due forethought, the fruits of his successful daring were generally visible enough, and Goojrat at any rate was an instance of a splendid victory unalloyed by glaring miscarriages or rash waste of life.

One quality of a good general the high-mettled Irishman never lacked. If he had commanded in the place of Lord Raglan, the victory of the Alma would have been followed up by a prompt pursuit, and the taking of Sebastopol antedated probably by a year. The blow dealt at Goojrat was followed up the very next morning by Gilbert's hot chase of the routed Sikhs to Rawal-Pindi, and of the Afghans to the mouth of the Khyber. It was the same after Sobraon; in three days our troops were close upon Lahore, and the enemy had no choice but prompt surrender. Had Lord Gough's advice regarding supplies and the siege-train been followed earlier, Sobraon, if fought at all, would have trod close on the heels of Ferozshuhur. On the whole, whatever were his faults of strategy, Englishmen may well be proud of the fiery old warrior and courteous gentleman who has just passed away in the fulness of years and honours.

\* "You're a proud man, Colonel Steele," was his pithily expressive greeting to the colonel of the 2nd Fusiliers, when he reviewed the regiment after Goojrat.

SUPPLY OF BEDDING TO THE TROOPS.—His Excellency the Governor-general in Council is pleased to cancel that portion of the G.O. by the Governor-general, dated March 8, 1851, which permits commanding officers to make their own arrangements for the supply of bedding to the European soldier. Bedding will hereafter be issued in all cases to European troops by the Commissariat Department.

## Correspondence.

### WHICH ARE WE TO BELIEVE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Secretary of State has ruled that no sick leave taken up to the 1st July, 1868, is to form part of the eight years allowed in Rule XVI. of the new furlough regulations, whereas in Paragraph II. of the Calcutta Government order, No. 74, dated January 27, it states that leave to England on m.c., under the Regulations of 1854, *is* to form part of it. Talk of double government after that, the present is far more so in every way than in the days of the Court of Directors.—Yours truly,

PUZZLED.

[The India Office is the final authority, of course.—ED. A.I.M.]

### INDIAN MILITARY FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The military funds of the three Presidencies having been taken over by Government, it is only fair that the widows' pensions should be raised to the scale payable prior to the 1st of January, 1856.

With regard to the Bengal Military Fund, when the pensions were reduced and officers' subscriptions raised, it was distinctly stated that such should only last during the temporary embarrassed state of its finances. Owing to the amalgamation, and the consequent cessation of new members joining, it is quite impossible for the fund to recover itself. This being the action of Government, and no fault of the subscribers, common justice demands that officers' widows should no longer suffer.—Yours truly,

AN OFFICER.

### THE RETIREMENT SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Can you inform a subscriber to your paper whether the retirement scheme, under contemplation at the India Office, embraces lieutenant-colonels only, or does it make provision for the retirement of majors also, which appeared in a former scheme which I saw bruited some time ago? For my own part I do not see why the scheme should not embrace majors equally as lieutenant-colonels, for both being field officers they are equally *de trop*, majors being as little wanted as lieutenant-colonels, and, as we may say, *vice versa*. In 1861, when three hundred officers were pensioned off, the scheme was brought as low down as to embrace senior captains; under that scheme an additional pension of £200 a-year was given to lieutenant-colonels, £150 to majors, and £120 to captains; and I do not see why that scheme might not be adopted on the present occasion. The whole question is one of economy, and must be viewed in that light only; there can be no reason for pensioning off unemployed lieutenant-colonels, which does not equally apply to the pensioning off unemployed majors. The expediency of the measure in an economical point of view is so apparent at a glance, that it is inconceivable why some such plan is not at once adopted. A major in the Staff Corps is probably entitled to a captain's pension only, which he cannot retire upon if a married man; for what can an officer do in England after he has spent the prime of his life and energies in building up the British Empire in the East? Can he enter the lists in any walk of life with men whose whole lives have been spent in their native country? I might add that such a measure would only be but fair, since we have been deprived of our bonuses, for the present so-called compensation scheme is to many *nil*, for were I, for instance, to retire, I could not get a penny from it, simply and solely because I could not prove it. But the fairness of the measure is quite irrelevant, and the pounds, shillings, and pence view of the case is the only proper one to be taken; therefore, why pay near £800 a-year, when, by giving £191, plus £150 equal to £341, more than £400 a-year would be saved on each major? If it is urged that an officer is more likely to die in India, this economical contingency is fully met by this off-set that, when one officer would, humanly speaking, prolong his life by a residence in England, another would go on for years in India getting his promotion to lieutenant-colonel, and eventually to his colonel's off-reckonings. The matter, therefore, remains as before stated—£341 *versus* £768. And now excuse my talking shop so far as to ask—Why pay more?—Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

[The whole matter is still under consideration at the India Office.—ED. A. I. M.]

## Notices of Books.

*On Labour: Its Wrongful Claims and Rightful Dues, its Actual Present and Possible Future.* By William Thomas Thornton. Macmillan and Co. 1869.

It is not often that we go beyond our usual domain of Indian topics to enter the province of political economy; but the subject of this book is applicable to all countries, to every clime; and the author moreover is in charge of a department of Indian administration at the India Office which perhaps has more to do with the employment of labour than any other—viz., that of Public Works. This is not the first book that Mr. Wm. T. Thornton has written upon economic questions. "Over Population" and "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors" were from his pen. However opinions may vary with regard to his views and theories, there can be but one opinion as to his earnestness and benevolence. Any man deserves well of his fellows who devotes his leisure hours, as Mr. Thornton has done, to an anxious and laborious effort to ameliorate the condition of the working man, to establish a good understanding between capital and labour, and to solve, in short, the great problem of labour's claims and dues. The book is essentially a clever book. It is also an entertaining and instructive book. Although it treats of what may be commonly called a dry subject, it is pleasant reading. There are new ideas in it, fearless asseverations, and remarkable facts. As a specimen of the first, we may allude to his arguments that price is regulated by competition alone, not by supply and demand, according to the heretofore accepted law of political economy. As an example of the second, while justifying and supporting unionism when conducted under legitimate rules and regulations, he shows that it may tend to harm when in the hands of unscrupulous men. Amongst the third is a history of the extraordinary success, and consequently of the immense benefits, which have attended well managed co-operative societies.

To those who are students in the science of political economy this work will be a useful aid, and to the general reader it will furnish matter for instruction and reflection.

*Ikhwanu-s-Safa; or Brothers of Purity.* Translated from the Hindustani by John Platts, Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, India. London: Allen and Co. 1869.

This is a translation from a translation. The original work under the above name was a collection of about fifty Arabic treatises written ages ago by a select number of friends working together in concert. Of these treatises one only—that now before us—has been translated into Urdu, under the title common to all. That translation, imperfect as it is, has for several years served as a test book for the examination of civil and military candidates; and now Mr. Platts offers an English rendering of the Urdu in the interests of students in general. The old objections to cribs being out of vogue, we may commend this volume to readers of the Eastern as well as of their own tongue. Both alike may profit from a work which has the special advantage of having been carried through the press by the ripe scholarship of Mr. E. B. Eastwick, and is worth reading for its own sake as a curious specimen of that sort of natural philosophy which Paley and the Bridgewater Treatises made popular in England. The "argument from design" is freely handled in this Mussulman discussion on the relative excellences of men and brutes; the former of course, after a careful enumeration of all the arguments which the writers could think of as favouring the brutes, being made to win first honours. In a running accompaniment of notes the English translator explains the obscurities or rectifies the errors of the Urdu translation.

**LINES ON A RECENT ORDER OF LORD AND LADY MAYO AGAINST LONG TRAINS.**

When Lady Mayo gives the hint  
That ladies must their long trains stint,  
'Tis, sure, a sign we all may hail,  
Abuses shall no more prevail.

March 5, 1869.

JOHN DAVENPORT.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the French noble of the old *regime* who so longed for a new sensation as to welcome even the revolution and the guillotine, may well, in his forgotten grave, feel a pang of envy at the happier lot of our friends of the Bengal Civil Service. Not only have they tasted a new sensation, but that sensation is a pleasant one—the Civil Fund is solvent! Year after year, in all shapes and on all authorities, now by an old gentleman with a craze, now by the secretary, now by the managers, now by an actuary, they have been told it is bankrupt, to be saved only by a doubling of the present heavy subscriptions, or some such heroic surgery; and now almost without warning they see in the *Gazette* a notice calling a formal meeting, whereat the managers will propose to increase benefits and diminish taxation! The history of the fund is very simple. It was instituted as a charitable fund, to help only the families of impoverished members; and as, while the pagoda tree still flourished such cases were expected to be rare, the help promised was great, while the charge for it was small. Year by year the yield of fruit became smaller, and thus the number of needy families would have increased, even if the very statutes of the Fund had not encouraged extravagance by practically confiscating savings; and as the Court were not only patrons but also bankers and obliging agents, things went from bad to worse with little check till 1850, when an imperfect estimate of liabilities showed a deficit of seven lakhs, which year by year, with a growing constituency and narrowing incomes, would rapidly augment. Thoroughly frightened, yet thoroughly dissatisfied with the plan of finding orphans for their dead fathers' economy, the civilians of the day cleared away this anomalous injustice; and, to make their Fund solvent, even with this extra burden, imposed on themselves and their successors a rate of subscription higher by about 150 per cent. than the old. And now after twenty years of anxiety—years in which the entreaties of some far yet heavier taxation were met by the assertions of others that they could pay no more—the waiters have won, though their opponents were right; for the recovered solvency of the Fund is due rather to the happy end of a long contest with Government than to the large contributions of its members.

### THE PROPOSED CESSION OF GIBRALTAR.

The *Friend of India* holds that, unlike Lord Palmerston's cession of the Ionian Islands, which does not invite imitation, the abandonment of Gibraltar is a matter of Asiatic importance. In the sense that the bulk of the commerce between Asia and Europe now passes through the Mediterranean, while a still larger traffic will be attracted on the opening of the Suez Canal; that our postal route lies through its waters; that the maintenance of our supremacy in India may depend upon its being open for the passage of British troops, the Mediterranean is to us less a European sea than an outlying Asiatic lake. Whatever doubts England may entertain of the abstract equity of her occupation, however she may count the cost, and whatever regards, no doubt sincere, she may entertain for the susceptibilities of a sister nation, to us Gibraltar is the keystone of our eastern position; its possession, the assurance that we shall be able to maintain communication with our fatherland; and its loss, the subversion of that confidence in the speedy aid of England which can alone sustain us in critical times. Between her consideration for Spain and her duty to an important body of her own subjects, who, although isolated from the mass of their countrymen and exposed to the disadvantages of a tropical climate, seldom ask for sympathy in their arduous task, but never forget the claim their country has upon them. Great Britain can exercise no choice. To confer a gratuitous benefit upon Spain, she must inflict a serious injustice upon her Eastern empire, and weaken the confidence of her sons abroad. Surely the reputation for magnanimity which she would thus purchase in the European courts, supposing her Quixotry were to escape sneers, or not to be followed by such ingratitude as she has ever suffered at the hands of Spain, would be dearly bought at such a price. The cession of Gibraltar would more probably be accepted in Europe as a confession of political weakness, of the decay of Great Britain as a military power, of the growing indifference of England to her Indian Empire. With regard to the position of Gibraltar, Admiral Grey appears to us to underestimate its value. We believe good military authorities, though admitting that the port is exposed to danger from the Spanish coast, consider that the range from the fortifications embraces so wide a sweep as to practically protect the shipping from any such contingency. However friendly our relations with Spain may be in the present generation, we have no guarantee that they will always continue so; and a time might come when posterity would condemn the shortsighted policy which sacrificed a position from which, as a basis, the whole Iberian peninsula can be annoyed. And what is Ceuta? What right has Spain to Ceuta superior to ours to Gibraltar? Ceuta is pronounced by those who know it "unhealthy and wretchedly off for water." Ceuta could never be held against Spain, or Spain aided by another Power. Spain can show no such title deeds in the case of Ceuta, moreover, as the whole history of our connection with the Peninsula and the

conquest of the Rock has given us to Gibraltar. Gibraltar, it seems to us, must stand or fall with the questions of Malta, Egypt, Perim, and Aden. If it is to be ceded we may have to withdraw our garrison from Malta, to strengthen our fleet on the Mediterranean station, to relax our hold of Egypt and the Red Sea, and to divert the Indian troopships to the tedious Cape route. In short, from an Anglo-Indian point of view, the dangers attending the cession are too manifold and serious to allow a doubt to be entertained on the question.

### THE LATE VICEROY.

The *Najm-ul Akhbar* thinks that gratitude and thanks are due to those who know and perform their duty. It will be always remembered that the Viceroy was well acquainted with our language, manners, and customs. In every respect he performed and discharged his duty towards all; and this is the reason why such a friendly intercourse existed between him and the native chiefs, the good results of which are seen to this day, inasmuch as that the people have had mercy shown them, and the Viceroy is interesting himself much in the measures of relief for those afflicted with famine, and in remitting taxes. Secondly, our Governor-General has looked much toward educational measures, and has opened an easy way to this by sending, at the public expense, every year, native students to England, who, after acquiring knowledge, may obtain good appointments, rank, and distinction. This is such an excellent arrangement that the natives of India will by degrees become wise counsellors in the management of their own country. We ought therefore to be most grateful to such a kind and merciful Governor, and all join in sending a farewell address; for, besides this, observe how he managed those who were creating disturbances at Sitana, &c., and how by his wise measures the flame of rebellion was quenched; yes, all, and not only a few benefited by his acts, and it was an established rule that the lowest Government servant should meet the reward of good work.

### INDEPENDENT PRINCES.

The *Som Prakash* points out a means of checking the confusion and disorder in the States of the independent princes of India. This is summed up in the following:—The officials appointed by the above chiefs are useless and stupid people; these should be discharged and others appointed by Government. Should it be asked where efficient men are to be found, we answer, the three Universities of the three Presidencies will supply them. The soldiery maintained by these Rajahs are more for an ornamental than a useful purpose; they should therefore be disbanded, and "the money thus spent directed to the use of establishing schools and bringing about other improvements," both for the social and the moral good of the people. Unless some such steps be determined on and put into execution by Government, nothing will improve the condition of Central India.

### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The *Madras Times* draws attention to the harsh conditions imposed on Medical officers, as compared with Military. Major So-and-So is invalided from his regiment, say in India, goes home, appears before a Medical Board and is recommended leave of absence, which is sanctioned, and renewed from time to time through the same channels, until very possibly two years and even more are passed on full pay, in his endeavours to regain his health. Surgeon So-and-So has broken down from climate, hard work, possibly including the anxieties of an epidemic; and although, mind you, being a doctor, he should be iron, and have brass and triple steel for muscles and nerves, and not break down at all,—still he does; and is also sent to England. Well, a Medical Board grant him also six months leave, but here, however compassionate and willing, they are obliged to stop; the Secretary of State for War deals with him summarily, and if he is unable from ill-health to undertake his duties at the expiration of that time, six short months in contra-distinction to the twenty-four which Major So-and-So has had—places him at once on half-pay and fills up his vacancy in the next *Gazette*. Many is the medical officer so served yearly; many is the remonstrance made by the "powers that be" of the department. The injustice of this has been pointed out; but no! the War Office so wills it, lest the list of the doctors should contain one superfluous or useless item. It is to be hoped that reduction fever, if it does take place in the medical department in England and its colonies, will not be extended to this country. We believe that in this very Presidency we are right in saying that the establishment of medical officers is at its minimum, and that its exigencies are great. Every doctor is more than fully occupied, and those privileges which in common with combatant officers they are allowed, and which would be willingly accorded them, are forced to be reluctantly withheld from the paucity of their numbers. It is not so very long ago that the cry went out from the army "give us doctors or we die." We know how long and frequently the cry was raised, nay, how the *Army and Navy Gazette* itself repeated it before it was responded to by the medical profession with the alacrity that now exists. Competition, the school at Netly, fair remuneration, and an honourable position, have brought good men and true into the service. Let us take care how we set to work to cast them out from a department which requires every member it has now got for the health and well-being of the British soldier.



## Bengal.

## STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.—Lord Mayo has fairly, and, as it were, by storm, won not merely the sweet voices but the hearty “hip, hip, hip, hurrahs” of the accomplished citizens of the “capital of India.” My Lord is already, and by a long way, the most popular Governor India ever had; and, what is better, bids fair to continue so. The earldom, it is undeniable, had something to do with this, especially as far as the natives are concerned; but there is no gain-saying that everything about the sporting Hibernian Count of Mayo is admirably calculated to make him a favourite with all classes. His appearance, deportment, quasi-royal style, patronage of the Opera and of the Turf, but, above all, his beaming yet polished kindliness of manner—the manner of a man who knows he can afford to unbend; who, as his countrymen say, “is not in doubt of himself”—have, along with the gracefully generous way in which he has acted towards the personal staff of his predecessor, operated powerfully in his favour. His Lordship, however, it is even now evident, aims at better things than the achievement of mere popularity. He promises to be as hard a worker, and as conscientious an exactor of work from all whom the State pays for working as was ever the illustrious Old Lion, whose firm, thoughtful brow is, as I write, being gratefully fanned by the renovating breezes of ocean midway between Comorin and Suez. In the departments it has already been discovered that the officer who skulks, or attempts to skulk, his work “will have just as uncomfortable times of it under Mayo as if John Lawrence himself had remained.” And people have begun to talk of him. His lordship is never tired of seeing matters for himself, and with his own eyes, whether that to be examined be the native slums of our city, a botched public edifice, or a line of railway that nobody appears to know how to get to pay. This proclivity to see and judge for himself explains the misunderstanding, or misreported, enunciation of his lordship, before leaving England, that he would not trust to written reports and minutes. The plan is to personally confer with the official best informed on, or most immediately connected with the question engaging Viceregal attention. Thus Sir William Meredith was summoned from the neighbourhood of Beloochistan to meet his Lordship at Bombay and tell him all about Sind, its frontier, and the regions beyond. Thus the Governor of the Andamans has been warned that if he would not lose a chance of personally conferring with the Viceroy, he must be in Calcutta at the latest before the 16th proximo. Thus his Lordship, before visiting Simla, will, in all probability, have made a little March and April tour, have been to Peshawur, met Shere Ali there, and been enlightened by the Commissioner of that Asiatic Connemara, and by Sir Donald Macleod, as to the exact whereabouts of the Wahabees across the frontier—for concerning those Oriental Fenians his Lordship has been making suspiciously close inquiries; and the information to hand on the subject my Lord must have found very copious. There is not an individual of as considerable social grade as that of bazaar shopkeeper, who, within British India, has been mixed up with the Wahabee conspiracy, everything connected with whom Government has not for some time back had at its fingers' ends. The only question now is—are these small traitors worth pulverising?—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

MEERUT, Feb. 5.—When I wrote to you last, which was on the 26th ult., I said that the day was bright and sunny; so it was, and no one could have speculated upon rain falling soon. There was not a cloud in the heavens; old Sol in all his splendour was running his course undisturbed. Near nightfall, however, came a sudden change, the clouds thickened together, the wind rose, and, before one could look about him, as pleasant a shower as could be wished for came pouring down. It continued raining, off and on, all that night and for forty-eight hours after, when the clouds cleared away to return a couple of days after and favour us occasionally with a few more heavy drops up to the night of the 31st ult. Since then and up to last night we have had clear and certainly very cold weather, with high winds, and exceedingly sharp and piercing. To-day we have prospects of rain again. The sun is not visible at all, and the clouds are shifting about. But with all the rain we have had and are still likely to have, there appears to be no permanent change for good in the market; prices of food-grain fluctuate so rapidly that it is impossible to write with any accuracy as to what quantity can be had now for a rupee. The bunnys have their own way still, and prices therefore vary alternately. The Commissioner of the Division and his subordinates, supported by the influential native gentlemen of the city and station, have twice or thrice met to discuss upon measures for the relief of the poor, and I was told by a very respectable native gentleman that they have resolved upon employing some 40,000 labourers for three months to excavate a canal from Sirdhanna towards Moradabad. If true, the undertaking will give ample employment to thousands of this district who are actually starving. The affair also between the gomastah and his master, the Mahajun, which I wrote about in my last, is *statu quo*; the one humble and coaxingly persuasive in his endeavours to get the

rogue to disgorge, the other defiant, sullen and independent as to consequences. I said at the beginning of this letter that it was cloudy and more rain was in view. I am happy to say it is now raining, and pretty steadily, too; just the sort of showers the cultivators like. The walks I have taken through the fields round about and in Meerut convince me that the agriculturists have no right to complain as they do. The fields are nice and green and healthy, and are rapidly flourishing into full growth. Every field bespeaks a good harvest, and the rains now falling are favourable for the growth of several kinds of pulse and grain.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH, Feb. 5.—Since the late heavy fall of rain the weather has been intensely cold. The ground yesterday, in fact the entire place, was white from the effects of the severe frost. Bright sunshine all day, with a cloudless sky, as if a fine spell of weather had set in. This morning the day broke, disclosing the whole sky covered with dense leaden-coloured clouds. Since 6 A.M. it has been snowing steadily, with every appearance of a heavy fall. I have never known the first fall of snow to commence so late in the season, and it is just possible that the present month may be a very stormy one. No news of course. I am told arrangements have been made to start a new Carriage Dak Company from Rajpore at reduced rates. For this the public are indebted to that indefatigable party, Mr. C. Self; he is truly deserving of every patronage. The value of property at present in the hills is frequently discussed; some folks think it is deteriorating. Never was there such a mistake. As a proof of this I may state that a few shops situated in the Landour Bazaar have just been purchased by a native for 9,000 rupees. There seems also to be an impression that the removal of the Convalescent Depot and occupation of Chuckrowta-hill injure the trade and value of Landour bazaar and station. Quite the reverse, many parties, particularly ladies, are deterred from living at Landour simply owing to its being occupied as an European depot. Take my word for it, there is a bright future in store for these hills, particularly Mussoorie, and every coming season will prove it; the place will be more and more resorted to yearly. As a proof of the mildness of the weather previous to the change, I may mention that the rhododendron trees growing in a sunny exposure are in full bloom, covered with a profusion of scarlet flowers. Flowers in bloom amidst a fall of snow is a singular phenomenon.

AGRA, Feb. 8th.—The weather being the most important subject in India at present, I need make no apology for beginning my letter by informing your readers that Agra has lately been blessed with several days of wet weather. The rain was not very heavy, and perhaps it is fortunate that it was not, but what has fallen has done an immense amount of good. Although too late to be of much, if any, benefit to the grain crops, it will give us what we want even more than we do grain, that is grass. Grain though scarce and dear was and is procurable, but cattle were badly off for grass, indeed there was none, only roots. This state of affairs will now be changed, and in the course of two or three weeks there should be an abundance of grass. The change in the weather has too, I am glad to hear, acted in a most beneficial manner on the health of the district. That terrible scourge, small-pox has, I am told, almost disappeared, and with the exception of coughs and colds, there are no complaints of extraordinary sickness. We should consider ourselves fortunate that small-pox, has not been more prevalent amongst the European population. As it is I heard of very few cases amongst the latter class, and those who were attacked were mostly children, who had the disease in its mildest form, and got over it in a few days. With the exception of one or two fatal cases among the troops, I believe no Europeans died from the disease. I heard a rumour on Saturday evening last to the effect that H.M.'s 77th Regiment, who will relieve the 41st (The Welsh) Regiment now here, were detained near Umballa in consequence of small-pox breaking out in the corps, and that they had received orders to halt until the disease had abated, and the 41st had been ordered to hold fast at Agra until relieved by the 77th. This morning I hear, however, that four companies of the 41st leave this *en route* for Subathoo on the 11th. This last rumour makes me hope that the former one is without foundation, and only originated owing to the general prevalence of small-pox and the likelihood of the disaster occurring.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

LADY MANSFIELD.—A Calcutta paper says that Lady Mansfield will probably leave the Presidency about the 15th inst. for Umballa.

THE WEATHER AT AGRA.—We have been blessed with more rain at an opportune moment, and of a description that gives every hope of a comparatively abundant harvest. We need no more now to produce an average yield. The prospects of the people have brightened, and we consider that prices are now at their highest, and they had never reached actual famine rates except at a few places. The bright sunshine following upon abundant moisture now prevailing is exactly what was needed. It is not possible to estimate the extent of the calamity that has been averted, but enough to know that the lives of thousands and the misery of millions were involved.—*Delhi Gazette*.—Feb. 9.

**A CONTRADICTION.**—The *Pioneer* asserts that the announcement in which a North-West contemporary (the *Delhi Gazette*) persists, that fresh disturbances had broken out in Hazara, has not a shadow of foundation.

**DR. OLDHAM.**—The *Englishman* says it is likely Dr. Oldham, Geological Surveyor to the Government of India, will proceed to the Eastern districts of Bengal to report on the character and extent of the changes occasioned by the recent earthquake.

**KHYBER PASS.**—The Adam Khayl, the Khuki Khayl, and the Katmar Khayl, tribes of the Khyber Pass, are reported to be fighting now amongst themselves. The killed on both sides number between four and seven every day.

**HYDERABAD PUBLIC WORKS.**—The Government of India has sanctioned the proposal of the Resident of Hyderabad to allot 7½ lakhs of rupees for expenditure on the public works of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during 1868-69.

**DEATH OF COLONEL J. F. HALL.**—We observe an announcement of the death, at Erinpoora, on the 28th January, of Colonel J. F. D'E. W. Hall, of the Bengal Infantry, Commandant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force.

**OFFICIAL CHANGE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* understands that Lieut.-colonel Bristow, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, is to be appointed to the charge of Kashmir during the summer of this year, and Surgeon H. Bellew, civil surgeon of Peshawur, is to proceed to Sree-nuggur in April, and assume medical charge for the coming season.

**CHOLERA COMMISSION.**—Assistant-surgeons Cunningham and Lewis, of the Indian and British medical services respectively, who were selected by the Senate of the Army Medical School at Netley to investigate the origin and propagation of cholera, have arrived in Calcutta.

**THE EX-AMIR OF KABUL.**—The ex-Amir Mahomed Azim Khan and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan are said to have ordered supplies for themselves and two hundred retainers, from Sundar Shah, a banker of Banu. They are likely, says our Lahore contemporary, to accept the terms on which the Government have offered them an asylum in our territories. It is believed that an allowance of Rs. 1,500 per mensem will be made to them on the condition that they no longer interfere in Cabul politics.

**MILITARY.**—Consequent on Colonel Walton's proceeding to Europe on furlough, Captain Macnamara will, says the *Englishman*, come down from Nynee Tal to take up the duties of Military store-keeper. He will be succeeded as Station Staff Officer of Nynee Tal by Lieutenant the Hon. C. Dutton, late extra aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant-colonel S. Becher has, we learn, been appointed to, and has assumed command of, the Jhelum garrison.

**A CURIOUS TALE.**—The *Mofussilite* narrates a curious story. At Kytul a bunneah, having consulted Mahadeo about the chances of rain falling, and being assured there was no fear, laid in grain to the utmost extent of his cash and credit. The day after the grain arrived rain fell for forty-eight hours, the price fell from 11 to 17 seers per rupee, and the speculative bunneah threw himself down a well and killed himself. The above is, our contemporary has been assured, a fact.

**NUSSEERABAD.**—The Artillery mess-house was burnt down on the morning of February 5. The fire originated in the chimney, and was first observed a little after nine o'clock. There was abundance of help speedily at hand, but the flames having once caught the chopper roof, the squirts of fire engines were all but useless. A high wind was blowing at the time, and danger was apprehended for some of the neighbouring bungalows; but happily no further damage occurred.

**REMAINS OF GREEK ART.**—It is said that some interesting remains of Greek art have been exhumed from the bed of the Indus, at a village called Rokri, in the Mianwali sub-division of the Banu district. Mr. R. Egerton brought the first instalment of these curiosities, in the shape of three beautifully sculptured heads, which are now in the Lahore Central Museum. Mr. Priestley, the Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division, has recently exhumed some further remains.

**RELIEF WORKS IN JEYPORE.**—The Maharajah of Jeypore has at present 17,179 persons employed on public works, amongst which are improvements and extensions of the roads within the Jeypore Raj. His Highness has also expended Rs. 20,000 on the purchase of grain for distribution to the poorer classes, and has abolished all sorts of taxation on grain within his territory, in perpetuity, to enable the Mahajuns to import freely without the interference of the Jeypore Durbar.

**TRIAL FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Mr. Von Hafen, late assistant agent of the Punjab Railway, who is charged with embezzlement, was being tried on the 2nd of February in the Court of the Commissioner, Lahore; he elected to be tried without a jury. The Commissioner was assisted by three assessors, Colonel W. Smith, R.E., Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Fink, Deputy Accountant-General. We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that Mr. Von Hafen has since been condemned, by the Commissioner of Lahore, to two years and a half's rigorous imprisonment.

**CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**—The *Englishman* states that the Senate of the Calcutta University has at length decided on abandoning the use of Abercrombie's two text-books on Mental and Moral Science. "When the news of this change reaches Scotland it may wring a tear from Dr. Duff; but we may forget the grief even of an eminent man in the thought that future generations of Indian students will be spared the profitless labour which the pages of Abercrombie have inflicted on their less fortunate predecessors."

**DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.**—The Kuppoothulla authorities have solemnly pronounced a dissolution of the marriage between the Rajah and Miss Hodges, which was celebrated in 1859, in Jullundhur. *Indian Public Opinion* understands that at a conference between Mr. Cunningham on the part of the Rajah, and Mr. Jardine on the part of the lady, the preliminaries of an arrangement have been agreed to, by which a moderate provision has been made by the Rajah for his late wife and the two children of the marriage. Litigation has thus been avoided, to the credit of all parties concerned.

**RELIEF WORKS IN RAJPOOTANA.**—In order to afford employment to the suffering poor, the agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana has commenced the construction of a road 15½ miles long, to connect the cantonment of Nusseerabad with the Agra and Ahmedabad road at a place called Munglewass. For this work Government has sanctioned the sum of rupees 58,769, which it is estimated to cost. The agent to the Governor-General has been requested to submit an application for such a lump sum as he thinks will be needed to carry on all relief works likely to be put in hand, specifying each work and the sum to be spent on it.

**RELIEF WORKS IN THE N.W.P.**—The Government of India has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,75,000 on account of relief works in the North-Western Provinces, to be set on foot by the Public Works Department, apart from the operations which will be carried out from ordinary Imperial and local funds. Government has also authorised the expenditure, by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of Rs. 1,50,000 for the relief of the helpless, either in special grants or by supplementing private subscriptions. It is impossible, however, at present to estimate with even approximate accuracy the sum that may eventually be required on this account.

**JEYPORE.**—The Jeypore Chief has seized a happy opportunity of evincing his respect for and loyalty towards the British Government. A certain Seth, Tejram by name, had the title of Rao Sahib conferred upon him for his assistance and fidelity to us in 1857. He was then and has since been residing at Nagpore; Jeypore is his native city, and he lately visited it. Disappointed that the officials there would not recognise his title, he appealed to the Maharajah, who summoned him to his presence, received him in open durbar, and, after reading his credentials, issued an order requiring the recognition throughout his dominion of the title conferred by the paramount power on one of his subjects, himself setting the example by conferring a khillut on the Seth with all the usual ceremonies.

**OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.**—From an official return it appears that while only 19 officers of the Bengal army (that is, Staff Corps, Cavalry, Infantry, and Medical Department) went on furlough on private affairs in the year 1866, 25 in 1867, and 12 in the first half of 1868, or a total of 56 in two and a-half years, no less than 105 have gone to England on this account in the seven months following the issue of the new furlough regulations—that is, between 1st July, 1868, and 1st February, 1869. Contrary to anticipations, the number of officers who have gone home on sick certificate has hardly diminished, the number who went on that account in 1866 being 146; in 1867, 114; and 64 in the first half of 1868; while 65 have gone in the seven months during which the new rules have been in operation.

**A COMPLAINT FROM THE PUNJAB.**—We, *Indian Public Opinion*, think that the officers of the Punjab Commission, whose hopes of promotion have been so long deferred that their hearts must indeed be sick, will be astonished to hear that the vacancy of a Commissionership in the Central Provinces, caused by Mr. Robert Egerton's elevation to the Financial Commissionership of the Punjab, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. C. E. Bernard, a civilian of ten years' standing, of which some two years have been spent in England. Mr. Bernard was a contemporary at Haileybury of Messrs. Lyall, Saunders, Elsmie and Burney, now serving in the Punjab—none of whom have as yet attained the position of pucca Deputy Commissioner in this much favoured province. It would appear that Mr. Bernard, who served for a time as Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjab, owes his elevation to the fact of his being a nephew of Sir John Lawrence, who so lately boasted that he never made an appointment from personal motives.

**LADY MAYO'S DRAWING-ROOM.**—The event of the week (writes the *Indian Examiner* of 6th February) has been the Drawing-room. Nothing like it in splendour or completeness has been seen in Calcutta within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The dresses of the ladies would require the pen of a Moore or a Præd to describe them, and the spirits of the gentlemen yielded to the enchantment of the beautiful scene that surrounded them, and they seemed to forget for the nonce the reserve and *gaucherie* which they used to make a point of bringing with them on some not distant occasions,

to which, under the new regime, it would not be considerate to refer too exactly. The arrangements that were made conduced, in the highest degree, to place the visitors at their ease, and to conduct the ceremonies with due dignity and freedom from interruption. When the Countess left her seat and advanced among the company (none of the ladies, whatever may be their comparative estimates of one another's costume, will, I am sure, deny that she was the best dressed lady in the rooms) the *coup d'œil* was really splendid. The demeanour of the Earl and Countess was truly regal, and gave a tone to all that brilliant assembly. The courtesy and gentlemanly bearing of the new Aides-de-Camp were the subject of general remark, and it is even hoped that under the influence of such examples one of the old Aides-de-Camp, who affects the language of the cabstand and the Trades' Union, may be induced to dilute his vocabulary, and not make so much use of a certain blank adjective, which should certainly never be uttered within the range of cars polite, but which he is too much accustomed to press into his conversation on great occasions—the Viceregal visit to the Opera, to wit—or to folly. Perhaps now that he has got a monopoly of the word in question he will keep it in his head, or some other empty place.

**THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.**—We have received the following memorandum from India with a tabular statement appended; the latter we reserve for another issue:—Two years ago a statement was circulated showing that the number of field officers in the three staff corps was far in excess of the requirements of the service. That this excess will become more disproportionate yearly is clearly shown by the annexed statement. Casualties are now rare, and retirements have almost ceased. In 1868 they were as follows in the three staff corps, viz., died 33, retired 15, resigned 3, cashiered 1, placed on half-pay 2, killed in action 1, total 55, or about 2½ per cent. It will be seen from the statement that in 1878 there will be 1,398 lieutenant-colonels (including brevet-colonels and major-generals), 733 majors and only 163 captains in the three staff corps, or deducting 3 per cent. for casualties the numbers will then be about 1,030 lieutenant-colonels, 540 majors, and 117 captains, and the survivors of these will all eventually succeed to colonels' pension and allowances, and unless some means are speedily devised for inducing lieutenant-colonels to retire the field officers in 1890 drawing colonel's pension and allowances will amount to about 750, costing Government, at £1,124 each, the enormous sum of £809,280 per annum. In addition to the above sum the colonel's pension and allowances of the local officers of cavalry and infantry will amount to at least £160,000 yearly. By the Royal Warrant of June 15, 1864, officers of the staff corps who attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel previously to Feb. 18, 1861, are placed on the general list of colonels of the British army, and under this warrant upwards of ninety staff corps brevet-colonels have been already transferred to this list. From the annexed statement it will be seen that the number of lieutenant-colonels in the three staff corps will amount to 1,398 in 1878, or deducting casualties at 3 per cent., the numbers in 1883, when all will be brevet-colonels, will amount to nearly 900. These will all be transferred to the British list of colonels, and the result will be that the British colonels will be swamped by the staff corps colonels, and promotion to the rank of major-general much retarded.—R. R.—Jubbulpore, Feb., 1869.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4. Str. *Clan Alpine*, Penang.—5. *Arratoon Apcar*, Penang.—6. *Asia*, Madras.—7. Str. *Rangoon*, Akyab.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Columbian*.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. P. Harris, Mr. G. Deyte, Mr. J. Humphreys, Mr. C. A. Rowlandson, Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Mrs. Smale, Mrs. Colston, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. D. Flint, Rev. W. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, From *Marselles*.—Mr. B. Bethune, Mrs. Robertson, Major and Mrs. Boile, Mr. and Mrs. Bythell, Col. G. Moir, Rev. W. French, Rev. J. M. Knott, the Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Rev. C. Kirk, Rev. A. Sherring, Mr. R. Lockwood, Capt. Hill, Capt. White, Mr. W. P. Duff, Capt. Godman, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. G. Plate, Mrs. Fife, Mr. G. A. Teaton, Mr. W. S. Appleton, Mr. N. Hay, Mr. Brooksby, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. Whale, From *MATRA*.—Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Allen, From *Suez*.—Mr. G. J. Groom, Mr. Lambinudi, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Fyres, Mrs. Hatchell, Mr. Cargill, Mr. Whyne, From *Aden*.—Capt. and Mrs. Bythell and child.

Per str. *Gunga*.—From *Suez*.—Mr. and Mrs. Travers, Mrs. McCrory, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Ashe, Mr. and Mrs. McGlashen, Messrs. A. Stewart, W. A. Browne, H. Giagnaux, G. Mitchell, H. Moore.

Per H.M.'s *Euphrates*.—Col. W. L. Inguill, Major C. M. S. L. Gwynne, Major B. T. Gilpin, Capt. S. G. Carter, S. L. Kelly and wife, L. G. Duudias and wife, S. Waring, W. A. Carbell, G. S. Frazer, J. M. Theolad, R. N. Greand, A. L. Reid and wife, Lieut. J. J. Fitzsimond and wife and child, K. K. B. Wodchouse, R. Rogers, T. F. Todd, J. Bennett, T. D. Dann, R. A. Poole, W. A. D. Shelton, H. Jones, Ensigns V. Knox, A. Goding, W. Williams, H. M. Carter, C. W. Hengston, R. H. Forest, F. D. Batty, J. F. Carshev, Paymaster J. W. Minchin, Adj. T. Forsyth, Qmrr. J. Gramble, wife and four children, Surg. J. G. Hollingsworth, Asst. surg. J. Wallan and wife, Asst. surg. R. J. Scott, Lieut. col. Arbutnot and wife, Vcty. surg. Plomley, Lieut. col. Shekleton, wife and child, Capt. Davidson, Capt. Bouner, Lieut. Turnbull, Macchell, Christie, Lonsdell, Moore, Major Herbert, Lieut. Hodder, Ross, Owea, Capt. Wright, Lieut. Campbell and wife, Lieut. Hayes, Ensign Burgess, Dr. Burness.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nubia*.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*.—For *CALCUTTA*.—Mr. G. E. Money, Mr. W. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Money, Messrs. G. Hodgkinson, J. Holland, C. Dixon, T. Bloomfield, S. Ward, R. Smith, G. Davie, M. E. Jeffrey, J. Reid, A. Webb, Mrs. Waddell, Mr. W. Schofield, Mrs. Ogg and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn and child, Mr. A. A. Green, Mr. F. G. Maclean, Mr. E. C. Bird, Mr. J. G. Pope, Mr. Ayrtton, Mr. B. Blood, Mr. G. Hare, Mr. C. T. Smyth, Mr. A. Agabeg, Miss Gregg, Mrs. Birch and infant, Mr. Sheffeld, Mr. Driver, Miss Roberts, Mr. T. D. Miller, Mr. D. Skinner, Mr. W. Gilham, Mr. G. Etheridge, From *MARSILLES*.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, Major Bacon, Col. and Mrs. Burne, Surg. major Cannon, Mr. A. H. Schford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cowell, Mr. T. N. Cargill, Mr. and Mrs. Kruger, Mr. F. Cunliffe, Rev. C.

Grant, Mrs. Joy, Mr. A. Y. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Lingham and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Simson, From *Suez*.—Mr. A. W. Wyate, Mr. E. Sheppard, Mr. A. Meurels, From *GALLE*.—Mr. A. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Kelroy, From *MELBOURNE*.—Mr. Hawker, From *BOMBAY*.—Mr. and Mrs. Harper and infant, From *MADRAS*.—Col. Stoddart, Per str. *Clan Alpine*.—From *HONG KONG*.—Messrs. J. T. Cooper, G. Pearson, G. Loan, From *PENANG*.—Mr. and Mrs. Joomey, Per str. *Waterloo*.—Mrs. Sharp and child, Per str. *Arratoon Apcar*.—Mr. C. Don, Mr. J. Anthony, Per str. *Rangoon*.—Mr. G. A. Wallace, Mr. Curry, Capt. Colquhoun, Mr. J. G. Schultz.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3. Str. *Labourdonnaie*, Galle; John Briant, Boston; Jaun Allum, Jeddah; Countess of Elgin, Bombay; Portugal, Jeddah.—4. str. *Mongolia*, Suez; Essex, London; Gainsborough, London; Charles Buchal, Jeddah; Cicero, New York; Dagmal, Melbourne.—5. Str. *Kurrachee*, Chittagong; Cheduba, Rangoon; Gitana, London; Indian Merchant, Mauritius; Culliope, Port Blair.—6. Rising Sun, —. 8. King Arthur, London; Atlet Rohoman, Jeddah; Beau Ideal, Bassin.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra*.—From *BOMBAY*.—For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mr. R. Ballard, For *Aden*.—Staff surg. Miles, Per str. *Cheduba*.—From *CALCUTTA*.—For *RANGOON*, &c.—Lieut. col. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. R. Wilson, Col. J. F. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen, Mr. P. J. Nicolas, Mr. H. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Kruger, Mr. C. Hudson, Per str. *Kurrachee*.—From *CALCUTTA*.—For *CHITTAGONG* and *AKYAB*.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Graham, Major Graham, Lord Ulrick Browne, Mr. W. S. Wells, Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. E. White, Dr. T. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 94 8 to 94 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91	—
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91	94 12 to 94 14
5 per Cent., P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108	104 0 to 104 4
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114	112 8 to 112 12
6 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104	108 6 to 108 10

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 2	04 to 2 05-16
Bills with Docts. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 2	07-16 to 2 04

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100	100 to 102
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200	200 to 210
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000	1635 to 1625 xd.
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50	10 to — pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	50 to 60
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700	530 to 540
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	50 to 60
Ditto New Shares ... ..	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	250	190 to 195
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100	43 to —
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218	240 to —
East India Tea Company ... ..	100	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	118	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£10 or 218	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250	105 to —
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250	150 to 152½
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	500	320 to 330
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	1000	400 to 410
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125	139 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10	11½ to 12
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	1300	270 to —
Punjab Bank ... ..	100	82 to 85
Screwing Company (Limited) ... ..	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ... ..	500	585 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200	70 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	£0 12 6 to £0 15 0	Nominal.
Sugar ... ..	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rice ... ..	0 17 6 to 1 0 0	Nominal.
Seeds ... ..	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	Nominal.
Jute ... ..	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 2 7 6

## Madras.

**THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.**—We learn, on excellent authority, that on [General Duke's tour of command expiring, in April next, the Southern Division will cease to exist, in consequence of the paucity of troops now located in it. Trinchinopoly itself will, we presume, be formed into a Brigade command.—*Madras Times*.

**MANUFACTURE OF SNIDER RIFLES IN INDIA.**—We (*Madras Atheneum*) are informed that orders have been issued in England for the preparation at once of everything connected with the manufacture of ammunition for the breech-loading Snider Rifles. Plans of buildings are also expected from the Secretary of State for India, and Colonel R. Cadell, Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George, has been recommended by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines to be the Superintendent of the combined factories at St. Thomas' Mount.

**CIVIL ITEMS.**—Mr. Ballard, Collector and Magistrate at Malabar, has been appointed Acting Resident at the Court of Travancore, in room of Mr. Newill, who goes to Europe on leave. Mr. Ballard has accepted the appointment, in which he will probably be confirmed should Mr. Newill not return to India. The Malabar Collectorship has not yet been filled up.

**CONSULTING ARCHITECT AT MADRAS.**—The Government of Madras having shown that the services of a professional architect are required in the Presidency, the Viceroy has, according to the *Englishtman*, recommended to the Secretary of State the creation of the appointment of Consulting Architect to Government, on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

**MADRAS BREAKWATER.**—We observe that the Madras Harbour Committee have finally closed their proceedings by recommending Colonel Orr's proposal for the straight line of breakwater, 6,250 feet long—from Messrs. Parry's to the north side of the railway station at Royapoorum—and at a parallel distance of 1,200 yards from the shore, in 7½ to 8 fathoms water.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—We (*Madras Mail*) hear that Colonel A. C. Pears, Postmaster-General at Madras, is to retire from the service in the beginning of next year under the Uncovenanted Service Annuity rules. It is also stated that Mr. Stuart, the postmaster at Bombay, is likely to be Mr. Pears' successor. By this arrangement the new-comer will receive an addition of 550 rupees to his present salary, which is 1,200 rupees.

**SEWING MACHINES FOR THE MADRAS COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**—The local Government have asked the Secretary of State for India to send out to this Presidency three sewing machines for the use of the Commissariat Department, for the purpose of sewing tents required for the army, of which large numbers are now being made up by contract. We learn that samples of cloth tacked from stitching and thread are to be forwarded with the requisition, to enable the manufacturers in England to adapt the machines to the work required of them.—*Madras Mail*.

**SUGAR CROPS.**—We are indebted to a correspondent for the following:—"In the southern pergunnahs of Bijnoor heavy rain has at last fallen, and which seems to have been pretty general all over the district; the prices of grain have fallen, and ploughing has already commenced, which will enable the sugar-cane for next season's crop to be planted. As the cane is so long in the ground, nearly a whole year, this rain has saved the country, the prosperity of which is dependent on the sugar crops, and which it was feared could not have been planted had this rain not fallen.—*Athenæum*.

**SEASON REPORTS.**—GANJAM, Jan. 25.—Rice retailed fifteen seers, raggy twenty-seven. Markets easy.—VIZAGAPATAM, Jan. 25.—Rainfall, none. Market supply good. Public health good. Pasture limited. Rice selling at three seventy-one; raggy, two cipher seven; cholera, two twenty per Madras garce.—COCANADA, Jan. 25.—No rain. Rice is being bought for Madras and the neighbouring districts. Markets well supplied. Average retail prices:—Rice, sixteen seers a rupee; raggy, thirty seers; cholera, thirty seers. No cholera. A little fever and ague, and cattle disease. Pasturage scarce. Distress from scarcity of water is increasing.

**MAHOMEDAN CONVERTS.**—It seems that the report of four Europeans having become perverts to Mahomedanism at Madras is true after all. The *Mail* states that the four—a baker, a railway fireman, and two seamen, have been entertained at an elegant repast, and considers it probable that, after an enforced abstinence of some duration, they did fair justice to the pillau and mutton set before them. After they have undergone the painful rite of circumcision, they are to be married to fair daughters of Islam, and silk clothes and white robes are being made for the marriage procession, which is to be conducted through various parts of the town.

**THE "RENOWN."**—The following passengers have booked to leave Madras in the ship *Renown* for London:—Lieut.-Col. H. H. and Mrs. O'Connell three children, and servant, Captain H. B. Hayward, Captain A. A. and Mrs. Davidson and family, Captain R. N. Surplice, Captain H. O. W. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. A. and Mrs. Dibb and family, Rev. E. and Mrs. Symons, Lieut. C. Erskine, Misses Cherry, Miss Clarke, and European servant, Major A. and Mrs. Harris and family, R. C. Dibb, Esq., W. J. Vansomeren, Esq., for four ladies and two children, Mr. Breithaupt's two children, and Mrs. Hick's child, Major and Mrs. Douglas and four children, and about ten invalids, two insanes, and seven convicts.—*Madras Standard*, Feb. 3rd.

**CONVICTS SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.**—The following is a statement showing the number of convicts sentenced to transportation for life in the Madras Presidency during each year from 1860 to 1867, inclusive:—1863, 60; 1864, 140; 1865, 124; 1866, 106; 1867, 123. In addition to the above, the Government of India wished to be informed whether the amount of jail accommodation in Madras, either actually existing, or in course of construction, would be sufficient for the probable number of prisoners which would remain if deportation to Port Blair were restricted to the case of *life* convicts. In reply to the latter question, the Inspector General of Jails is of opinion that the existing jail accommodation, in addition to that either in course of construction or in contemplation, will not suffice for the number of prisoners if deportation should be limited to convicts sentenced to transportation for life. On the contrary,

he thinks that if the existing order, which was republished in Madras in May, 1867, and since which all convicts sentenced for periods less than fourteen years have been detained in this country, should remain in force, it is probable that it will be found necessary to increase the accommodation in order to provide for these classes.

**DECENTRALISED FINANCE.**—The Governments of Madras and Bombay have, we hear, given a general assent to Sir Richard Temple's Financial scheme. We do not refer to the budget, of course; but to the proposal that Sir Richard is about to make for adjusting the financial relations of the provisional Governments to the Government of India. Under that scheme, the Government of India will demand a certain sum from each of the provincial Governments as its quota towards the imperial revenue, and will leave it (subject to approval) to settle its own budget, and expend the surplus revenue it may raise. There are those who think that this plan involves no practical change, that financial matters will go on just as they have been doing. It seems to us, however, that the scheme is the introduction of the thin end of a wedge that may lead to very important results. The plan, it will be observed, is partly of a centralising and partly of a decentralising character. It concentrates more directly in the hands of the Supreme Government all the imperial expenditure, and it gives to the provincial Governments greater discretion as to the levying of taxes and the expenditure of local revenues. We fancy that this must have a tendency at once to strengthen the central Government and to raise the characters of the provincial Governments.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2. Str. Arabia, Ballantine, Calcutta.—3. Str. General Havelock, Hewith, Bombay.—6. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta; str. Mongolia, Stewart, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arabia.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lushington and two children, Lieut. col. Haggard, Lieut. col. Cholmeley, Col. Pickance, Mr. and Mrs. Fernon, Sergeant Hamilton.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From CALCUTTA.—For GALLE.—Mr. M. Liebert. For STR.—Capt. Mackesey. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. J. Y. C. Ross and two children, Mrs. March Phillips, Mr. F. Rose, Capt. J. W. Lewin, Col. and Mrs. MacAndrew and three children, Mr. A. Barnes, Mr. W. O'Reilly, Mrs. Woodrow, Dr. and Mrs. Skelton and child, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell Fraser, Lieut. and Mrs. Darrocks, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and child, Mrs. A. Handley, Mrs. Danvers, Capt. Holdsworth. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. M. Hunter, Mr. Anjalke, Capt. Walpole, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. Robberds and child, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Burn, Mr. H. Groat, Mrs. Gulliver, Mrs. Boileau and two children, Mrs. Parly and two children, Mrs. Vipani. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. W. Webster, Mrs. Ganning and lady friend, Mr. T. Short and son, Lieut. Y. Cowie, Major Douglas.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2. Str. Asia, Irvine, Calcutta; str. India, Buxton, Calcutta.—3. Str. Arabia, Ballantine, Bombay; str. Oriental, Day, Rangoon.—6. Tiverton, Smith, Bimlipatam. 6. Imogen, Snowden, London.—7. Str. Labourdonnais, —. Galle.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Labourdonnais.—From CALCUTTA.—For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. F. E. Gibson, Mr. Tessier, Mr. Naut. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. L. Lemosio, Mr. and Mrs. James and child.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. H. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. C. Arathoon, Mrs. Kerrich and child, Capt. G. Riddell, Mrs. Taylor and two children. For MALTA.—Mrs. Anderson and three children, Col. Leslie.

## Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 8, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 04
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 04
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 11½

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	55 to 56½
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	14 to 14½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1856-57	8½ pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1852-53	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1853-58	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	13½

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Indigo, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

## Bombay.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—By a late letter from Belgaum we learn that Major J. Thacker was about to leave for Poona to take over charge of the Office of Examiner Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Departments, from Major W. Gray, who is about to proceed to England for the recovery of his health. It was believed at Belgaum that Major J. S. D. Bolton, who has lately returned to India from medical certificate to Europe, and is now temporarily employed at Ahmedabad, would succeed Major Thacker in the Commissariat Department at Belgaum.—*Bombay Gazette*.



**GAJETTES AT MAZAGON CASTLE.**—The last week has flitted over Mazagon Castle in one continued round of feasting and rejoicing on account of the celebration of the marriage, which took place on February 7, of Messrs. Manockjee and Cowasjee, sons of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. Each evening had its appointed number of guests from different sections of the community; and the hospitalities extended to all were more than might have been expected from the high position and wealth of the honoured host. The congregation of people at the marriage was, as regards numbers, something that has not been seen for some years past on similar occasions in Bombay.—*Times of India*.

**LARKHANA.**—The commissioner in Sind reached Larkhana on the 22nd January, in company with Mr. Moore and Major Lambert, and held a durbar on the 23rd in the compound of the Mooktyarcar's cutchery. He presented the foremost of the zemindars with loongees. Captain Dodd, the deputy-collector of that place, was not present at the durbar, having gone on circuit on the same day on which the commissioner arrived. Captain Gillespie, the late acting-collector of Shikarpoor, and Lieut. Simpson, the police superintendent, were present. The commissioner left Larkhana on the following Tuesday for Shikarpoor. There was a slight rainfall on the 23rd ultimo. Severity of cold was felt in the mornings and evenings. Grain and other provisions are described as not so cheap as last year.—*Sindian*, Feb. 3.

**CHANGES IN THE DELTA OF THE INDUS.**—An important correspondence has been placed at the disposal of the press in the "Editor's Box" of the Commissioner's office at Kurrachee. From this correspondence it appears that the River Indus is gradually changing its channel from the Delta to the sea, or, rather, diverting its outpour from one channel to the other. The principal mouths of the river are known by the names of the Hujamree or Oochta, which flows past Khetty; and the other by that of the Keddeewaree or Suttah. The latter has recently been gradually silting up; so much so, in fact, that in one portion there are only about three feet of water in it, so that the natives can wade across from one bank to the other; while the Hujamree mouth is gradually extending in breadth and depth, and may now actually be regarded as the main channel of the river.

**THE NEW BARRACKS AT KAMPTEE.**—We talked a week or two ago about barracks, and pointed out how careful Government ought to be in spending money for them. A flaming example has come quick upon our words, and is causing a good deal of talk in military circles. Dr. Rauking, our Sanitary Commissioner, has inspected the station at Kamptee, where some magnificent barracks are being erected. He has condemned them before a soldier has put his foot in them. That is the way the money goes. Eleven millions sterling is to be spent on barracks, and there is no certainty that any one of them will continue in use. How many lacs of rupees have been buried in the hills at Wellington? Who knows whether the grand barracks at Bangalore will not meet a similar fate? Lacs upon lacs have been, and are being, expended, and yet nobody knows how water is to be got.—*Mail Budget*, January 30.

**MILITARY.**—Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Westropp, commandant of the Poona Horse, has arrived in Bombay on a month's leave, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough, having, on the 1st instant, handed over the command of the regiment at Seroor to Captain C. D'U. La Touche, second in command; but it is very probable that Colonel F. A. E. Lock, second in command of the 3rd Light Cavalry, will be eventually nominated to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Westropp during his absence on furlough, he having strong claims for employment in command, in consequence of active and distinguished service in the Abyssinian campaign, and being an officer of 25 years' service.—We hear from Poona that Surgeon Thomas C. Brady, 1st battalion 8th (King's) Regiment, is about to be invalided to England, and that on return of Deputy-Inspector General H. C. Foss from duty to Aden—who is expected to arrive on the 13th inst. by the incoming troopship *Malabar*—Staff Surgeon G. Auchinleck, M.D., at present on general duty in Bombay, will be appointed to the medical charge of the regiment.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.**—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa arrived in Bombay on the afternoon of Feb. 7th, by the steamer *Phlox*, and landed at the Wellington Pier. From an early hour on the morning of the 8th a large number of the clergy and laymen, subject to his Grace's jurisdiction, began to assemble at the pier awaiting his arrival. At about 12 o'clock, the steamer having been signalled, a large gathering of the elite of the Portuguese community was soon afterwards formed at the pier at two o'clock. The *Bandora*, with a party on board, steamed out to meet the *Phlox*, and as both steamers came within a few yards of each other the party on board the *Bandora* burst forth into loud cheers. Shortly afterwards his Grace was conveyed on board the *Bandora* to the bunder, where on landing he was again greeted with vociferous "Vivas" as before. As he was going up to his carriage the crowd of Catholics at the bunder flocked round his Grace to kiss his ring and receive his blessing. From the bunder, the Archbishop went to his temporary residence at the Colaba Chapel, followed by the greater part of those who were at the pier.

**LOSS OF THE SHIP "L'AGOUHANNA."**—The coasting steamer *Phlox*, which arrived on the 7th of February from Goa, brought the cap-

tain and crew of the ship *L'Agouhanna* of Liverpool. This vessel was bound to Bombay with coal, and was burnt some thirty miles off Hurnee, on the 3rd instant. She was a fine vessel of over a thousand tons. The origin of the fire is not, we believe, positively known; it is supposed, however, to have been a case of spontaneous combustion. The fire was first discovered on the 2nd, when every effort was made to extinguish it. In spite of all that could be done, the flames took possession of the ship, and it was soon evident that nothing could save her. Efforts were then made to save the property of those on board, and these efforts, we are glad to know, were successful. About an hour after the crew took to the boats the masts went by the beam, and the vessel was apparently a mass of fire. The boats made for Hurnee, and such was the glare emitted from the blazing vessel that it could be distinctly seen by them after they reached the land. Captain Kennedy, we may add, is not the captain of that name who was in command of the ill-fated *Wauchope* when that vessel was burnt in Bombay harbour.

**RETIREMENT OF ENSIGN SHORE.**—Honorary Ensign and Deputy-Commissary of Ordnance T. Shore, at present in charge of the Ordnance Department at Kurrachee, intends retiring from the service during the course of this month, and will proceed to England by the next Indian troop ship. The following order, in reference to Ensign Shore's departure, has been issued by Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Commanding Sind Division of the Army:—"Kurrachee, Feb. 3, 1869. On the departure of Ensign T. Shore, R.A., from this Division, with a view of ultimately returning to England, the Major-General records the sense he entertains of his good services, always performed to the satisfaction of his superiors. Ensign Shore entered the Royal Marines in the year 1827; discharged from that corps owing to ill health, he joined the British Legion during the civil war in Spain, under Sir de Lacy Evans, and served in that campaign during 1835-36-37. In 1838 he enlisted as a gunner in the Hon. East India Company's service, and was engaged at the capture and storming of Aden on the 19th January, 1839; promoted to sergeant in 1838, and sub-conductor in 1841, he has passed the various grades up to his present rank and position. The Major-General congratulates Ensign Shore at the prospect of his early retirement, on a substantial pension, which his well conducted and often responsible duties for upwards of thirty years entitled him to." Ensign Shore served also at the siege and capture of Mooltan in January, 1849, and for this service received a medal.

**THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**—A Bill "To Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay" has been introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council. The statement of objects and reasons, which is as follows, bears the signature of the Hon. Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart, and is dated the 11th Jan.:—"The object of this Bill is to consolidate the present obscure and scattered law relating to civil courts in Bombay, and to make certain amendments therein. One of these amendments refers to the duty of appointing subordinate judges, and on this point there is a difference of opinion between the Government of Bombay and the High Court. The Government points out that this duty naturally pertains to the executive and sees no reason for transferring it to the High Court. The High Court (differing in this from the Court of 1864, whose opinion coincided with that stated above) recommends that "all commissions of appointment should be issued to the subordinate judges by Government on the nomination of the High Court." The Bill follows in this and some other minor points the opinion of the Government of Bombay, but the Council has before it the views of the High Court, and if the Bill is referred to a select committee these views will receive the fullest consideration. The reason for bringing this Bill before the Council of the Governor General is that, as the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court over existing courts will be affected by its provisions, it cannot be passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay."

**THE STATE OF SIROHI.**—We are informed that considerable excitement prevails on Mount Aboo respecting the doings of an outlawed Thakoor of the small state of Sirohi, in which Mount Aboo is situated. The outlaw in question, it may be remembered, some months back plundered the village of Mudar, on the high road between the military cantonments of Deesa and Erinpoorah, and was for a lengthened period afterwards sought for by detachments from both these stations. At one time reports were rife that the Thakoor had been seen comfortably located in his own village; at another it was as confidently asserted that he had fled the country and taken refuge in either the remote territory of Bikaner, or the scarcely less distant districts of Guzerat. Neither the political nor military officers concerned appeared to have the least reliable intelligence of the outlaw's whereabouts. Suddenly, a few weeks back, an outpost of the Erinpoorah legion was attacked by the "enemy;" the fight ending in one man being killed and several others wounded. At length, not being able to seize the real delinquent, the civil authorities of the district appear to have captured a half-brother of the rebel's. And this has further excited the ire of the adherents to the Thakoor's cause, as evidenced by mysterious reports that reprisals are to be made on the luckless Europeans resident at Aboo. It is also stated that the same was notified by placards posted in conspicuous places on the road to the station. Naturally no one much cares for such manifestoes, and the few Europeans on Aboo are quite competent to deal

with any number of men the Thakoors of Sirohi could bring to the front. But, on the other hand, mischief might be caused by a foolhardy attempt of desperate men, and we can only hope the district officials may have evinced greater aptitude for the protection of the public at Aboo than they appear to have been showing in the surrounding country.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6. Rosalie, Nelson, Liverpool.—7. Str. Baroda, Haselwood, Suez.—8. Feronia, Gaine, Calcutta; Pegasus, Cornwell, Rangoon.—11. Str. Neera, Hanscom, Port Lewis; Tirrell, Morgan, Moulmain.—12. H.M.'s str. Coromandel, Hewett, Kurrachoe; str. Maharratta, Scott, Kurrachoe; Earl Vessel, —, Colombo.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Southhampton.—Capt. and Mrs. Thomson, Capt. and Mrs. Wake, Mrs. Pottinger and two children, Miss Ann McPherson, Mrs. Parker and child, Mrs. Mullay, Mrs. Sylvester, Mrs. May, Rev. A. Eschelback, Mr. W. Lackland, Mr. P. Garwood, Mr. Houston, Mr. Avery, Mr. T. L. Stephenson, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. R. Hollis. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hall, Miss McDardo, Mrs. A. Gordon, Dr. Dallas, Major J. D. Hall, Mr. Dawbarn, Mr. W. Laing, Mr. A. Wake, Mr. Beyer. From SUEZ.—Dr. Carl Pitter Von Scherzer, M. Pienet, Mr. S. C. Bigelow.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6. Str. Bengal, Hector, Suez; Camperdown, Nattrass, London; Pendragon, Newton, Liverpool.—7. Royal Bridge, Hill, Cochin.—8. Str. Comorin, Turner, Kurrachoe; Chanticleer, Jenkins, Calcutta.—9. Calcutta, Morrison, Liverpool; Vanguard, McIntyre, Moulmein; str. General Outram, Teasdale, Malabar Coast; str. Philox, Baker, Goa.—10. Str. Gunga, Child, Aden and Suez; Waterwitch, Coombe, Calcutta; William Fairbairn, Allan, Liverpool; British Sceptre, Kendall, Liverpool.—11. Hydree, Nacoda, Judda and Hoodooda; Sultan Basha, Nacoda, Cochin; Falkland, Pender, Moulmein.—12. Arctic, Nordbeck, Akyab; Chloris, Lund, Cochin; Hyacinth, Brown, Colombo.—13. Mail str. Columbian, Hyde, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For Southhampton.—Mrs. H. Stobart and three children, Major and Mrs. Biden, Mr. W. Betts, Col. Etheridge, Lieut. Cole's child, Dr. G. Farrell. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. R. M. Westropp, Mrs. J. W. W. Osborn and child, Mr. E. C. Morgan, Mrs. Jenkins and child, Mr. C. E. Cresswell, Mrs. Pereira, Capt. G. F. M. Phillips, Mr. Rutherford, Lieut. col. Young, R.A. For SUEZ.—Major E. H. Langmore, Col. and Mrs. C. H. Luard, Capt. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Broughton, Col. Brownlow, Mr. J. Stephens, Mr. J. Clark, Mr. A. Lawrie.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 12, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 5-16d.
6 months' sight, per rupee—	...	...	...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 7-16d. Credit Bills.
6 -- ditto ditto	...	...	...	2s. 0 9-16d. to 2s. 0 5d. Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...	...	105 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	...	...	6750 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	...	...	par
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	...	...	15 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	...	...	1100
Frere Land Company	...	...	...	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	75 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...	...	55 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	par
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1240 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	...	...	680 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	7 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (220 paid up)	...	...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	...
Cooria Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	...	...	...
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 355 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	790 per share old

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	Rs. 97
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	" 97
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...	...	" 94
" " " 1842-43	...	...	...	" 94
" " " 1854-55	...	...	...	" 107 1/2
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	...	...	" 111 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 111 1/2

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10 1/2
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	100 1/2
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	...	per Tolah. 16
Gold Bars, English	...	...	...	16 1/2
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

BEADON, Capt., to offic. as an asst. comr., 1st class, and is posted to sub div. of Kussowlie, Simla district. [from Jan. 1.  
CHEYNE, C., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Sirhind Canal, is prom. to 1st grade, DUCAT, Lieut., while offic. as dep. comr. of Baitool, Central Provs., is invested with the powers described in section 1 of Act XV. of 1862.  
HARRINGTON, W. B., exec. engr., 4th grade, Amritsar Civil Works div. (Local Funds estab.), to be exec. engr., 3rd grade, with effect fr. Dec. 21.  
HAWKINS, C. R., asst. comr., transfd. from Lahore to Hazara district.  
HOUSMAN, F., recorder of Rangoon, received charge of the duties of his office on Jan. 7.  
KNOX, G., asst. comr., Dera Ismail Khan, to offic. as dep. comr. of Ferozepore, v. Maxwell, proceeding to Europe on furl. Jan. 25.  
MORRIS.—The servs. of Lieut. Morris, offic. asst. district supt. of police, Central Provs., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in foreign dept.  
NAPIER, Lieut. the Hon. G. C., to offic. as judge of small cause court, Peshawur, as a temporary arrangement. Jan. 26.  
OGLIVIE, G. M., asst. comr., is transfd. from Dera Ghazi Khan to Bunnoo district, and posted to Mianwali sub div. of that district. Jan. 26.  
PADDAY.—With reference to G.O. No. 6, dated Jan. 5, Lieut. A. C. Pad-day, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of Bareilly div., P.W., on Jan. 6.  
PRIESTLY, H., asst. comr., is appd. to offic. as judge of small cause court, Peshawur, on being relieved of his present duties. Jan. 26.  
PROTHEROE, Lieut. M., Madras staff corps, is appd. 2nd asst. supt. of Port Blair. Jan. 25.  
TEMPLEMAN, Rev. E., a junior chaplain on Bengal estab., has been permitted by H.M.'s Sec. of State to retire from the service from Nov. 28.  
THORBURN, S. S., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Bunnoo, during absence of Jenkins.  
TOLBORT.—Punjab Gazette order, dated Jan. 2, transferring Mr. T. Tolbort, offic. judge, small cause court, from Ludhiana to Peshawur, is cancelled. On being relieved by Capt. E. P. Gurdon, Mr. Tolbort will revert to his post as asst. comr., and continue att. to Ludhiana district.  
WHALLEY, P., Bengal C.S., to offic. as under sec. to Govt. of India, home dept., during absence on leave of Mr. A. Howell. Mr. Whalley took charge of his duties on Jan. 26.

#### POLICE APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 25.—No. 201.—Lieut. col. G. McAndrew, dep. insp. gen. of police, from the Lahore to the Amballa circle, with effect from the date on which he proceeded on prep. leave.  
Lieut. col. J. W. Younghusband, c.s.i., dep. insp. gen. of police, from the Amballa to the Lahore circle, with effect from the 14th inst.  
No. 202.—H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following offic. appts., v. Lieut. col. G. McAndrew, who proceeded on prep. leave on the 14th inst. :—  
Major A. H. Bamfield to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of police, 2nd grade, Amballa circle.  
Major J. C. P. Baillie to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 1st grade.  
Capt. R. H. Wall to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.  
Mr. G. Kelly to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade.  
Mr. J. S. Christie to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, at Jul-lundhur.  
Mr. S. C. Holbrow to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, 1st class.  
Mr. M. Holland to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police at Loodiana.  
Feb. 1.—No. 245.—Lieut. col. G. Hutchinson made over charge of the office of insp. gen. of police, Punjab, to Lieut. col. J. W. Younghusband, c.s.i., Feb. 1.  
No. 246.—His Honour the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following offic. appts., with effect from Feb. 1, v. Lieut. col. G. Hutchinson, on leave :—  
Lieut. col. J. W. Younghusband, dep. insp. gen. of police, 1st grade, to offic. as insp. gen. of police.  
Major H. N. Miller to offic. as a dep. insp. gen. of police, 1st grade.  
Major J. C. P. Baillie to offic. as a dep. insp. gen. of police, 2nd grade, Lahore circle.  
Major J. W. Orchard to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 1st grade.  
Capt. E. P. Bond to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade.  
Lieut. F. P. Jones to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade.  
Mr. E. Charde to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.  
Mr. J. P. Warbarton to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. police, 1st cl., 1st gr.  
Mr. W. H. Mercer to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Mr. W. Ward.

## GEOGRAPHICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 26.—No. 14.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from Nov. 6 last :—

Mr. W. C. Rossenrode, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, to offic. as surveyor, 3rd grade, during abs. of Lieut. Campbell, R.E.

Mr. G. Shelverton, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, to offic. as surveyor, 3rd grade, during abs. of Lieut. Carter, R.E.

No. 29.—Lieut. A. Dummaler, R.E., and Lieut. M. W. Rogers, R.E., asst. surveyors, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, are prom. to 1st grade, with effect from Dec. 15 last, to fill existing vacancies.

No. 31.—Lieut. H. Trotter, R.E., asst. surveyor, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is app. to be a surveyor of the 3rd grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

Jan. 28.—No. 33.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Revenue Survey Department, with effect from Nov. 6 last :—

Mr. R. B. Smart, surveyor, 3rd grade, to offic. as surveyor, 2nd grade. Capt. J. Sconce, surveyor, 3rd grade, to offic. as surveyor, 2nd grade.

Lieut. W. Barron, asst. surv., 1st grade, to offic. as surveyor, 3rd grade. Lieut. A. D. Butter, asst. surv., 1st grade, to offic. as surveyor, 3rd grade.

Capt. H. C. B. Tanner, asst. surveyor, 1st grade, to offic. as surveyor, 3rd grade.

Jan. 29.—No. 41.—Mr. E. C. Barrett, sub asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, revenue branch of the survey dept., is app. an asst. surveyor (civil), of the 2nd grade, in the senior dept., with effect from Dec. 30 last.

No. 43.—Mr. E. J. Jackson, probat. asst. surveyor in the revenue survey dept., is confd. as an asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 5 last.

## POSTINGS, &amp;c.

With reference to Govt. of India notification, No. 7, dated Jan. 8, the undermentioned gentlemen are posted to the divisions placed after their respective names :—

Mr. T. B. Morris, asst. engr., 1st grade, to Rawulpindi div.

Mr. R. H. Donny, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to Rawulpindi div.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to 7th div., Grand Trunk road. Transfer.

Mr. W. Rabbitt, accountant, 4th grade, Local Funds estab., is transf'd. to Imperial estab., and posted to Dalhousie div., with effect from Feb. 1. Promotion.

Mr. H. Summers, reserve accountant, is appd. a probationary accountant, 4th grade, with effect from Jan. 10.

## MILITARY.

BRIGGS, Lieut. col., of the Bengal staff corps, services placed at the disposal of P.W. dept. Jan. 28.

CADELL, Capt., v.c., 2nd in com. of the Malwa bheel corps and dep. bheel agent, is appd. to offic. as comdt. and bheel agent, during absence of Capt. Bannerman.

CASE, Capt., of the Bengal staff corps, station staff officer, Jhansie, to be a sub. asst. comy. gen. of the 3rd class on probation, v. Parker, prom. to 2nd class. Jan. 26.

DE LAUTOUR.—Brig. order No. 10, issued by the brig. gen. comdg. Punjab frontier force, dated Jan. 5, appg. Lieut. De Lautour, R.A., baty. subalt., Hazara mountain baty., to offic. as comdt. of the baty. from Dec. 15 last, is confd.

GILLESPIE.—The foll. brigade order by the brig. gen. comdg. Punjab frontier force, No. 20, dated 25th inst., is confd. :—The services of Capt. Gillespie, 4th Punjab cav., officg. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab cav., being required with his own regt., he is directed to rejoin the head quarters, 4th Punjab cav., at Bunnoo.

HUDDLESTONE.—The Punjab order, No. 277, of Jan. 7, granting leave of absence to Lieut. Huddleston, 5th Goorkha regt., "under the rules of 1868," for the purpose of visiting Calcutta and studying the native languages, is to read as conferring the advantages contemplated in G.O. No. 1,009 of 1866.

RUSSELL, Lieut., gen. list, inf., 2nd squad. subalt. 13th Bengal cav., services being no longer required as officg. doing duty officer, stud dept., are replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. Jan. 28.

SANDILANDS, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. 1st Sikh inf., to offic. as 2nd wing subalt., 6th Punjab inf.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 118.—The undermen. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India :—Capt. (local major) C. Nedham, of the 55th foot, officg. dep. judge advocate gen., Presidency div., Jan. 4, 1868.

## 5TH GOORKHA REGIMENT.

Jan. 28.—No. 49.—Regtl. order No. 18, dated Feb. 7, issued by the officer comdg. 5th Goorkha regt., making temp. appts. as undermen., with effect from the date of departure on prep. leave to Lieut. T. M. Sym, adjt., is confirmed :—

Lieut. W. H. Unwin, qrmr., to act as adjt.

Lieut. E. Molloy, 1st wing subalt., to act as qrmr. in addition to his other duties.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, Jan. 20.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts. :—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. Thomson, 2nd squad. officer, to off. as 2nd in command, v. Jenkins, on furl. Dated Jan. 11. Capt. Hill, late 60th N.I., to off. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Thomson. Dated Jan. 11.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Major Graham, 2nd in command, to off. as comdt., v. Richardson, on furl. Dated Jan. 11. Major Ryall, officg. 2nd squad. officer, to off. as 2nd in command, v. Graham. Dated Jan. 11. Capt. Jennings, 3rd squad. officer, to off. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Ryall. Dated Jan. 11. Capt. Sartorius, 2nd squad. subalt., to off. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Jennings. Dated Jan. 11. Lieut. and local capt. Kauntze, 1st squad. subalt., to off. as adjt., v. Williams, on furl. Dated Jan. 11.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. Thompson, 1st squad. subalt., to off. as adjt., v. Pennington, on furl. Dated Jan. 11. Cornet Barrow, 19th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to off. as 1st squad. subalt., on probation, v. Thompson. Dated Jan. 11.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Cornet Hogge, 20th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt., on prob. v. Dickson; dated Jan. 11.

2nd N.I.—Lieut. col. E. Oakes, officg. 2nd in com., is confd. in that appt., v. Finch, who vacates on exceeding 24 months' leave; dated Jan. 11. Lieut. G. N. Channer, from qrmr. 35th N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Beeston; dated Jan. 11. Lieut. C. Egan, 1st batt. 11th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., v. Browne, transferred to the 14th N.I.; dated Jan. 11.

6th N.I.—Capt. Minto, 1st wing subalt. and officg. wing officer, to off. as 2nd in com., v. Shaw, on furl.; dated Jan. 11. Capt. W. R. Martin, late 43rd N.I., to off. as wing officer, v. Minto; dated Jan. 11.

8th N.I.—Lieut. Stewart, gen. list, inf., to off. as adjt., v. Shoubridge, on furl.; dated Jan. 11.

15th N.I.—Ens. Boileau, 41st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., v. Price, appd. to another situation; dated Jan. 12.

17th N.I.—Lieut. col. Marquis, 2nd in com., to be comdt., v. Innes, who vacates on obtaining colonel's allowances; dated Jan. 11. Lieut. col. F. G. Stainforth, staff corps, to be 2nd in com., v. Marquis; dated Jan. 11.

23rd N.I.—Capt. Marsh, general list, inf., to off. as wing officer, v. Forbes, whose services have been placed at disp. of Punjab Govt.; dated Jan. 11. Lieut. Paterson, 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr., v. Marsh, who vacates on prom.; dated Jan. 11.

28th N.I.—Lieut. col. Jervis, staff corps, to off. as 2nd in com. during abs. of Lieut. col. Smith, and v. Thompson, app. officg. comdt. of 43rd N.I.; dated Jan. 11.

43rd N.I.—Lieut. col. Thompson, from offic. 2nd in com. 28th N.I., to off. as comdt., v. Cookson, on furl.; dated Jan. 11. Capt. F. H. Hood, staff corps, is posted to 42nd N.I., for duty, and directed to join.

## MEDICAL.

CHESNAYE, Asst. surg., services are placed temp. at the disposal of the foreign dept. Jan. 28. [Arabia. Appt. confirmed.]

COLVILL, Surg., to off. in med. charge of political agency in Turkish LETHBRIDGE.—In G.G.O. No. 27, Jan. 27, regarding the services of Asst. surg. A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., for the Govt. of the N.W.P., read Govt. of the Punjab. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

SELONS.—In G.G.O. No. 617 and 630 of 1859, admitting certain medical officers into the service, for Asst. surg. Edric Seions read Edric Selons.

SKEE.—The station order No. 44, dated Jan. 19, issued by the officer comdg. at Kohat, directing Asst. surg. A. Skee, 2nd Punjab inf., to receive med. charge of the jail and civil dispensary from Asst. surg. J. Kelly, 1st Punjab inf., with effect from the 18th idem, is confirmed.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 119.—The undermentioned officers of the med. dept., having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of surgeon, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,060 of Dec. 23, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Asst. surgs. H. Cayley, A. V. Best, M.D., J. C. Penny, M.D., A. H. Hilson, M.D., W. C. Smith, M.D., and C. E. Raddock, Jan. 29.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

Fort William, Jan. 20.—No. 95.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 255 of March 13, 1866, it is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H.M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from June 9, 1863, in room of Col. E. Brice, deceased :—

Col. W. G. Woods, of the Madras staff corps. Cornet, March 4, 1828; lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1834; brevet captain, March 4, 1843; captain, March 30, 1849; brevet major, June 26, 1854; major, Feb. 18, 1861; brevet lieutenant col., Feb. 18, 1861; lieutenant col., Feb. 18, 1863; brevet colonel, Feb. 18, 1866.

Departmental Service.—Dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the army; appointed by G.O., dated May 23, 1840. Asst. adjt. gen. of the army; appointed by G.O., dated April 15, 1845. Dep. adjt. gen. of the army; appointed by G.O., dated Oct. 26, 1853. Adjt. gen. of the army, dated April 10, 1863; app. by G.O., dated Oct. 28, 1853. Acting superintendent and agent for army clothing; app. by G.O., dated Aug. 26, 1864.

Field Service.—Served with the force detached under Brigadier Williamson to the Bisley Ghat for the purpose of co-operating with Col. Green's brigade in suppressing the insurrection in Canara, 1837; on field service with the regiment under Brigadier Watson in the Saugor division and Bundelcund in 1842-43, when in command of a field detachment (December, 1842), consisting of a troop of the 6th light cavalry and a company of the 43rd regt. N.I., surprised a party of rebels north of the Nerbudda, and captured twenty-three prisoners; was employed as brigade major to the Madras troops in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories during the Gwalior campaign in 1843-44.

## FURLOUGHS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 26.—No. 103.—In modification of existing rules, and in continuation of G.G.O. No. 34, dated 11th inst., it is announced for general in-

formation that an officer who may have appeared before a medical board at Fort William, and been recommended by it for furlough to Europe, may either embark at Calcutta, or proceed via Bombay, without further examination by a medical board at the latter place; and in either case his furlough will commence from date of embarkation.

When an officer desires to proceed via Bombay, he will word his application accordingly; and the general order will specify that he has permission to embark at Bombay.

Officers who are not stationed at or near the Presidency, or who, in proceeding from their stations to Bombay, would not ordinarily pass through Calcutta, must present themselves before the board at Bombay, and obtain furlough on medical certificate from the Government of that Presidency, as at present.

An officer proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs from any part of the Bengal Presidency will also be allowed the same indulgence of reckoning his furlough from the date of his departure from Bombay, should he apply for permission to embark there; but it must be distinctly understood that he can obtain the furlough, as at present, only from the Government of his own Presidency, and that he cannot embark until it has been actually granted.

The preparatory leave to the port of embarkation, whether the officer is proceeding on furlough on private affairs or on medical certificate, is, in all ordinary cases, limited to thirty days.

#### ROYAL SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS.

No. 112.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 368 of 1868, the following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 448, dated Dec. 23 last, is published for general information and guidance with reference to paragraph 3:—

#### Military.—No. 448.

India-office, London, Dec. 23, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—With reference to the despatch to your Excellency, dated Feb. 24 last, No. 59, I have to acquaint you that the first nomination to the Royal School for Officers' Daughters at Bath, under the arrangement therein communicated, has been conferred on Miss Amy Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Major C. M. Fitzgerald, of the Bengal staff corps.

2. You will cause this nomination to be made known to the army in such manner as you may think fit.

3. It is probable that some time will elapse before another nomination will be at the disposal of the Secretary of State; but it is desirable that any claims which may be preferred should be forwarded to this office with full particulars, in order that they may be registered for consideration on the occurrence of a vacancy.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

#### DEPARTURE OF THE CAMP OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

No. 423a.—In continuation of G.O. No. 1,054a, dated Sept. 5 last, it is hereby notified that the camp of his Honour the Lieut. gov., N.W. Provinces, will leave Cawnpore on March 3, arrive at Futtehpore on the 6th, and at Allahabad on the 15th.

#### MR. D. G. BARKLEY'S FURLOUGH CLAIMS.

Fort William, Jan. 26.—No. 684.—Read office memorandum of the home dept., No. 46, dated 7th inst., forwarding certain documents regarding the eligibility of Mr. D. G. Barkley, Bengal C.S., for two years' furlough to Europe.

Resolution.—The Accountant gen., Punjab, reports that Mr. Barkley's service reckons from Dec. 29, 1867; that he had sick leave to Europe for 15 months in 1862-63; and that his actual service up to Sept. 23, 1868, when he left Mooltan on subsidiary leave preparatory to embarking for Europe, amounts to 9 years, 5 months, and 26 days; and that he is therefore entitled, under the new rules, to 2 years' furlough on private affairs. This report is manifestly incorrect. Mr. Barkley, by his actual service, has indeed gained 2 years' furlough, but against this must be set the amount of sick leave he has already had, viz., 15 months, thus leaving only 9 months to his credit.

Rule 29 has no bearing on the point at issue. That rule merely declares the aggregate amount of leave remaining to be taken during an officer's entire service. It in no way alters the rules in Chapter I. for taking such leave.

RETIREMENT.—The following officer has submitted his resignation:—Mr. R. L. Davis, clerk, 1st assistant, 2nd grade, office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, is permitted to resign his appointment, at his own request, with effect from 21st January.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut.-colonel G. G. Anderson, of Infantry; Lieut.-colonel C. C. Drury, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Assistant-surgeon C. Prentis, of the Medical Department; and Lieut. J. S. Melville, Unattached—date of arrival at Fort William, 20th January, 1869. The Rev. G. D. Symonds, a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from leave on the 11th January; Mr. Symonds' services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

PENSIONS TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer and soldiers of the artillery and infantry company of European invalid battalion are admitted to pensions as specified below, instead of those assigned to them in Govt. G.O. No. 1,015 of 1868:—Artillery: Gunner J. Gleeson, 1s. (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe; Gunner P. Clarke, 1s. (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe. Infantry: Corporal H. Preston, Rs. 25-11-9 per month, payable in India, as a special case, pending the orders of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India. Private J. Power, 1s. (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe. Private R. Goggan, 1s. (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe. Bombardier Higgins will draw his stipend in India instead of in Europe as previously notified.

THE ENTREE TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—H.E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the privilege of the private entrée to Government House:—Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., Staff Corps Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty the Queen.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general notifies the following appointment, with effect from January 13:—Surg. J. Fayrer, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, and ex officio First Surgeon, College Hospital, to act, until further orders, as surgeon to his Excellency, in addition to his present duties.

TELEGRAPH APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. T. C. Hill, an assistant superintendent of the first grade in the Telegraph Department, to officiate as superintendent of the third grade of that department, with effect from the evening of September 23 last, on which date he relieved Mr. Superintendent J. H. Nowill of the charge of the Assam division. Mr. Jeffery Julian Allen, appointed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an assistant-superintendent of the fourth grade in the Telegraph Department, with effect from November 26 last, reported his arrival on January 21.

MINT ARRANGEMENTS.—The following arrangements have been sanctioned by the Governor-general in Council, consequent on the grant by the Government of Bombay of a furlough to Europe for two years to Surg. major J. F. Shekleton, A.B., M.B., Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint:—Surg. H. E. Busted, late officiating assay master of the Madras Mint, to officiate as assay master of the Calcutta Mint. Surg. P. F. Bellew, deputy assay master of the Calcutta Mint, to officiate as assay master of the Madras Mint. Mr. F. W. Peterson, to officiate as deputy assay master of the Calcutta Mint.—Dr. Bellew made over charge of the office of deputy assay master of the Calcutta Mint to Mr. Peterson on Jan. 16. Mr. D. R. Onslow to be secretary to the statistical committee.

ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.—To obviate misconception, it is notified that subsistence allowance is inadmissible on account of an adopted child or step-child of a soldier, but the subsistence allowance sanctioned for an orphan child is not discontinued when the mother re-marries. When the mother of a soldier's orphan, whose subsistence allowance has been discontinued in consequence of its having been sent to England or the colonies at the expense of the State, or on the discharge of the father from the army, without or with pension, re-married a soldier, and is within the prescribed limit of married women, the subsistence allowance will be restored from the date of such re-marriage, if it takes place in India, or from the date of return to India of the mother and child, if the marriage occurred elsewhere. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE, &c.—Major Hamner, one month's privilege leave. Lieut. Aislabie, 3rd Sikh inf., for thirty days, from Jan. 23, to Bombay, m.c. Lieut. Hunter, guide corps, is granted an extension of privilege leave to Jan. 20, to remain in Calcutta, and study the native languages. Mr. G. H. Lawrence, magistrate and collector of Allypore, to Europe for one year, six months, and twenty-four days, with effect from date on which he may avail himself of the same. Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham, in civil med. charge of Gujerat, has obtained the usual prep. leave. Mr. R. E. Egerton, financial comr. of the Punjab, to Europe for nine months, with effect from such date in April as he may avail himself of the same, with prep. leave from April 1. Capt. Bannerman, commandant of the Malwa Bheel corps and Bheel agent, has twenty days, prep. to Europe. Major R. Ouseley, officiating settlement officer of Roy Bareilly, in the province of Oude, is granted the usual leave, prep. to Europe, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Lieut. col. Mercer, commissioner of Sylkot, to Europe from March 1.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe (m.c.) under the last new rules, except where otherwise specified:—Capt. Lewin, dep. comr. hill tracts, Chittagong, for 2 years. Lieut. col. Alexander, comdt. 1st Bengal cav., for 2 years, embarking at Bombay, private affairs. Lieut. col. Ratray, comdt., 42nd (Assam) regt. of N.L.I., for 2 years, private affairs. Major (brevet lieut. col.) Hutchinson, insp. gen. of police, Punjab, for 1 year, embarking at Bombay, private affairs. Capt. (brevet major) Sherriif, of the Bengal staff corps, for 2 years, embarking at Bombay, private affairs. Capt. Lindsay, late 68th regt. N.I., 3rd squad. officer, 1st Bengal cav., for 2 years, private affairs. Capt. Tierney, R.A., 2nd class comy. of ordnance, for 2 years, private affairs. Surg. Vivian, for 1 year, embarking at Bombay, private affairs. Asst. surg. Smith, of the med. dept., for 2 years, private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Asst. surg. Colles, of the medical department, Candia, Jan. 20. Capt. Williams, and Lieut. Lindsay, of the Bengal staff corps, Shannon, Jan. 25. The undermentioned warrant officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on m.c.:—Conductor Yeldham, ordnance commissariat department, for 1 year. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence on m.c.:—Surg. Andrews, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Capt. Clarke, 19th hussars, to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Taylor, to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation. Sec. Capt. Tottenham, E battery 8th brig. Royal artillery, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Colquhoun, commissary of ordnance, to Mooltan for 6 weeks, from date of availing himself of it, to pass examination for promotion, and thence to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough under the rules of 1868. [This cancels the leave granted on December 2 last.] Lieut. Stanton, 1st foot, adjutant, to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation. Surg. Morphew, to England, via Egypt, in troopship from date of embarkation. Ensign Guyon, 11th foot, to Calcutta, for 1 month, from date of leaving regiment. Capt. Harrison, 55th foot, to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. Farmer, 60th foot, to sea, on m.c., from date of availing himself of it, to Feb. 28. Lieut. Bradford, 60th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, on m.c. Lieut. Thackwell, 90th foot, to Calcutta, for 1 month, from date of leaving regiment, on m.c. Ensign Gordon, 92nd foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, on m.c.



Capt. Wright, 106th foot, to Bombay, for 1 month, from date of leaving regt. Surg. Woods, 107th foot, 1 month, from Jan. 7, in ext. priv. leave. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence on m.c.:—Lieut. Seacombe, 20th brigade R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Quartermaster Bewsey, 25th brigade R.A., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Ens. Harrison, 58th foot, to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. Smith, comdt. 18th Bengal cav., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Lieut. col. Richardson, c.b., comdt. 6th Bengal cav., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe. Major Langmore, comdt. 33rd N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Capt. Williams, adjt. 6th Bengal cav., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe. Lieut. Campbell, attached to 15th N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Lieut. Handcock, adjt. 6th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Capt. Inglis, late 43rd N.I., attached to 6th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Lieut. Howey, qrmr. 84th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Asst. surg. Cookson, attached to 22nd N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Capt. Bird, 5th Punjab cav., to Bombay, from Nov. 22 to March 1.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BEAN, Lieut. col. J., R.E., exec. engr. of the 1st grade, to act as supg. engr. of the 2nd class, during the abs. of Col. A. J. M. Boileau on furl. to Europe, or until further orders—to have effect from Jan. 24.  
ELLIS, G. H., to act as civil and session judge of the zillah of Coimbatore, during the abs. of Mr. Cook on leave—to join on the termination of the leave granted to him Dec. 8 last.  
PRICE, Lieut. T., 103rd foot, to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in Salem, during the abs. of Lieut. Harris on leave. Feb. 1.  
SHARP, F. R. H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary during the abs. of Mr. Foster on leave. Feb. 1.  
SMITH, Rev. C., to act as chaplain of Cannanore, during the employment of the Rev. C. H. Deane on other duty. Feb. 1.

### MILITARY.

BARROW, Col. J. L., royal (Madras) art., acting insp. gen., to be insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines—to have effect from the date on which Col. Simpson came into receipt of the colonel's allowance, and consequently vacated the appt. of insp. gen.  
DRURY.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Maj. A. Drury, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col., fr. Jan. 30.  
KETTLEWELL, Capt., staff corps, is appd. to offic. as wing subalt. 1st gren. regt. N.I., from the date he assumed charge of the duties. Jan. 28.  
STEWART, Lieut. col., royal (Madras) art., acting dep., to be dep. insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines—to have effect from the date on which Col. Simpson came into receipt of the colonel's allowance, and consequently vacated the appt. of insp. gen.

### MEDICAL.

BELLEW, Surg. P. F., acting assay master, Madras, assumed charge of the office from Dr. Montgomery in the forenoon of 23rd ult.  
MURRAY.—The priv. leave granted to Asst. surg. Murray, M.D., zillah surg. of Madura, notified in *Gazette* of 29th ult., is canc. at his own request.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### OFFICERS ABSENT ON FURLOUGH.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the subjoined statement of officers of the Madras Civil Service absent on furlough under the new rules, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, with the date on which such furlough expires:—

Nesbitt, W. S., Jan. 31, 1869; Thomas, E. C. G., March 28, 1869; Barlow, R. W., April 13, 1869; Plumer, C. G., April 13, 1869; Melville, R. J., April 13, 1869; Master, C. G., April 14, 1869; Reid, J. W., April 29, 1868; Rice, R., Aug. 19, 1868; Pelly, C. R., Aug. 27, 1868; Carr, F. C., Sept. 6, 1869; Davidson, R., Dec. 11, 1869; Grigg, H. B., Dec. 25, 1869; Kindersley, F. M., July 6, 1870; Cook, H. D., Sept. 17, 1870; Sharpe, G. R., Oct. 1, 1870; Hindlestone, W., Oct. 9, 1870; Burnell, A. C., Oct. 15, 1870; McQuhae, W., Nov. 27, 1870; Wilson, W., Dec. 25, 1870.

EXAMINATIONS.—On the report of the committee for the examination of assistants, the following gentlemen have qualified according to the standards noted below:—Messrs. Horsbrugh, Grahame, Austin, Maclean, Turner, Cumming, and Johnson, higher standard; Messrs. Newman, Campbell, and Kough, lower standard.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Surg. Brodrick, M.D., Medical Department—arrived at Madras Jan. 22. Lieut. cols. Prichard, staff corps, and F. C. Barber, infantry, Capt. Tyndall, staff corps, attached 1st regiment N.I.—arrived at Madras Jan. 30.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—16th Lancers.—Col. Dickson, to Eng-

land, for 15 months, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs.—18th Hussars.—Paymaster Fielden, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, on m.c. Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. Leslie (5th brigade), to England for 6 months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Royal Artillery.—Capt. Milman (23rd brigade), to England, on private affairs, from Nov. 7 last to Feb. 1870, doing duty with troops on the voyage. 10th Foot, 2nd Batt.—Lieut. Carr, to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation, m.c. 21st Foot, 2nd Batt.—Lieut. col. Stewart, to remain in England, from Jan. 1 to June 30, on private affairs, in ext. 2nd Capt. Mead, royal (Madras) engr., executive engr., 3rd grade, Tanjore, on furl. on private affairs, for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. 45th Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. Gage, in extension of privilege leave from Feb. 12 to 24, 1868—Bombay, private affairs. Cadre 10th N.I.—Capt. Dixon, 1st wing subalt., 36th N.I., from Feb. 6, 1868, for 2 months—Madras. Lieut. Hunter, of the general list, Madras inf., for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868. Lieut. Thompson, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, cumulative privilege leave for 3 months, under the financial resolution of the Govt. of India, No. 90, dated May 6, 1865. Mr. Pochin, coll. and mag. of Salem, 6 weeks' priv. leave, under sections 19 and 20 of the C.S. Absentee Rules of 1868. Lieut. Harris, asst. supt. of police, Salem dist., 2 months' privilege leave, from Jan. 10, or date of quitting the station.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BEAUCHAMP, Lieut., servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of the N.W.P., for employment as an asst. principal of the Roorkie College, from date on which he is relieved by Willans.  
CLARK, Rev. W., app. by H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay ecclesiastical estab., is admitted to the service from Jan. 30, and is also app. to act as chaplain of Colaba during Rev. W. Maule's abs. on priv. leave.  
CHURCHILL, Rev. J., M.A., chaplain of Sattara, is perm. to retire from the service from Feb. 20.  
KIRK, Rev. C., junior chaplain, is app. to do duty at presidency.  
SETON, Lieut., R.E., rec. ch. of office of exec. engr., Sattara, from Lieut. Willans, R.E., on Feb. 1.

### MILITARY.

BOLTON, Capt., sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, v. Keays, to England on m.c.  
BUTLER, Lieut., 76th foot, has been appd. to Bombay staff corps.  
HOGG, Lieut. (capt. in staff corps), cadre 5th regt. N.L.I., to have the position of capt., from Jan. 25.  
SCOTT, Lieut., will resume his app. as Persian interp. to the C. in C. from Dec. 21, and will also perform the duties of aide-de-camp. Jan. 23.  
SHORE, T., dep. asst. comsy. and hon. ensign, ordnance dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £180 per annum, from 17th Feb. He has permission to proceed to England, and to receive his stipend there.

### MEDICAL.

BANKS.—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to permit Asst. surg. Banks, Bombay med. estab., to count as service for pension so much of the leave granted him on July 8, 1868, as it may be necessary for him to avail himself for the recovery of his health.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India:—Major J. D. Hall, Staff Corps, 3rd squadron officer, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, Feb. 7. Major Black, Staff Corps, political agent, Mahee Kanta, Dec. 13, 1868. Capt. Ashe, Staff Corps, Capt. Bythell, Staff Corps, Jan. 30, 1869.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Major Turton, Madras staff corps, to Europe for two years, m.c. Capt. Phillips, Madras staff corps, to Europe, for two years, m.c. Lieut. col. Etheridge, to Europe, for two years, m.c. Surgeon major Smith, to Europe, for two years, from Feb. 19. Major Dods, to Europe, for two years. The furlough to Europe granted to Asst. surg. Banks, dated respectively July 8 and Sept. 9 last, is under the furlough rules of 1854.

MEDICAL CHARGES.—Under a recent decision of the Government of India, it has been ruled that regimental medical charges are not considered appointments in the sense of clauses 2, 7, 13, and 16 of Government general order No. 1,064 of 1868, and consequently medical officers holding such charges have no claim to any portion of the allowance attached thereto when absent on furlough to Europe, nor any lien on the appointment after departure from India. Medical officers, like all others holding staff appointments other than regimental, who may accept the Furlough Rules of 1868, and who are holding appointments, will continue to hold them on furlough under the provisions of the order above referred to.

TO DO DUTY ON RETURN TO ENGLAND.—The following officers were appointed to do duty with the detachments on board the troop ship *Jumna*, sailing 4th January:—To command detachments: Capt. Barton, 85th foot. To do duty: 88th foot, Capt. Lambert; 58th foot, Capt. Townley; 88th foot, Capt. Cahill; 5th foot, Capt. Newbolt; 77th foot, Capt. Weigall; 19th foot, Lieut. Handley; royal art., Lieut. Latham; 38th foot, Lieut. Beale; 108th foot, Lieut. Dyko; 36th foot, Lieut. Maxwell and Skerrett; 92nd foot, Lieut. Forbes; 20th hussars, Lieut. Onslow; 7th hussars, Lieut. Bennett; 85th foot, Ens. Stevenson; 88th foot, Qrmr. Lawrence; 77th foot, Surg. Holton. Med. Dept.: Surg. major Davy, Staff surg. Ball.

**PENSION.**—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign T. Shore, of the Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the Service on a pension of £180 per annum from Jan. 17. He has permission to proceed to England, and to receive his stipend there.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned gentlemen passed their departmental examinations according to the first and second standards on the dates specified opposite their names:—First standard: Mr. E. J. Edden, passed with credit on Jan. 13; M. J. F. Fleet, passed on Jan. 13; Mr. J. L. Johnstone, do.; Mr. W. Porteous, do.; Mr. S. H. McMinn, do.; Mr. F. Birkbeck, do. Second standard: Mr. A. Keyser, passed with credit on Jan. 14; Mr. H. J. Parsons, do.; Mr. A. D. Pollen, do.; Mr. W. H. Crowe, passed on Jan. 14; Mr. Pranall Mathoorada, passed on Jan. 13; Mr. G. W. Vidal, passed on Jan. 14. The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Lieut. S. L. Jacob, royal engineers. Mr. H. M. Thompson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed an examination in the Sindee language, as prescribed in the public works code. Lieut. Hay, district superintendent of police in the Tanna district, has passed an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in Government notification of August 12. Mr. S. H. McMinn, C.S., passed an examination in Gujarathi on Feb. 1. Lieut. C. Murphy, second squadron subaltern, 2nd light cavalry.

**MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—Ens. De la Voye, 90th foot; Lieut. Davidson, 103rd foot; and Staff Asst. surg. Olden, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. (These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjt. gen., Horse Guards.) Lieut. col. Shuldham, 101st foot, from Jan. 31 to date of retirement from the service, on private affairs, pending retirement. Staff Asst. surg. Olden, for 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. Goode, attached to 10th regt. N.I., from Feb. 1 to Feb. 8, in extension, to remain at Bombay on m.c. Surg. Kearney, from Feb. 1 to March 1, in extension, to remain at Bombay on m.c. Capt. Fullerton, 1st N.I., from Feb. 1 to March 1, to remain at Bombay on m.c. Surg. major Broughton, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in extension, to remain at Matheran on m.c. Brevet Col. Vialls, 95th foot, from Dec. 31, pending provision of passage at the end of January, when he is to be prepared to embark. Capt. Moray, from Feb. 4 to March 1, in extension, to remain at Poona on m.c. Lieut. col. Langston, inf., from Feb. 1 to Feb. 8, in extension, to remain at Bombay on m.c. Lieut. col. Waddington, 23rd N.I., for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 5.

18th Hussars.—T. Hope, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Andrews, prom.; March 6.

11th Foot.—Ensign Bullock's app. on Feb. 3, to be v. "Mansergh," prom., and not v. "O'Callaghan," as stated in the *Gazette* of 2nd ult.

Rifle Brigade.—J. D. Mansel, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Campbell, prom.; March 6.

#### BREVET.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. M. Walker, 3rd foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866; Feb. 15.

#### INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 4.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to H.M.'s Indian medical service:—

##### BENGAL.

TO BE ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

K. M. Downie, M.B., F. M. Mackenzie, J. MacGregor, G. Hutcheson, M.B., and E. R. Johnson; Oct. 1, 1868.

##### MADRAS.

TO BE ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

A. W. Lupton, M.B., W. E. Wright, and F. H. Blenkinsop; Oct. 1, 1868.

##### BOMBAY.

TO BE ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

J. Robb, M.B., and W. C. Kiernander; Oct. 1, 1868.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At Lucknow, Jan. 31, wife of Lieut. col. R. P. Anderson, S.C., and commandant 34th N.I., son.

ANDREWS.—At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Andrews, son.

BAKER.—At Hoshungabad, Feb. 5, wife of Major R. J. Baker, 32nd M.N.I., son.

BAKER.—At Fyzabad, Jan. 29, wife of Capt. T. Norris Baker, 38th Bengal

BARLOW.—At Benares, Jan. 30, wife of Major W. J. P. Barlow, 5th N.I., son.

BRENNAN.—At Calcutta, Feb. 5, wife of James Brennan, daughter.

BROWN.—At Madras, Feb. 5, wife of 1st class Asst. apoth. F. Brown, son.

CARTHY.—At Bangalore, Jan. 21, wife of Apoth. L. Carthy, son.

CLERKE.—At Ootacamund, Jan. 28, wife of Major J. T. Clerke, 10th regt., M.N.I., daughter.

CORBETT.—Feb. 1, wife of C. W. Corbett, postmaster, Nynce Tal, daughter.

DONALD.—At Kallinuggur, Cachar, Jan. 25, wife of J. H. Donald, daughter.

GRANT.—At Bancoorah, Jan. 31, wife of J. P. Grant, C.S., daughter.

HEALY.—At Kurrachoe, Feb. 6, wife of Lieut. Healy, 95th regt., son.

HERBERT.—At Calcutta, Feb. 2, wife of J. H. Herbert, son.

MCLEOD.—At Julpigoree, Feb. 3, wife of K. McLeod, M.D., Asst. Surgeon 6th B.L.I., daughter. [officer, son.]

MARKHAM.—At Bijonore, Jan. 26, wife of A. Macaulay Markham, settlement

OLIVER.—At Sirsa, in Punjab, Feb. 1, wife of J. H. Oliver, Dep. Comr., son.

ROCHFORD.—At Calcutta, Feb. 6, wife of J. S. Rochfort, daughter.

ROSE.—At Futtchegurh, Feb. 3, wife of Richard Rose, daughter.

WALLACE.—At Madras, Feb. 5, wife of G. R. Wallace, R.E., son.

WOLLASTON.—At Akyab, Jan. 23, wife of Douglas W. Wollaston, daughter.

WYNDOWE.—At Hyderabad, Deccan, Feb. 1, wife of S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., Residuary Surgeon, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG.—DELMERICK.—At Christ Church, Rawal Pindee, Feb. 2, Mansel Armstrong, Lieut. H.M.'s 20th Hussars, to Josephine Louisa, daughter of J. G. Delmerick, Extra Asst. Commissioner.

CHARLES.—RUNDALL.—At Calcutta, Jan. 30, Thomas E. Charles, M.D., Surgeon H.M.'s Indian Army, to Ada Henrietta, daughter of Lieut. col. F. H. Rundall, R.E.

ELLIS.—MARTIN.—At Agra, Jan. 1, James Ellis, of Agra, to Ellen Martin.

FLACK.—THOMSON.—At Calcutta, Feb. 8, John Flack, of Cambridge, to

Edith Eugenie, daughter of C. J. Thomson, Entally.

HUMBY.—LEMON.—At Byculla, Feb. 9, Samuel Humby, to Wabara Lemon, daughter of W. U. Lemon.

MILLER.—ROBINSON.—At Bombay, Feb. 9, Capt. J. A. Miller, steamer *Armenian*, to Priscilla, daughter of Capt. S. Robinson.

MILLER.—DESMIER.—At Bombay, Feb. 8, James Miller, Preventive Service, to Louisa, daughter of Mr. T. Desmier, Bombay.

NEILL.—RUNDALL.—At Calcutta, G. F. E. S. Neill, R.A., son of the late General Neill, formerly of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Catharine Laura, daughter of Lieut. col. F. H. Rundall, R.E.

ROCHFORD.—GREENFIELD.—At Mozufferpore, Feb. 4, Marcus B. Rochfort, to Mary Elizabeth Greenfield.

WHITE.—ROCHE.—At Bombay, Feb. 8, Staff Asst. Surg. W. O. B. White, son of the late Mathew E. White, of Carlow, to Katie Mary, daughter of W. Roche, of Dublin.

WILLCOX.—LIVERMORE.—At Kidderpore, Feb. 6, Temple Willcox, of Calcutta, to Mary, daughter of James S. Livermore, of 16, Garden Reach.

### DEATHS.

BEST.—At Malabar Hill, Feb. 6, Annie J. Greg, wife of Wm. J. Best.

CANNON.—At Bombay, Feb. 7, Edwd. J., son of C. E. Cannon, aged 4 days.

CANNON.—At Bombay, Feb. 8, Louisa C., wife of C. E. Cannon, aged 20.

CARRISON.—At Calcutta, Feb. 3, W. G. O. Carrison, late of the Subordinate Medical Dept., aged 61.

COLEMAN.—At Kurrachoe, Feb. 8, Capt. J. Coleman, of Invalid Estab.

EARLE.—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, Arch. F., son of A. G. Earle, aged 5 months.

FIFE.—At Poona, Feb. 8, Edith, daughter of Col. Fife, aged 4 months.

HALL.—At Erinpoorah, Rajpootana, Jan. 28, wife of Col. J. F. Hall, commanding H.M.'s Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

HOSSACK.—On board the steamer *Sulsette*, Jan. 24 (the day after leaving Bombay), Edward M. Hossack. [3 years.]

JONES.—At Matharpacaddy, Mazagon, Feb. 6, Thomas E. McCauley, aged

RIND.—At Landour, N.W.P., Jan. 29, Dora Editha, wife of Capt. McNeill Rind, 107th regt. [Madras Railway, aged 8 months.]

ROBERTS.—At Madras, Jan. 31, Emma Mary, daughter of L. Roberts,

RUSSELL.—At Ootacamund, Jan. 28, Edith Georgiana, daughter of Col. G. W. Russell, M.S.C., paymaster Mysore circle, aged 12.

THORNTON.—At Meerut, Jan. 25, Mary Sarah, widow of the late Col. S. L. Thornton, aged 71.

WESTROPP.—At Loodiana, G. D. Westropp, aged 45.

## Official Papers.

### THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The following is the substance of the resolution of Government on the desired improvements in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital. The concluding paragraph applies with equal force to other public buildings in Calcutta, and we consider it is as much an obligation of Government to insist upon its Public Works Department securing itself against such reproach, and avoiding the necessity for such improvements as to undertake them when they are needed:—

"The Calcutta Medical College Hospital was opened in 1852-53, having cost Government Rs. 2,36,772, exclusive of the price of half the site. The building was defective, it seems, from its origin, and a few years after its establishment the hospital was universally condemned as utterly unfit for the objects for which it was intended."

In 1865-66 the Sanitary Commission reported as follows:—

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the defects of the Medical College Hospital. It is radically bad; almost all the principles which are universally admitted to be essential have been neglected in its construction, and we entirely agree with the opinion that has been expressed by the staff of the hospital, that the defects are of such a nature that are beyond the reach of remedy."

"The remarks made by the Sanitary Commission were fully illustrated in detail by a committee appointed in 1866 under the Lieut.-governor's orders to report on the building. To remedy its radical defects in a satisfactory way, the outlay of six lakhs of rupees is needed. For a grant of this sum from the Imperial revenues, the Government of Bengal has applied to the Government of India, on the ground that the combined college and hospital do not form a merely local institution, but (like the Museum of India, and in much greater degree at present than the Uni-

versity) an institution designed to meet the wants of the whole of Northern India, by supplying sub-assistant surgeons and native doctors for civil duties, and by training medical subordinates for the army.

"The Gov. gen. in Council is willing to admit that the arguments of the Lieut. gov., whose views, however, differ entirely from those held by Sir C. Beadon, are not without much weight. The Calcutta Medical College, with its hospital, is certainly not a mere local institution, but one intended to meet the wants of the whole of the Bengal Presidency. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the college and hospital already receive a very liberal support from the State. While, therefore, it cannot be said to be the duty of the Government to bear the whole of the expense required for placing the hospital, which forms an essential adjunct of the college, in a more satisfactory condition, H.E. in Council is satisfied that sufficient reasons have been shown to establish a claim to some assistance from the State in effecting this object.

"His Excellency the Governor-general in Council, therefore, has agreed to contribute for this work a sum equivalent to any amount not exceeding three lakhs of rupees that may be raised by private subscriptions, or contributed by the municipality.

"In agreeing to defray a portion of the required expenditure from the imperial revenues, the Governor-general in Council has informed the Lieutenant-governor that he thinks it essential that the improvements should be undertaken by competent architects, and approved by the highest sanitary authorities. That a building only opened in 1852 should now be pronounced 'a monument of a bygone age,' and should deserve the just reproaches of the Sanitary Commission in 1865-66, and of the committee appointed in 1866, can only be accounted for by its having been originally planned by persons incompetent to the task, in defiance of principles even then known to science."

#### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be as follows, viz. :—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, February 20th, and March 6th and 20th.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, February 13th and 27th, and March 13th and 27th.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

##### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.

##### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

##### BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursdays, February 18th, and March 18th.

**VIRTUES OF IPECACUANHA.**—That there is nothing new under the sun is an ancient and trite saying, but one nevertheless containing a great deal of truth. History, as we know, has a tendency to repeat itself, a remark applicable indeed to most sublunary affairs. Of course, science creates exceptions, but a marvellous number of those vaunted new inventions, disturbing our equanimity in the 19th century, are but revivals of what was once as common as "household words." Like fashion, however, science even is subject to "cyclical changes;" and particularly so that portion of this wide term appertaining to the practice of medicine. Of this we have a recent example. Dr. Murray, the Inspector-gen. of Hospitals for the Upper Provinces, in addressing Government, remarks that the success which has attended the introduction of the Cinchona plant into India leads to the desire for the naturalisation of other valuable medicines. Ipecacuanha, he states, is a specific against dysentery, but the drug, a native plant of Brazil, is expensive, and it is submitted that it would be desirable to cultivate it in India, with the same attention now being paid to Cinchona. Drs. Farquhar and Ross also contribute memoranda in support of Dr. Murray's proposition, and both these gentlemen bring forward statistical arguments tending to demonstrate that since ipecacuanha has been used in India for the cure of dysentery the mortality from this disease has decreased by one-half. Dr. Ross commits himself to the statement that when ipecacuanha fails to act specifically, it is either from there being organic complications, which must of themselves in the end prove mortal, or that the remedy has been administered without proper knowledge or precautions. It is also added, that ipecacuanha is as much a specific for dysentery as quinine for malarious fevers; and Dr. Farquhar sums up by remarking that its "importation and cultivation would be a most valuable boon to the country."—*Delhi Gazette.*

## Home.

#### THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Levée at Buckingham Palace on Friday, March 5. The following were among the presentations :—

Capt. G. A. A. Baker, 6th Bengal cavalry, on return from India, by the Secretary of State for India.

Cornet F. W. Benson, 21st hussars, on appointment, by the Adj.-gen.

Lieut. col. H. Beville, c.b., Bombay staff corps, on being appointed Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. col. W. D. Bishop, Bengal army, on marriage, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Indian Civil Service, by the Sec. of State for India.

Lieut. col. E. Brown, 101st royal Bengal fusiliers, by the Adj.-gen.

Col. E. Campbell, Bombay staff corps, on promotion and return from Abyssinia, by the Secretary of State for India.

Dr. R. W. Cunningham, Bengal Medical Service, by the Secretary of State for India.

Dr. S. Currie, c.b., Inspector-general of Hospitals, on return from Abyssinia, by the Director-general Army Medical Department.

Lieut. R. C. Danbuz, R.E., on return from India, by the Deputy Adj.-gen. R.E.

Lieut. col. Dunsterville, c.s.i., on being made a Companion of the Star of India, by Lieut. general Sir G. Lawrence, k.c.s.i. and c.b.

Lieut. col. B. Ford, on return from Andaman Islands, by Marquis of Carmarthen.

Major gen. M. Galwey, c.b., on promotion, by the Sec. of State for India.

Major Girdlestone, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. col. Sir H. Green, k.c.s.i. and c.b., by the Sec. of State for India.

Sir F. Halliday, k.c.b., on being elected member of the Council of India, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. A. G. Hartshorne, on return from Abyssinia, by Lord Lyveden.

Col. Sir H. Havelock, on promotion, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Surg. major J. Hilliard, m.d., by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. H. A. Hobson, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. E. C. Impey, Bengal staff corps and Political Agent Marwar, by Lieut. gen. Sir G. Lawrence.

Mr. R. M. King, Bengal Civil Service, by the Sec. of State for India.

Sir R. Montgomery, k.c.b., on appointment to the Council of the Sec. of State for India, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. H. J. Moules, by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. A. P. Palmer, on return from Abyssinia, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. G. A. Parker, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. G. C. Parker, by the Secretary of State for India.

Surg. major G. R. Pemberton, m.d., by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. C. W. Pickering, by the Secretary of State for India.

Inspector-general of Hospitals H. W. Porteous, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, on appointment to the Council of State for India, by the Secretary of State for India.

Staff surg. S. Rock, on return from Abyssinia, by the Director-general of the Army Medical Department.

Major gen. D. Simpson, by the Secretary of State for India.

Surg. major Dr. J. Sinclair, on promotion and on return from Abyssinia, by the Director-general of the Army Medical Department.

Major gen. M. Skinner, c.b., by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. D. Strong, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. H. Trotter, R.E. (Bengal), by the Secretary of State for India.

Capt. E. T. Thackeray, v.c. royal (Bengal) engineers, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. F. H. Taylor, R.A., on appointment, and return from Abyssinia, by Col. W. A. Middleton, c.b.

Major H. A. W. Waterfield, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. H. G. Waterfield, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major gen. W. B. Wemyss, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. A. Whitten, Assistant Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. F. Williams, Royal Ordnance Survey, by the Sec. of State for India.

Sir C. Wingfield, k.c.s.i., c.b., M.P., by the Earl of Cottenham.

Staff asst. surg. Count C. Wollowicz, on return from Abyssinia, by the Director-general of the Army Medical Department.

Capt. C. W. Yonge, Bombay staff corps, by the Sec. of State for India.

Capt. S. York, 12th Bengal cavalry, by the Earl of Hardwicke.

#### DEATH OF LORD GOUGH.

We regret to announce the death of Field-Marshal Lord Gough, which took place on Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst., at St. Helen's, near Dublin, in the 90th year of his age.

As one of the last surviving heroes of the Peninsular war, Lord Gough had seen more service than any other living man. His life was full of adventure, and there was hardly any part of the world where this veteran soldier did not maintain the honour of his country by brave deeds and loyal services. The son of a country gentleman at Woodstown, in the county Limerick, he entered the army in 1794, while he was in his fifteenth year, and being almost immediately ordered upon foreign service, he had the good fortune to be present at the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, followed by the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope, which has ever since been in our possession. In the West Indies he saw fighting at Surinam and Porto Rico. On his return to England he was pro-

moted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 87th regiment, with which he proceeded to the Peninsula in the year 1809. He was first under the immediate command of the Duke, and received a severe wound in the glorious battle of Talavera. He was afterwards detached with other regiments, under the command of Graham, to aid in the defence of Cadiz, and while there his regiment bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Barossa. Here the eagle of a French regiment fell into the hands of the 87th and their gallant colonel. His next service was in the defence of Tarifa, near Gibraltar, where the outward walls of the town having been mined, an assault was made in force, but was completely defeated, the officer in command giving up his sword to Colonel Gough through the bars of a portcullis that crossed the bed of the river. He was with Wellington in his final Peninsular campaign, when he struck directly at the communications of the enemy with France, and caught the French army in a trap in the basin of Vittoria. His regiment, the 87th, was attached to the left wing in that hard-fought battle, and to it was assigned the task of driving the French out of the village of Hermandad. The struggle was severe, for the French were there in force, but British valour prevailed; the village was won, and its capture contributed greatly to the completeness of the victory. It was on this occasion, we believe, that the 87th earned the appellation by which they are now so well known, of "Faugh-a-Ballaghs." The French troops were massed together in the main street of the village, and plied their muskets with deadly effect upon the advancing regiment, who evinced a disposition to quail before the withering fire. It was but for a moment. The impetuous colonel, addressing his men in their native Irish, exclaimed, "87th, Faugh-a-Ballagh" (clear the way), a cry they had often responded to in the faction fights of their own country. Those few words were enough; with a wild cheer they rushed forward to the charge, and the French were swept out of the village. Gough's Irish boys had the honour of capturing one of the most remarkable trophies of the victory—the baton of Field-Marshal Jourdan. At the battle of the Nivelle he also greatly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded, as he had been in one of the skirmishes with the French during the siege of Cadiz.

Peace came, and with it a long period of inaction. His next service was in the East, where he commanded, in 1841, an expedition despatched to China to avenge our honour and obtain redress. A series of successes ended in the treaty of Nankin, and a baronetcy for Sir H. Gough. Soon after there was a rising of the Malabattas—the last of their efforts to stem our power in India up to the time of the mutiny. Gough advanced against them and gained a complete victory, capturing fifty-six guns, by which their power was completely broken, and peace and security was restored through Central India.

But more stirring times were at hand. After the death of Runjeet Singh the Punjab was abandoned to anarchy, while his large, well-equipped, and highly disciplined army was left without a head. After some years of turbulence those officers whom it still consented to obey resolved to cross the Sutlej and make an inroad upon British territory. An army of observation had been assembled on the British side of the frontier. The two armies soon came into collision, and some hard-fought battles were the result. The two days' fight of Ferozshuhur had to be followed up by the rout of Sohraon before the Khalsa would accept their defeat. In less than two years the British power in India was once more placed in imminent peril. Lord Gough again took the field, but the heavy butcher's bill at Chilianwalla alarmed the country, and a call was made for Sir C. Napier; but before his arrival the gallant old hero, whose fame had been temporarily obscured by the bloody yet indecisive battles he fought, had finally crushed the Sikh forces at Goojerat, and stamped out all chance of future insurrection. He was, therefore, able to hand over the army to his successor, flushed with victory and with the country in a state of profound peace. He returned to England, where he was received with all the honour due to his rank and military reputation. For his successful finish of the first Sikh war he had been made a baron; he was now created a viscount, with a Parliamentary grant of £2,000 for his own life, and that of his two next successors in the peerage. The East India Company also granted him a pension of £2,000, which expires with him.

He did not again engage in active service, but spent the evening of his days in tranquil retirement, loaded with years and honours. In addition to those we have mentioned he was a Knight of St. Patrick, the Star of India, and of St. Charles of Spain. He was also colonel of the Royal Horse Guards and of the 60th Rifles, while his countrymen showed their appreciation of him by requesting him to accept the honorary post of colonel of the London Irish Volunteers. In June, 1856, he was commissioned by the Queen to present the various officers of the English and French armies in the Crimea with the insignia of the Bath, in his Sovereign's name. He married a daughter of the late General Stephens, of the Royal Artillery, by whom he has left several children.

**MUTINY ON BOARD THE "SIMLA."**—The ship *Simla*, from London to Calcutta, with a general cargo for Calcutta, put into Plymouth Sound on Saturday night. Nineteen able seamen refused to do duty. She encountered heavy weather on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last.—(Plymouth, March 7.)

## Miscellaneous.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The *Bangalore* left Southampton on Saturday for the East, with £111,428 in specie, of which £1,116 in gold is for Galle, £11,000 in gold and £4,000 in silver for Bombay, £16,817 in gold for Madras, £14,891 in silver for Singapore, £24,944 in silver for Hong Kong, £36,840 in silver for Shanghai, and £1,820 in silver for Yokohama.

**A NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.**—The prospectus of the company which has been for some time in course of formation for laying a submarine telegraph line between England and India was issued yesterday (Tuesday). The undertaking contemplated is very extensive, embracing a submarine cable from England, by Gibraltar, Malta, and Egypt, to India, and thence to Australia; but, in the first instance, subscriptions will be invited only for a small section, most probably between Malta and Brindisi. The company will be brought out under highly respectable auspices, the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, late Minister of Finance in India, being chairman of the board.

**PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA.**—The return of debt, including service funds, deposits, and all liabilities chargeable on the revenues of India, made up to the end of September last in India, and the end of December in England, shows a total amount of £118,669,915. The amount in the previous year was £113,685,899. The increase is chiefly in railways and other companies' capital remaining in the Home Treasury, and in deposits and miscellaneous items in India. The return does not include the charge on the revenues of India of the 10½ per cent. dividend on £6,000,000, the capital stock of the East India Company, which is subject to redemption by Parliament on payment to the Company of £200 for £100 stock.

**TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. S. P. LOW.**—On the afternoon of Tuesday, March 2, Generals Alexander, Clarke, Coffin, and White, of the Madras army, in the name of the subscribers to the Madras Military Fund in this country, presented Mr. S. P. Low, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., with two very handsome silver fruit-dishes, in acknowledgment of "the long and valuable services" rendered by him in aid of the subscribers' efforts to obtain from the India Office "certain ameliorating conditions" which they had after all failed to secure. The offering was accompanied by an appropriate address, bearing the signatures of twenty-eight officers now at home. On the testimonial is the following inscription:—

"1869.

"Presented to S. P. Low, Esq., by members of the Madras Military Fund, in testimony of their sense of his many valuable and disinterested services to that Fund."

**AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.**—Lieutenant-Colonel John Clarke Phillips Prescott, an Indian officer (and not of the 3rd Buffs as stated in some of the papers), was brought before Mr. Benson, at the Thames Police-court, on Wednesday, charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself from a steamboat into the Thames. Mr. John Gay, consulting surgeon, of Finsbury-place South, said he knew Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott well, and a more honourable or more highly respected man did not exist. He had committed an act which he very much regretted, while labouring under temporary aberration of intellect. He had only arrived in England on Monday from India, where he had suffered from sunstroke. He was certain that the Colonel would not repeat the attempt if he was liberated. Mr. Benson said that after the statement made by Mr. Gay he felt himself justified in discharging the prisoner, who, he hoped, would pledge his honour as an officer and gentleman not to repeat the offence. This was done.

**DEATH OF SIR EMERSON TENNENT.**—We regret to state that Sir James Emerson Tennent, Bart., died suddenly on Saturday afternoon last. The deceased gentleman, who was in his sixty-fifth year, was called to the bar in 1831, and held office under Sir Robert Peel's Government as Secretary to the India Board; he was also appointed Civil Secretary to the Colonial Government of Ceylon. Sir James was a Conservative member for Belfast from December, 1832, till August, 1845, and for Lisburn from December, 1851, till December, 1852. He was also a magistrate for the counties of Antrim, Down, and Fermanagh, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county. Under the Government of the Earl of Derby, Sir Emerson was secretary to the Poor-law Board, and subsequently became permanent secretary to the Board, which position he resigned in 1867, the year in which he was created a baronet. The best known of his works are "Travels in Greece in 1825," "Travels in Belgium," "History of Modern Greece," published in 1848; "Account of Ceylon—Physical, Historical, and Topographical;" "Progress of Christianity in Ceylon," published in 1850; and "Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon," published in 1861. The deceased baronet is succeeded by his son, William Emerson Tennent, of the Board of Trade.

**ARMY ESTIMATES.**—Accompanying the army estimates is the following statement, showing the difference between the numbers on the establishment of the regiments and depots in the United Kingdom of regiments in India, in 1868-69, and those proposed for 1869-70:—Vote A.—Numbers in 1868-69, 136,650; numbers proposed for 1869-70, 125,529; decrease, 1869-70, 11,121. Vote B.—Native Indian troops, serving in China and Straits Settlements. Numbers



proposed for 1869-70, 1,760; numbers voted for 1868-9, 880. Increase, 1869-70, 880. A regiment of her Majesty's Native Indian army will be stationed at the Straits Settlements during the year 1869-70, pending a reconsideration of the garrison necessary for its defence. The pay of officers on furlough from India will be paid direct by the Indian Government from 1st April next. A re-arrangement as to the mode in which the charge is to be calculated for recruiting the drafts for regiments serving in India is now under consideration. The transfer of the charge for furlough pay to India occasions a decrease of £136,000 as compared with last year; the receipts from India, which are paid into the Exchequer, will fall off to a similar amount. The staff of four depot battalions has been reduced.

**THE SIAMESE TWINS.**—A generation has passed away since the debut of those extraordinary specimens of *lusus nature*, the Siamese Twins, in this country as children. It is more extraordinary still that those closely-united brothers should have lived to the age of elderly men; that both should have married; and that both should now be surrounded by their families at their old place of exhibition, the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly. Two good-looking young ladies, bearing a strong family resemblance in features to their parents, appear on the platform of the hall, standing by the side of the authors of their being. Parents and children alike comport themselves with all cheerfulness; but it is sad to look upon the Twins, who still, at the age of sixty, live, move, and have their being inseparably bound together by a strong cartilaginous ligament. The birth and extraction of the Siamese Twins remain as strongly marked as ever in their Mongolian features—faces that wear a wan and fatigued expression, betraying the oppressive nature of the burthen they must bear with them through existence. Of all exhibitions, that of the Siamese Twins, with their children about them (they each have large families), is the most curious, and at the same time most humiliating. The Siamese Twins are associated with other ethnological curiosities, viz., a Circassian lady of dignified and handsome appearance, with an enormous shock of hair; and a giantess eight feet one inch in height, twenty years of age, handsome in features and symmetrical in figure.

**MINOR INDIAN CAMPAIGNS.**—The following letter has been addressed to the *Times*:—"Sir,—Now that it has been decided by her Majesty's Government that medals are to be given for New Zealand and Abyssinia, surely a claim for some recognition of their services may be made by those who have served in the Indian frontier campaign of Bhootan and Sittana, for both of which popular report assigned a medal some time ago. There is little doubt among military men of the justice of granting the New Zealand medal; there may be a doubt about Abyssinia, but all are glad the services of men who have worked hard should be recognised so quickly by our Government. But may we not have one, too—we unfortunate soldiers who have borne the brunt of frontier warfare? We have acquired large tracts of country, fought hand-to-hand day and night, endured hardships, exposure, and sickness, which few can realise, and in both campaigns, after large loss of life, obtained success. The facts speak for themselves; our commanders and seniors have had the honours and brevets showered upon them; are the underlings, who have endured the toil and heat of the day, to get nothing? Will no member of Parliament plead for us? Our seniors seem to have ignored the steps by which they obtained their deserved honours. I do not know how the scheme of a general service medal fell through. We surely have an equal claim for a recognition of our services as our more lucky fellow comrades. A piece of riband is not much, and is all that is asked by a long-suffering and long-expecting soldier.—I am, Sir, yours very truly,  
"BADLY WOUNDED."

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, March 2.** **THE GARRISON OF KOHAT.**—Mr WYLLIE inquired of the Under-Secretary for India what truth there might be in a very alarming rumour to the effect that the garrison of Kohat had been surprised by a party of Oorukzais, and that the British had sustained a loss of 300 men.—Mr. GRANT DUFF thanked his hon. friend for having given him an opportunity of contradicting a rumour which must have caused such terrible anxiety that day in so many English homes. The real state of affairs would be best shown by his reading a telegram from the Viceroy, dated Calcutta, Feb. 27. It was as follows:—"On the 13th of February party of Oorukzais surprised police post near Kohat when police were asleep. Three men taken away. One killed. Lieutenant-governor has authorised Colonel Keyes to make a day's march from Kohat into the pass for the purpose of punishment." Another telegram received last night from General Stuart said that Colonel Keyes' expedition had been a success.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, March 4.** **THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.**—Before going into Committee of Supply on the supplemental estimate for the Abyssinian war, Mr. WHITE called for some explanation of what he called the "monstrous discrepancy" between the original estimate of £5,000,000 and the actual expenditure of £8,600,000, and he suggested the appointment of a committee to

inquire into the causes of the miscalculation.—Sir G. JENKINSON suggested that the committee, if appointed, should also inquire into the causes of the war, and by whose blundering it had been produced.—Sir S. NORTHCOOTE reminded the House that when the first estimate was framed the expedition had not left India, and that the second estimate was necessarily vague and loose, and exceeded, in fact, the information furnished by the departments. He pointed out, too, as a reason for the insufficiency of the estimate, our entire ignorance of the country into which the expedition was despatched, its actual barrenness of supplies, and the necessity of taking precautions against events which never occurred. Much of the excess, he anticipated, had arisen since the period up to which the estimate extended, and in conveying the troops from the shores of Abyssinia to India after the expedition was over. He repudiated for the late Government the charge of having kept back anything from Parliament, or of having submitted culpably inaccurate estimates.—In Committee of Supply, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the supplemental estimate of £3,600,000, which, with the £5,000,000 already provided, brought up the cost of the expedition to £8,600,000. At present the Home Government had only received very rough accounts of the expenditure, but according to these the War-office had spent £461,000, subject to a small deduction; the Admiralty £1,262,000, and the Indian Government £7,042,000. Under this last item £319,000 had been spent for extra staff pay and batta; for stores and supplies, £563,000; mules, camels, and forage, £1,400,000; land transport in Abyssinia, £1,345,000; sea transport, £4,232,000; coals, £581,000; and miscellaneous, £160,000.—Mr. HUNT remarked that the fact just mentioned by Mr. Lowe, that he had only yet received rough accounts, showed the difficulty of getting accurate information from India. In fact, so late as December 8, the Indian Government telegraphed to this country that they had only spent five millions.—In the course of the short conversation which followed, Mr. WHITE renewed his complaint of the miscalculations of the late Government; Mr. DENT expressed his discontent with the scanty information afforded; while Sir P. O'BRIEN proposed to postpone the vote until a committee had been named to ascertain the causes of the excess. But on Mr. GLADSTONE pointing out that the money had been spent by the Indian Government and must be repaid, he gave way, and the vote was agreed to.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, March 8.** **CENTRAL ASIA.**—An Hon. MEMBER gave notice that on Friday next, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, he should call attention to the state of affairs in Central Asia.

**THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**—Mr. G. DUFF, in reply to Sir P. O'BRIEN, was understood to say that there is no rule to exclude from the office of examiner at the Indian civil service examinations private tutors in the universities; but care is taken to exclude any one from examining his own pupils. In the list including all the examinations since 1858 seven persons were selected from the Irish and five from the Scotch Universities.

## India Office.

March 6, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. col. C. Palmer, Inf.; Lieut. col. G. Delane, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. J. A. Colles, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. W. C. Green, Inf.; Surg. J. F. Wise, Med. Estab.; Capt. C. Stewart, Engrs.  
**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. L. C. Desborough, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. J. Roileau, Engrs.; Lieut. R. Hunter, 37th N.I.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. W. T. Keays, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

**BOSWELL.**—The wife of Col. N. G. Boswell, late Bengal Army, of a son, at Putney, S.W., Feb. 23.  
**CAMPBELL.**—The wife of Elphinstone C. Campbell, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, of a daughter, at 25, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, March 2.  
**DE WET.**—The wife of Major De Wet, late Madras Army, of a son, in Dublin, Feb. 26.  
**HUDSON.**—The wife of Major J. Hudson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at Warsash-lodge, Titchfield, Hants, Feb. 26.  
**NAPIER.**—The wife of Captain Gerard Napier, R.N., H.M.S. *Lion*, of a daughter, at St. Michael's-terrace, Davenport, March 3.

#### MARRIAGES.

**COOPER.**—**HALL.**—Rowland B. Cooper, Esq., only son of the late Rowland E. Cooper, Esq., of Hyde-park-place, to Ellen, daughter of Arthur Hall, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, March 4.  
**DENON.**—**FOWLER.**—Alexander Denon, Esq., Blackheath, to Annie M., relict of A. G. Fowler, Esq., of Ootacamund, at Hastings, Feb. 24.

**DRAKE—CANHAM.**—William Drake, Esq., of St. Mark's-road, Notting-hill, to Helena, daughter of George Canham, Esq., of Shepherd's-bush, and late of Purneah, Bengal, at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, Feb. 25.

**EDENBOROUGH—BRADFORD.**—Henry B. Edenborough, Esq., to Charlotte Lucy, only child of the late C. W. Bradford, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, March 4.

**HYNES—POWER.**—Lewis G. Hynes, Esq., of H.M.'s Mint, Bombay, to Pauline M., daughter of Dr. John A. Power, at St. Pancras Church, Feb. 25.

**MAHON—PENNEFATHER.**—The Viscount Mahon to Evelyn Henrietta, only daughter of the late Richard Pennefather, Esq., and Lady Emily Hankey, at St. George's, Hanover-square, March 2.

**WOOD—SCOTT.**—Alexander Wood, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Georgiana G., only daughter of J. G. Scott, Esq., late of Shemlain, Beyrout, Syria, at the parish church of St. Mary, Islington, March 4.

## DEATHS.

**FORBES.**—Mary Jane, widow of John Forbes, Esq., and mother of the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire, at Rome, aged 62, Feb. 24.

**FORBES.**—Margaret, youngest daughter of the late General Gordon Forbes, Colonel of the 29th Regiment, at Ham, Surrey, aged 78, March 1.

**GOUGH.**—Field Marshal Viscount Gough, K.P., at St. Helen's, county Dublin, aged 90, March 2.

**LEA.**—William Lea, Esq., late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Cave Cottage, Turnham-green, March 1.

**LEWIN.**—Malcolm Lewin, Esq., late Provisional Member of Council and Judge of the Sudder Court at Madras, at 31, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 69, March 5.

**SPILLER.**—Caroline L., last surviving daughter of the late Lieut. colonel Francis J. Spiller, 8th Bengal Cavalry, at 19, Southwick-street, aged 56, Feb. 27.

**TENNENT.**—Sir James Emerson Tennent, Bart., of Tempo Manor, county Fermanagh, at 66, Warwick-square, very suddenly, aged 65, March 6.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28. Waterloo, Bassein.—March 1. Priam, Madras; Champion, Manila; Eastern Empire, Rangoon.—3. Oriana, Calcutta; Knight Commander, Calcutta; Thomas Bell, Ceylon.—4. South, Moulmein; York, Cocanada; Annie Frost, Bassein.—6. Calcutta, Calcutta; Pandora, Calcutta; Trafalgar, Mauritius.—8. Antipodes, Madras; Warwick Castle, Calcutta; Vancouver, Rangoon; Josephine, Moulmein; Vanda, Bassein.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27. Channel Light, Kurrachee; Aunt Lizzie, Singapore.—March 3. Star of India, Madras; Magnolia, Bombay; Woolhampton, Mauritius; Oriana, Calcutta.—4. Lord Canning, Calcutta; Lord Lyndhurst, Calcutta; Compta, Bombay; Twilight, Singapore; Tinto, Calcutta.—6. Hooghly, Bombay; Lake Leman, Calcutta; Copenhagen, Madras; Roman Empire, Calcutta; Ocean Belle, Colombo.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The North-East, bound to Calcutta, has been foul of H.M.'s ship Donegal, in the river, and has sustained damage.

The Arracan, from Calcutta, and the Balaklava, from Galveston, have been in collision in the river, when the former lost figurehead and outwater.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, March 6.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. Ward, Mr. Christian, Mrs. F. Carnegie, Lieut. col. Gammel, Mr. C. H. Weston, Mr. J. C. Kimmord, For MADRAS.—Lieut. A. F. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Evans, Mrs. Symonds, Lieut. D. McNeil Campbell, Lieut. L. Campbell, Dr. Fletcher. For BOMBAY.—Major J. Doran, Major Ogilvie, Capt. Newcome, Mrs. Champion, Lieut. E. Flint, Col. and Mrs. Stanley, Mr. Morse, Miss Meiklejohn, Mr. R. Quin. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph and two infants, Mr. C. J. Patterson, Mr. H. F. Waudby, Mr. W. H. Case.

From MARSILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. M. Halliday, Mr. M. H. Griffiths, Mr. D. W. Campbell, Mr. A. D. Orr, Mr. L. A. De Souza, Mr. J. Fordyce, Mr. G. Christopher, Mr. D. N. Reid, Dr. Earle. For MADRAS.—Capt. Court, Mr. Melvill, Mr. and Mrs. Plumer and infant, Mr. W. J. S. Cooper, Mr. R. St. Martin, Mr. H. Nash, Capt. Howes. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. S. Saunders, Mr. C. J. Mercer, Mr. E. H. Cameron, Mr. Newington. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. C. Turner, Mrs. Fuller and infant, Miss Fuller, Col. Nisbet, Mr. J. Collins.

## PASSENGERS ENGAGED PER OVERTLAND ROUTE.

## MARCH 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. M. Impey, Mrs. May and two children, Miss Brown, Miss Smith, and Mr. Dangerfield.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Major Dickens.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. A. Griffiths.

## MARCH 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Holroyd, Mr. Bois, Mr. Spooner, and Miss Carter.

MARSILLES to CALCUTTA.—Miss Taylor, and Miss Igel.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. Clementson.

MARSILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Boudier, Col. E. Miller, and Mrs. Haultain.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. G. Weston, Mr. Parker, Mr. W. D. Spence, Mr. T. L. Bullock, Mr. W. S. Ayrton, Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Hearne.

MARSILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Grant, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Thurburn, and Mr. Brand.

MARSILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Mooyer, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Hannay.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Miss Harvey.

MARSILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. D. Wilson, and Mr. Clark.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Larken, and Mr. Kinnear.

MARSILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Luddeke, Mr. Laurence, Mr. M. Daly, and Mr. W. P. Galton.

SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. H. Longford.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. Darvall, and Major Macleay.

MARSILLES to SYDNEY.—Mr. Brown.

MARSILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Turner, Mr. D. Jones, Mr. Schiess, and Mr. Blackwood, son, and two daughters.

## MARCH 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Robinson.

MARSILLES to BOMBAY.—Lieut. Holdich, and Major Lamp.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	...	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	...	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	...	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	...	96
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	...	96
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	...	...	96
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	...	96
8th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	...	96
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	...	96
4 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	96
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	96
5 per Cent. of 1859-60	...	...	96

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	...	213
India 5 per cent.	...	...	112½
India 4 per cent.	...	...	102½
India 4 per cent., 1898	...	...	100½ to 101 ex div.
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	...	93
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872.	...	...	106½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	...	110½ to 111½
India Stock Debentures, 1868	...	...	...
" " " 1869	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1868	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	...	103½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...	104
India 4 per cent., 1898	...	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...	104½
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...	...
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...	17s. to 15s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...	10s. pm.

Stock			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	105 to 106
Ditto F Shares	...	18	...
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	107 to 108
East Indian	...	100	107½ to 108½
Ditto L Extension	...	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	105 to 106
Ditto (new)	...	8	1½ to 1½ pm.
Ditto	...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Great S. of India (Limited)	...	100	105 to 107
Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	...	100	95 to 97
Ditto 5 per cent.	...	100	105 to 106
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	...	100	100 to 101
Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	...	all	105 to 106
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	...	2½	1½ to 1½ pm.
Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	103½ to 104½
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	95 to 97
Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	102½ to 103½
Ditto	...	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
Punjab (5 per cent.)	...	100	102 to 103

Stock			
Acra (Limited) B	...	10	4 to 5
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	...	all	21½ to 22½
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	...	all	31 to 33
Land Mortgage Bank of India	...	all	75 to 78
Oriental Bank Corporation	...	all	44 to 45

Stock			
Bombay Gas (Limited)	...	all	3½ to 4½
New	...	4	1½ to 1½ dis
Ceylon Company (Limited)	...	10	3½ to 3 dis.
East India Irrigation and Canal	...	all	20 to 22
East India Land (Limited)	...	6	4 dis.
Madras Irrigation and Canal	...	100	103 to 104
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	...	6	3½ to 3 dis.
North Assam Tea (Limited)	...	5½	7 to 5 dis.
Ditto B	...	all	9½ to 9½ dis.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	...	all	49 to 51
Ditto New, 1867	...	10	...

**ARRIVAL OF THE B. AND B. S. S. COMPANY'S "NEERA."**—Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.'s new steamship *Neera*, 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 11, after a run of fifty-two days from Liverpool. The *Neera* experienced very bad weather on the passage, carrying away her fore topmast and damaging her forward deck-houses. In the English Channel she picked up the shipwrecked captain and crew of a French lugger, and brought them on to Bombay. From Liverpool she brought 3,000 packages, and 12,000 bags of sugar from the Mauritius.

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- 7.
14. Attok, Peshawur, Jelalabad.
15. Kalubagh, Bunnoo.
- 16.
- 17.
24. Bassein, Dumaun.
25. Bombay.
26. Junjeera, Rutnagheriah, Vizia-droog.
- 27 and 41. Goa, Dharwar, Belgaum.
30. Lahore.
- 31.
38. Anrumbad, Nassik.
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40. Satara, Beejapoor, Meerut.
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43. South Canara, Coorg, &c.
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109. Part of Vizagapatam.
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112. Bhagulpoor, Purneah.
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 857.] LONDON, MARCH 17, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 20; Agra and Calcutta, February 16; Madras, February 15. Later news from Calcutta up to the 19th had been received by telegram at Bombay.

The news by this mail serves mainly to fill up the outlines of intelligence already conveyed to us by the telegraph. We are once more assured that the timely rains which have fallen in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces have dispelled all fears of downright famine in those parts. Sir W. Muir has informed the Central Committee at Allahabad that monthly subscriptions will no longer be required; the alms already given or promised being enough to relieve the distress that might still be expected in a milder form for the next few months. His vindication of the energy shown by Government in the late crisis sounds superfluous to those who consider by how very few hours a large part of India has escaped a terrible disaster. The change for the better is very great already, even in the Central Provinces. The price of grain is steadily falling, and the barren wastes are once more alive with verdure.

THE first tidings of the Bazotie raid into Kohat have been published in the Bombay papers. Nothing more however do we learn as yet from them than the fact that a party of Bazoties had "surprised a tower near Kohat, held by militia, killing one man and carrying off two." A tower near the 4th Punjab Cavalry was also fired at. We are also reminded that some of these Bazoties were last year concerned in the death of Captain Ruxton, and it is said that Government was still treating with them on that subject when the new outrage took place.

THE Kookies of whom we have lately heard so much seem to have broken out in a new place. The Chittagong Frontier

was the scene of their latest ravages. On the 6th February a hundred of them attacked a village in Cox's Bazaar subdivision, killing two children and carrying off six women and a boy. A fresh body of police has been ordered thither, and reinforcements of troops were marching towards the frontier after the still invisible Loshais.

A LARGE part of Bombay assembled at the Town-hall on the 15th February to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Dr. Wilson's arrival in the Western capital. The Governor himself took the chair, and ushered in the business of the meeting in a highly complimentary speech. The address accompanying the testimonial recounted the reverend missionary's many conspicuous services to the community during a career of unceasing labour in various forms. One of the speakers, Dr. Bhau Daji, paid a handsome tribute to that combination of intellectual gifts with Christian virtues which has caused Dr. Wilson's name to be "honoured not only by prince and peasant, but by the most orthodox pundit." Dr. Wilson held among other posts the Vice-chancellorship of Bombay University. The testimonial consists of £2,100, the interest of which he will enjoy during his life, while the principal will afterwards be invested in a scholarship bearing his name.

THE Bombay papers publish Lord Napier's answer to some statements in Mr. Rassam's Report touching the cattle forwarded to Lord Napier's camp by King Theodore. The gist of the matter seems to be that all the English and some of the German captives were released on the 11th April, that Theodore's letter with the reference to the offer of "a few cows" reached Lord Napier on the 12th, just before Mr. Flad went off to bring in the remaining prisoners, that Lord Napier took the offer of cattle as a matter of form usual among the Abyssinians, but when he afterwards learned how much Theodore had misinterpreted his acceptance, he indignantly forbade the admission of the cattle within his pickets. Finally, the news of their rejection reached Theodore before all the European artisans had left Magdala. The dispute is of no great consequence now; but Sir W. Merewether's testimony sufficiently proves that, whoever else may have been misled in the matter, Theodore himself knew that "unconditional surrender" was the one condition demanded of him.

THE Indian Government has just started a legislative department distinct from the Home Office, with Mr. Whitley Stokes for its first secretary. It will not originate or initiate anything, its duty being to "clothe with a technical shape projects of law of which the policy has been affirmed elsewhere." The executive departments will first consider all legislative projects entertained by Government, and after due discussion, will lay the results before the new department, which will then discuss the question in presence of an executive official, and proceed to draft a Bill accordingly.

WE are glad to see that the principle of making British soldiers useful is fast gaining ground in India. For some years past small bodies of soldiers have been employed in making roads among the hills of Bombay and the Punjab. This year 2,000 troops have been told off for this healthy out-door labour in the Himalayas alone. The men like the work, and there is no reason why they should not have their wishes fulfilled in this matter at all practicable seasons. Of course they are fairly paid for the same, and the State gains every way by employing

their spare hours and energies on work which not only keeps them out of mischief, but trains them for an essential branch of field duties.

THE committee appointed by the members of the Bengal Civil Service to consider the questions raised concerning the Civil Annuity Fund have decided to draw up two alternative schemes, on which, when duly signed, two separate memorials will be founded for transmission to the India Office. The one scheme represents the views of those who demand one fixed uniform pension, without regard to salary or length of service; the other, of those who would graduate the pension according to the pay drawn for some years beforehand. The committee further propose to displace the present fund by another, bearing the character of a compulsory savings fund made up, as before, of 4 per cent. deductions from pay, but allowing all over-payments to go to the subscriber on retirement or to his heirs in the event of his previous death.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE was welcomed on Monday evening at Charing-cross Terminus by a number of old friends and admirers. According to some of the papers his long-predicted peerage is coming at last.

INDIA is not after all to have a fleet of her own, but only to have the honour of paying £10,000 a-year for the ships that may be placed at her disposal.

BOOK-PUBLISHING in the North-West Provinces can hardly be a flourishing trade, to judge by the returns supplied to the local Government. Among thirty millions of people—that is, a population equal to our own—not more than 276 books were published in the year before last, and that is an increase of thirteen on the year preceding. Clearly our Indian friends are centuries behind us in respect of literary fruitfulness. The small increase indeed for 1867 would have been a considerable falling off, but for the great number of reprints published that year, as compared with the year before. Only fifty-four new works were issued in 1867 against seventy-five in 1866. In respect of new editions the difference—between twelve and seventy-six—is still more in favour of the last-named year. The reprints however of 1867 are nearly as two to one of the reprints of 1866. Of the fifty-four new works three are in Persian, twenty-nine in Urdu, four in Sanskrit, fourteen in Hindee, and the remainder in two of these languages. Under another classification we find six educational, four religious, eleven legal, ten didactic, and twenty-three miscellaneous. The last head includes twenty almanacs, which leaves just three representatives of literature pure and simple. History and biography furnish one volume each. There is one story, one work on music, one on “various sciences,” and one on the laws of cricket. One Nagri dictionary, one of Arabic, Persian, and Urdu words, three works on surveying, one on Indian geography, a book of Nagri and Urdu proverbs, one of idioms, and two works on Krishna may also be mentioned. In the number of publications Agra takes the lead, but in point of variety is surpassed by Meerut, while Benares makes no show at all. Meerut contributes six new editions of old works, all more or less instructive. The two supplied by Benares treat of astrology and dreams. Of the reprints ninety-eight are devoted to religion, thirty-nine to education, ten to law, and six to medicine. Out of eight works on ethics Bareilly and Meerut between them furnish six. There are not a few volumes of “Counsels,” and ten of astrology and dreams, a proportion not larger than we might have expected. Among the miscellaneous reprints we find nine books of stories, three or four of fables, and eighteen volumes of verse, which include love poems, “descriptions of twelve months,” songs, chronicles in verse, and so forth. Of course there are several histories of Ram, Hanuman, Krishna, Mohammed, and other heroes of history or fable. The number of reprints of works on grammar, science, geography, and other branches of useful knowledge, is very small indeed. The largest edition printed of any work on a general subject is 2,550 copies of the Koran in Arabic and Urdu. Religious, moral, and poetical works seem as a rule to command the widest popularity in India as elsewhere, so far at least as reprints of standard works are concerned. New poetry seems equally at a discount everywhere.

ON Monday, the 8th March, as we learn by telegram, Sir R. Temple opened his first Budget. As usual the completed accounts for the last two years differ far the worse from the original estimates. The deficit for 1867-8 is £1,610,517, or half a million more than Sir S. Northcote reckoned it last July. That for 1868-9 is £2,801,244, or over a million and a half more than Mr. Massey's original estimate. For the coming year Sir R. Temple counts on a surplus of £52,650. If his calculations prove correct, he will be the black swan of late Indian financiers. Of the items of his budget we know nothing except that an income-tax of one per cent. is expected to yield £900,000; that a loan of £5,000,000 will be raised, of which one million will go to the paying off old debts; and that £3,655,000 will be laid out on extraordinary public works, including £800,000 for special purposes in Bombay, and a certain sum for buying out the Orissa Irrigation Company. The large outlay for this year on works of irrigation shows a marked increase on former years, but still falls short, we think, of India's pressing needs. The loan of five millions might as well have been doubled or trebled while the Government was about it, for no more time should be lost in assuring India against the chances of a famine like that which she has just escaped by a hair's breadth. We note that no change has been proposed in the customs or the salt duties; nor is any reference made to the oft-mooted question of substituting an excise-duty for the opium monopoly of Bengal. These yearly deficits, which mislead so many writers and speakers in this country, prove nothing worse than the absurdity of trying to pay for reproductive works out of yearly revenue.

IN the Lords' debate last Thursday, on the Indian Minister's revised edition of Sir S. Northcote's India Bill, Lord Lyveden maintained that a full measure of justice to the natives of India would never be rendered until competitive examinations for the Civil Service were held in Calcutta. Lord Salisbury enlarged on the absurdity of applying European ideas to the Government of India, thought that the natives had a fine field for their ambition in the service of native States, had no opinion of competitive examinations, and regarded the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal as “either too big or not big enough.” He also attacked the constitution of the Indian Council, protested against its veto on money questions, demanded a more frequent change of members, and pleaded for some infusion of the commercial element. Lord Houghton and Lord Hardinge both preferred the Duke's plan of smuggling natives into the Civil Service under the Viceroy's wing to any system of competitive examination. The Duke of Somerset found his grace of Argyll's Bill “interesting” to those concerned, and called for a financial statement in the Upper House. The Duke of Argyll promised, in reply, to make the statement required, and declared that “in all matters of policy, including even taxation,” the Secretary of State could overrule his Council. Such at least is the more rational version of the Duke's speech, regarded as an answer to part of Lord Salisbury's. On the main features of the Bill itself we have commented elsewhere.

“It never rains, but it pours.” A second private company has offered to compensate the public for the disgraceful shortcomings of the Indo-European Telegraph line. We are glad to see that the merchants of England have spirit enough to start rival lines without help from the Government. The Direct English, Indian, and Australian Submarine Telegraph Company will lay down a cable which “shall be in English hands from end to end.” The names on the board seem to guarantee the good faith and soundness of an undertaking which will bind Australia afresh to the mother country, and transmit a message from England to India in an hour. The new company's cable, which is lighter and much cheaper than those now used for other lines, has been carefully tested by Sir W. Thomson and Mr. Varley, and the former gentleman's report leaves nothing to desire. A beginning will be made by the laying of a cable this spring between Malta and Brindisi. The next section laid will be either from Malta to Egypt or from Suez to Bombay. The cost of the cable for the latter section, which will be ready for shipment by the latter part of this year, will amount to £606,800, laying included. The company reckon on 300 messages a-day, with a probable yield of £135,000 a-year, on an average of thirty shillings a message; which, after a small deduction for working expenses, ought to leave a handsome dividend.



**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

H.M.'s FORCES.—Edward Bromhead, 76th Regt., late of 4th (King's Own) Regt., eldest son and heir of Sir Edmond de Gonville Bromhead, Bart., of Thurlby Hall, Derbyshire, at Thayetnyo, Burmah, Jan. 9, aged 38.  
MADRAS.—Major E. C. Ingram, 24th M.N.I., at Secunderabad, Feb. 7, aged 38.  
BOMBAY.—Major J. De Vitre, late of the Bombay Army, at Boulogne, March 8. Surg. H. Lye, H.E.I.C.S., at Hayle, Cornwall, March 8, aged 83.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Marvel, Mr. M. Currie, Col. Green, Mr. and Mrs. McAllum, Mr. N. Macdonald, Major Turton and child, Capt. and Mrs. Newmarch and two infants, Capt. P. Hill, Mr. T. Horsfall, Dr. White, Lieut. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Germain and infant.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

Per str. Delta, March 20.—From BOMBAY.—Rev. J. Churchill and three children, Mr. J. Miller, Surg. major and Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. S. J. Harrison.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**ALL** Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,**

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869.

**OUR POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.**

MR. WYLLIE'S promised motion on the Central Asian question has after all been adjourned to a very late day, for reasons doubtless of due weight in the mover's eyes. The delay, however politic, prevents us from obtaining an early insight into the official leanings on a matter which craves careful walking. What is it that we are required to do in face of Russian progress in Central Asia, which the Government either in this country or in India has not yet done? There is certainly a notion abroad in favour of coming to some sort of arrangement with the northern Power on behalf of our Indian Empire. Russia ought now, it is said, to be brought to book in respect of her future relations with India and her Affghan neighbour. Her near approach to our Indian frontier forms so disturbing an element in our political survey, that we ought to have some means of getting at a clear conception of its actual purport. It is so unpleasant to be thus kept in suspense. Whether her intents are wicked or charitable, we cannot tell; but, like Hamlet's Royal father, she "comes in such a questionable shape" that we must speak to her for our own satisfaction, and ask her at any rate to join us in guaranteeing the neutrality of Affghanistan. That trifling courtesy once rendered, we should breathe freely, and leave Russia to pursue her career of conquest unchecked by a murmur from her new friends.

Thoughts of this kind are not unnatural under the circumstances. But it is worth considering what sort of answer Russian statesmen would make to these requests. Let us put ourselves for a moment in their place, and suppose that in 1848 the Russian frontier had reached the borders of Afghanistan. If Russian statesmen had then asked us to explain our future intentions towards the Punjab, or demurred to any extension of our North-Western Frontier without Russian leave, would the answer given by us have soothed the inquirers' fears or gratified their national self-esteem? "Mind your own business," we should have said in more studied and slightly more courteous terms. What answer Russia would give to a like invitation from us may be gathered from some remarks in a late number of the *Moscow Gazette*. "We are of opinion," says the writer, "that Russia would never allow her position in Asia or her relations with the Khanates to be questioned, as England, we are certain, would not allow herself to be brought to account for her own position in India. Indeed, such a course of action would be looked upon as an interference of one State in the internal affairs of another."

The same writer goes on to ask what Power "could force Russia or England to respect any guarantees in Central Asia, if the need of self-defence demanded their infraction?" He holds that in such a case "the best guarantee would be the self-interest of each State." Russia, we are assured, "has not and cannot have any views dangerous to English dominion in India." This we believe to be the simple truth, with reference to the present drift of Russian politics. Russia's work lies all before her to the north of the Hindoo Khoosh, and many long years will it take her to plant her feet firmly in the heart of Turkistan. And no less readily do we believe that the prospect of any hostile collision between Russia and England would be deemed at least as lamentable in the former country as in the latter. Even were this otherwise, the idea of a guarantee for Affghan neutrality would be none the less impracticable. Russia would certainly decline to join in it; nor would any pledge of the kind, however freely given, delay the final collision, if it is ever to come, by a single hour. In time of peace no such guarantee is needed, and the first shock of arms would turn it into waste paper. Our experience of guarantees in Europe has not on the whole been happy, even when more than two Powers have entered into a common pledge. Guarantees did nothing for Poland and Denmark, and in the hour of need will hardly do more, we fear, for Belgium. The best guarantee we can have for the peace of India rests on the belief we may inspire abroad in our own strength, and on the natural reluctance of rival Powers to try conclusions with us too soon. It will be time enough to ask about Russia's intentions when we hear that Russian troops are marching on Herat.

Is there no way then of coming to a fair understanding with our Northern rival? Without doubt there is a way, to which the Russian journalist himself sees no objection. No harm can be done in opening any negotiations which have for their aim the promotion of a peaceful trade between the two countries. The *Moscow Gazette* thinks "that the Russian Government will not refuse to come to an understanding which might lead to the development of friendly relations between England and Russia," in the interests of a common trade and of friendly intercourse between the subjects of either Power. It chimes in with all proposals for an exchange of consular agents between Tashkend and Lahore or Peshawar. In some such direction it is quite possible for Russia and British India to meet each other on the footing of a common interest. If Russia will open the markets of Central Asia to British goods, on terms at all reasonable, England for her part will readily clinch the bargain.

**THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S INDIA BILL.**

THE new Minister for India has lost no time in taking up one of the two Bills bequeathed to him by his predecessor at the India Office. On Thursday last the Upper House listened with general approval to the programme laid before it by the Duke of Argyll. With one exception, the Bill which then passed its second reading is to all appearance identical with the former of the two Bills which stress of other business compelled Sir S. Northcote to drop last year. Its first two clauses merely repair the blundering legislation of past days. In 1861 the Indian Government made its own servants amenable to British law for the offences they might commit in native States. In 1865 Lord Halifax extended the provisions of 1861 to "all British subjects," an amendment which still overlooked the case of her Majesty's native Indian subjects. This oversight the new Bill repairs with retrospective effect, so as to secure the validity of all past Acts of the Indian Government in this connection.

The next clause restores to the Viceroy in Council the power enjoyed by him up to 1853 of making laws and regulations for outlying territories without leave of his Legislative Council. By a fourth clause a like power is entrusted to every local governor or lieutenant-governor in respect of certain territories under his rule, provided that the measures proposed by him in the exercise of such power shall have been finally sanctioned on each occasion by the Viceroy in Council. All such laws and

regulations are to have equal force with the acts of the Supreme Government in Legislative Council assembled. Another clause adds temporarily to the Legislative Council the head of the province in which the Council may at any time be engaged in making laws. By another, the Viceroy is empowered to override his Legislative Council whenever reasons of State seem to justify him in so doing; but at the will of any two members the dissent of the majority shall be notified to the Secretary of State. Against these enlargements of the Viceroy's summary jurisdiction none of the speakers had a word to say. Lord Salisbury hailed the Duke of Argyll as a hopeful disciple of the school that has long maintained the duty of governing Asiatics Asiatically, by strengthening in every possible way the hands of the Governor-general. Lord Lyveden accepted this part of the Bill without a question, and to the same effect spoke Lord Hardinge and the Duke of Somerset. One peer only, Lord Houghton, seemed alive to the growing difficulty of strengthening the hands of the Indian Government without weakening those of the Secretary of State for India. It was "almost impossible"—he owned—"to speak on this subject without involving self-contradiction." He, too, however, came to the conclusion that India ought to be governed in India by those who understood her best. And with this rule of action few will quarrel, however greatly opinions may differ as to the way of carrying it out. With regard to the particular illustration of it now given, we can only trust that India at large will not suffer by the partial return to a more despotic system. Summary legislation may still for a time prove best adapted to the wants of the ruder races that people the frontier and the hilly tracts interspersed throughout the country. Only we must take care that the new demand for more despotic processes shall not hinder the free development of a broader polity in provinces where a civilised people are already learning to walk politically alone. One of the stock objections to our rule in India is the tendency to over-legislation. We are accused of worrying the natives with too many laws too rashly foisted on an ill-prepared people. Sir R. Temple has lately shown us how weak are the grounds for such a charge. Were it never so true, however, and in some few respects it may be true, personal government and summary legislation are more likely to aggravate the evil than the slower process of carrying a projected law through all the formalities of a legislative council. Still, as we said before, there are cases in which personal government will for some time to come be found to answer best.

The other half of the Bill deals with the question of admitting natives to the Civil Service in accordance with the spirit of the Act of 1833. Hitherto, says the Duke, we have not fulfilled "our duty or our promises to the natives" in this respect. Sir John Lawrence's nine scholarships are as nothing to what should have been done. There are many offices in the Covenanted Service for which no English experience is necessary, and competitive examinations are not the only nor even the best way of securing the best men. His Grace therefore proposes to empower the Governor-general in Council to appoint natives of India from time to time to the higher offices under the Government. This proposal, against which not a voice was raised, has at least the merit of reaching a desirable end by the best available means. It opens for natives a side-door to the paradise hitherto closed against them by the conditions of an examination held in this country. It is very well to talk about the advantages of a residence in England to natives who would rise in the public service of India. But even if such talk had any rational foundation, the simple fact is that to the vast majority of natives such a residence is for various reasons wholly impossible. Lord Lyveden is for holding examinations in India also; and there is really no good reason against such a course, except the ill-founded fear that none but Bengallies would enter the field. Meanwhile however the present Bill will feel the way towards further improvements, by enabling the Indian Government to reward natives of tried ability and good social standing with some of the choice things hitherto monopolised by Englishmen from home. It is quite time to begin abating

a monopoly which, however excusable and even politic sixty years ago, has stood self-condemned ever since the India Bill of 1833.

That the present Bill leaves untouched the question of a separate Government for Bengal would be matter for regret but for the Indian Minister's avowed objection to the change desired by his predecessor. Instead of loosening the connection between Bengal Proper and the Supreme Government, the Duke of Argyll would draw the two into yet closer union. He is not for having two Kings of Brentford in one city, thinks that much time and trouble might be saved by a few minutes' talk instead of endless correspondence, and sees his way to lighten the burdens of the Lieutenant-governor without "coming to Parliament for new powers." He seems, in fact, to agree with Lord Salisbury that "if you cannot make the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal stronger, you had better make him weaker." In other words, he would evidently recur to the old practice of regarding the Viceroy of all India as the proper head of the Bengal Government; a practice which to our thinking has grown out of all harmony with the wants and tendencies of the India of to-day. The true remedy for existing difficulties lies rather in detaching Bengal Proper under a full Government like that of Bombay, and in placing provinces like Assam in the list of territories subject to the Viceroy's direct control.

## Correspondence.

### DR. HALL AND DR. GOLDSTÜCKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your last issue there was a leading article on the accusations recently brought by Dr. Goldstücker against Dr. Hall in the columns of the *Athenæum*. As an intimate friend of Dr. Hall and one cognisant of the facts of this particular controversy, will you allow me a short space in your columns to say what I know? The charge which Dr. Goldstücker brings against Dr. Hall is—that Dr. Hall persuaded Mr. Furnival to ask him certain questions in the *Athenæum*—that Dr. Hall then publicly accused Dr. Goldstücker of asking these questions, and imputed to him the basest motives for so doing. Such a proceeding, when thus nakedly stated, is so absurd and irrational as to refute itself, and the misapprehensions on which Dr. Goldstücker's charges are constructed can be easily cleared up.

It is true that Dr. Hall asked Mr. Furnival to ask him certain questions in the *Athenæum*—a perfectly justifiable request—but it is not true that he was "the intellectual author" of the letter signed "M.C." The letter was widely different from what Dr. Hall either suggested or desired. Dr. Hall never attributed the authorship of this letter to Dr. Goldstücker or to any one else. When questioned on the subject by Mr. Trübner and Mr. Beames, he evaded giving any opinion of his own, by mentioning instead a surmise that he had heard from third parties. This Dr. Hall shows on indisputable evidence in a reply which he has prepared, and the statements of Mr. Trübner and Mr. Beames are "glosses," so to speak, exactly of the kind which almost always unconsciously creep into reports of conversation which were not actually written down from the lips of the speaker.—I am, Sir, &c.,

ROBERT OSBORN, Captain Bengal Staff Corps.

38, Ordnance-road, St. John's-wood, 9th March, 1869.

### A PAIR OF QUERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—Will you oblige a subscriber by giving him an answer to two queries—the one on a matter of public, and the second on one of private interest?

Question I. Is the consulting physician for Indian officers, to whom they are, I believe, *obliged* to report themselves, a salaried official; and if so, is he entitled to receive a fee of £1. 1s. per visit, or when prescribing? And the question is put with more particular reference to the case of subalterns. They pay no such fee in India, and on what grounds can it be taken in England where the wretched mortal is, in many cases, on 6s. 6d. a-day?

Question II. (to settle a bet). Was Blue Gown, the winner of the Derby of 1868, one of the first three favourites at the time of the race, and if so, for how long previously?—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,  
A FIELD OFFICER.  
[We fear the fee is payable in this country. Query II. is out of our line, but Blue Gown was among the first three favourites on the morning of the race, and for some days before.—Ed. A. I. M.]

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### LOCAL EXAMINATION OF NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that in the first place the examinations could not be made equal. It is said that the Education Departments here could furnish examiners quite as distinguished and as highly qualified as those obtainable in England. The answer is they could do nothing of the sort. In England the Civil Service Commissioners may select the very pick and cream of the examiners from all the seats of learning in the country—men not only who have been trained by long practice to the very highest efficiency in their business, but who from constant intercourse with others as learned and able as themselves, or even more so, are thoroughly abreast of the intellectual movement of the day in their several departments. They know not as a rule whose papers they are examining, and their impartiality, so far as we are aware, has never been impeached. Compare with this class of men, the educational staff in India. With a very few exceptions it is composed of gentlemen not even in the outset distinguished as scholars in England. They cannot possibly have had the same practice in dealing as examiners with really intellectual materials. Their level in learning is at most that of the time when they left Europe; and the great Arnold was wont to say that, in the progress of scholarship, the most competent headmaster drifted to the rear in about ten years. They would have to deal with papers, the handwriting of which would be perfectly familiar to them as that of their own pupils and proteges. Could complete impartiality be expected in such circumstances? It has been thought necessary, and not without abundant reason, to commit the University examinations as much as possible to gentlemen unconnected with the schools and colleges. Would it be safe to make the professors arbiters in a contest so much more exciting, that for the Civil Service? If, on the other hand, you seek examiners outside the University, you must call in amateurs; who, whatever their natural abilities, cannot have the accomplishments of skilled professionals. But suppose this difficulty were got over, even by the costly expedient of sending examiners from England, how is the perfect equality of the examination in four different places and by four sets of men to be determined? It is utterly chimerical to expect it; it is, if possible, still more so to expect this to be acquiesced in.

### CASTE.

The *Indian Daily News* looks with little sympathy upon any attempt to induce the Hindu convert to adopt European dress and habits, which must necessarily expose him to the ridicule of those amidst whom he dwells. Customs which are not in themselves idolatrous or superstitious he may surely be allowed to retain. To give an example, some have thought that the *kudumi*, or tuft of hair at the back of the head, which native men and boys generally save from the razor, is a badge of heathenism, and, though it is far from the general practice of missionaries, converts have been sometimes required to remove this hair before they are admitted to baptism. It is true that there are certain heathen ceremonies which the loss of the *kudumi* would incapacitate a man from performing, and thus it has been alleged that its excision may prevent a convert from relapsing into his former superstitions. In connection with this practice, it has however been well remarked that one of the most common of the idolatrous ceremonies among the Hindus is that in which the worshipper crosses his arms, seizes the lobes of his ears, and prostrates himself before the elephant-faced "belly-god," and that though the most efficacious way of incapacitating a convert from ever again performing such worship would be to cut off his ears, such a procedure would scarcely be advisable. When truth commands admiration we have good grounds for hoping that at length it will move the heart and influence the practice. But all this must be the work of time. Let us meanwhile try to raise the lower castes from the deep ignorance and degradation into which they have sunk, and which unfortunately excites more frequently the contempt than the pity of their more favoured fellow-countrymen. The question which is now mooted as to whether we have not somewhat too exclusively devoted ourselves to the civilisation and education of the higher castes in our Government institutions to the prejudice of the lower castes is important, and we trust it will meet with the careful consideration which it deserves. Let the lower castes first be taught to respect themselves, and they will not fail soon to command respect from others.

### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Englishman* thinks that unless there is a great alteration in everything connected with the public works department, Sir John Lawrence has left for his successor a task which he himself never could have carried out; as long as military engineers are banded from pillar to post, one day superintending the white-washing of barracks or the scouring of latrines; another day pitch-forked into the railway department where they are kept until they have become efficient officers in that particular line, when, owing to some senior officer in the service dying or retiring, they enter a higher grade, the special knowledge acquired is altogether lost. Why or wherefore a man entering a higher grade should be taken from a branch which he does understand, and put into a branch where his talents are of no use, and where the duties can be efficiently done by a conductor, must be answered by some official who can find plausible reasons for a Government's doing what an individual would scout as the height of folly. An engineer is not spoiled for military purposes by doing duty as a civil engineer. His education in the principles of construction is in no ways inferior to that of his rival, the civil engineer; if anything, it is superior. In practice and administrative talent he is very inferior. If the Government are themselves to carry out public works, be they railways, be they canals, or be they ordinary highways, they must have a special department; whether that department be composed of purely military engineers, or purely civil, or of military and civil engineers combined is immaterial, provided there be a continuity of service. Every change produces increased charge. Everyone concerned in construction seems to think that he is in duty bound to go to work in a different way from his predecessor. If a man be found equal to his work, give him the increased pay due to his grade, and let him stay where he is, until his work is finished. If it be necessary to have a service of civil engineers, if one of them be found equal to the work, in the name of common sense, let him stay where he is, and let him rise in grade and pay as his military brother does, and do not perpetuate the absurdity of invariably putting a military man of five years over a civilian of twenty-five years' experience. If the Government will adopt some properly regulated system for the construction of public works, we believe that the estimate of Sir John Lawrence may be reduced, not simply to £12,000 per mile, but to something nearer half the sum. India requires no fancy speeds in the shape of ruinous express or accelerated traffic trains. All she requires is moderate speed and frequent opportunities of bringing her masses and dribbles of produce to market. What has been done in Belgium, in Russia, and in Austria may be done equally well in India, if not better. All that is required is for the Government to show that it is in earnest, and to initiate without delay a proper system in the execution of public works.

**ECCLIESIASTICAL ITEMS.**—The Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry has reported to Government that the state of his health will compel him to go home in April next; in the meantime he has obtained sanction to proceed on visitation for two months to the Missions in Southern India. The Rev. Dr. Sayers goes to Ootacamund for two months, after which the Rev. W. W. G. Cooper will take charge of that chaplaincy. On Dr. Sayers' arrival at Ootacamund the Rev. C. R. Dury will return to St. Thomas' Mount, and the Rev. F. G. Lys to North Black Town for a short season only, as he, too, we understand, contemplates going to Europe on sick leave.

**THE FAMINE IN THE N.W. PROVINCES.**—At the close of a levee held at Allahabad on the 16th inst., by the Lieutenant-governor of the N.W. Provinces, Sir William Muir met the members of the Central Famine Relief Committee. His Honour, in cordially acknowledging their services, had the eminent satisfaction of informing them that, in view of the promising indications as to the future which the recent timely fall of rain had established, there would probably be no necessity for further monthly subscriptions, nor for any more aid from the charitable beyond the donations already paid and promised. In approximate figures the total sum so realised is Rs. 60,000, which, supplemented by a similar amount on the part of Government, gives Rs. 1,20,000 as the total available fund. Of this total an unexpended balance remains of about Rs. 84,000. Although the emergent calls for aid had been greatly lessened, there was still much distress to be relieved, notably in the districts of Ajmere, Jhansie, Lullutpore, and Bijnour, where charity would require to be dispensed for some months to come. His Honour took occasion during the interview to allude to the apparently premature organisation of the machinery for distributing relief, and its asserted disproportion to the need eventually disclosed. But the truth was that at an early stage of the famine no one could foresee what dimensions it would assume, and a state of unpreparedness for any emergency might have greatly aggravated the difficulties of dealing with it. Before the committee separated a long discussion took place with reference to the establishment of a poor-house and orphanage, as well as an asylum for lepers, for all of which, to judge by the facts brought to notice by various members of the committee, there would be only too many applicants. "It seems probable," says the *Pioneer*, "that whatever eventual surplus of the fund there may be after relieving the temporary wants of the sufferers by the famine throughout the North-West will serve to minister to the constant relief of the never-failing misery nearer home."

## Bengal.

## STATION TALK.

NURSINGPORE, Feb. 8.—Mr. Morris, Officiating Chief Commissioner, has arrived by trolley from Calcutta, via Jubbulpore, and will proceed at once with his camp, which has been awaiting him here, towards Hoshungabad, Nimar, and thence return by train to Nagpore. The Chief Inspector of Post-offices, Mr. Jordan, has also been here. He has arranged for running the mail between this and Jubbulpore by trolley, instead of by runners, from the ensuing monsoons, by which time the bridges over the Shere and Nerbudda will be completed. The weather is becoming chilly again, owing to some rain which has fallen. Our gram crops are very good, and the wheat is fair.

AGRA, Feb. 15.—The last detachment of H.M.'s 41st Regiment left barracks on Saturday afternoon about five o'clock for the railway station, from whence they departed by special train at 9 P.M. The 77th Regiment have come in, so the rumour I mentioned in my letter last week, that the regiment had been ordered to halt at or near Umballa in consequence of many cases of small-pox occurring in the ranks, is, I am glad to say, untrue. Small-pox is still prevalent in Agra, though not so bad as it was a month ago. I have heard of several Europeans being attacked, and on Saturday evening I noticed the funeral of a staff non-commissioned officer who succumbed to the disease the previous evening; and I have heard of another fatal case that occurred yesterday. The 41st had to leave two or three patients behind, one of whom is not, I hear, expected to live. There can be no doubt that the principal cause of the spread of small-pox is the carelessness of the natives. I have myself seen a dozen children, in the course of an hour, being carried along the public roads when terribly afflicted with the disease. Surely the legislature should interfere and put a stop to this practice, which is not only highly dangerous to the patients themselves but also to others. Another cause of the spread of the disease in Agra was the lowness of the river. After the dead were thrown into the river they soon drifted ashore, in consequence of the excessive shallowness of the water; and there they were allowed to remain until eaten by jackals, vultures, &c., &c. This state of affairs was brought to the notice of the authorities, but whether they interfered in the matter or not I cannot say.

DINAPORE, Feb. 12.—Major General Beatson returned to Allahabad, the head-quarters of the division, on Monday last, after having paid a visit to Segowlie, the station of a regiment of native cavalry. The general had a look at the 32nd Punjabees the day after their arrival, but did not inspect any of the European troops, who have to undergo that ordeal first at the hand of the Brigadier-General commanding the station. The weather during last week was quite cool, not to say chilly, and often cloudy, with high winds, causing an unpleasant dust, which no rain will come to lay. To-day and yesterday have been mild, if not warm, and at noon-tide the sun is giving us a foretaste of what he intends doing a month hence.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.—On the night of the 9th we had a slight sprinkling of rain sufficient to allay the dust. The winds during the past week have been very high and the weather clear and cloudy alternately. The days are becoming sensibly warmer, and indeed it is with dread that we reflect of the times in store for us; this year the hot weather will be far more intense than the last. Even now it is very unpleasant to be riding or driving during mid-day. On the 29th of last month the employes of the railway gave a subscription ball. Failing to secure the 58th band, recourse was had to a company of native musicians of this town, better known as the "Phillipians," so I certainly cannot say that the music discoursed was very sweet or harmonious. The guests were composed of all classes of society, from C.S.'s down to railway guards. Dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning, and it is saying a great deal to pronounce it a successful ball. The stewards deserve great credit for their exertions in securing a good night's entertainment to such a heterogeneous company. I hope to see the example set by the railway followed up in other quarters. A cricket match was played a short time back between the Lucknow and Allahabad clubs, the Lucknow eleven coming off victorious. But this success is in a great measure due to the absence of several fine players from the Allahabad eleven. A return match, to be played at Lucknow shortly, is contemplated, when I hope our station club will retrieve their reputation as cricketers. The boys and girls of the Allahabad High School presented the Rev. Mr. Baldwin with very appropriate addresses, accompanied by a Bible and a dressing-case, consequent on his departure to England on furlough. Some of the members of the community, following the example of the boys, also got up an address for the occasion, but instead of the address being read, the Hon. Mr. Turner made a short speech, and the reverend gentleman replied in very feeling language. Mr. Baldwin's *locum tenens* is the Rev. Mr. Baly, from Simla. The Lieutenant-Governor and suite march in to-morrow, after making a tour of nearly five months. The famine committee are very busy attending to the several calls for relief from all parts of the province.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JENKINS.—Captain Jenkins, of the *Mongyne*, we believe, was crossing from Dalla early yesterday morning in a sampan, overbalanced himself, fell into the river and was drowned.—*Rangoon Times*, Feb. 10.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—We understand that the Rev. Charles Kirk, M.A., will probably be appointed Garrison Chaplain, and the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A., Senior Chaplain at the Presidency, on the retirement of the Rev. F. J. Spring, M.A.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will probably, says the *Pioneer*, leave Calcutta before the Viceroy. It is understood that Sir William Mansfield will make a short professional tour through the provinces before going up to Simla.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.—The *Lucknow Times* says it is on the tapis that on the retirement of Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, his post will be filled either by the Honourable Sir George Couper or Colonel Barrow.

TELEGRAPHIC.—We are informed that H.M.'s steam ship *Serpent* is engaged taking deep sea soundings between Galle and Penang, in order to determine the feasibility of establishing telegraphic communication between those ports.

THE FAMINE OF 1867.—Mr. H. L. Dampier has been directed by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to convey his thanks to the Hon. C. P. Hobhouse and the members of the Famine Committee of 1867, for the aid they rendered Government during the crisis of the second Orissa famine.

LORD MAYO.—His Excellency the Viceroy has, we observe, accepted the office of Patron of the Bengal Social Science Association. His Excellency has also inspected the Goraie, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the works in progress for bridging that river.

THE LOSHAIS.—From a copy of a telegram received in Calcutta, from the Brigadier-General Commanding the Eastern Frontier District, dated the 10th instant, it appears that two columns will be sent against the Loshai villages, one along the course of the Sonai river, and the other along the course of Dhulesurri.

UNCOVENANTED FURLOUGH RULES.—The Committee formerly appointed at Calcutta to consider the Uncovenanted Furlough Rules, and dissolved, has been resuscitated, in consequence of the Secretary of State's objections to the rules sent home. Mr. E. C. Bayley is president, and the first meeting was to take place on the 11th February.

RUMOURED OFFICIAL CHANGES.—It is currently reported that Major Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, will very shortly take leave to England, and that consequent thereon the following changes will be made:—Major Ashburner to Chanda, Major Playfair to Chindwarra, Captain Ward to Jubbulpore, and Captain Saurin Brooke to Mundla.—*Central India Times*, Feb. 13.

We are glad to know that the country between Delhi and Meerut is one sheet of verdure. Those who travelled over this line a month ago would be astonished at the change. Where there was no cultivation the ploughs are at work, but there seems no want of healthy cultivation now on either side of the railway line, as far as the eye can reach.—*Mofussilite*, Feb. 11.

THE CENSUS now in operation at Lucknow is, we hear, creating great distrust among the more ignorant native population, not altogether, it appears, without reason, as badmashes have availed themselves of the opportunity to enter houses on the pretence of being Census officers, and have committed thefts and other offences. The general impression is that the Census is some mysterious move in the policy of Government.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 9.

WORKS OF ART IN THE N. W. P.—The Government of the North-Western Provinces are setting about the work of restoring and preserving ancient architectural triumphs in the right way; we say nothing about the scale. They intend to restore all the marble work in Humayun's tomb at Delhi, and have opened a Sanscrit school there, with attendance of fifty pupils, and at a monthly expense of 235 rupees.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS IN THE HILLS.—The Government of India has sanctioned the employment of upwards of 2,000 British troops on public works in the Himalayas during the ensuing season. Their employment will consist in road-making, and in building at the new hill stations. The parties will be divided as follows:—200 men with proportion of officers of the 25th foot, from Bareilly, at Ranekhet; the 55th foot, at Chukrata; 500 men, proportionately taken from the 38th, 85th, and 92nd Regiments, at Sealkote, Meeran Meer, and Jullundur respectively, on the Chumba hills; 600 men taken from the 1st battalion, 6th Foot, and 1st battalion, 19th Regiment, at Rawul Pindee, and from the 88th at Nowshera, on the Murree and Abbottabad-road. The men thus employed will work under the orders of their own officers, but under the supervision of the executive engineer of the works, and will all receive working pay according to the nature of their employment. The system is popular with the men, who gain in health, and receive extra pay, while its benefit to the State is patent.



**THE WEATHER.**—A correspondent writing from Mussoorie on Feb. 6 says:—"It was snowing heavily all last night, and this morning I hear there is more than two feet of snow up at Landour. Even as low as we are, we have nearly a foot of it."—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 11.

**LEGISLATION.**—At the meeting of the Council of the Governor General on the 5th Feb., the Hon. Mr. Shaw Stewart introduced the Civil Courts (Bombay) Bill, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. The chief point upon which discussion took place was that of judicial patronage; should that patronage be wholly vested in the High Court or in Government? Mr. Maine's sympathies evidently were with the lawyers, but he did not venture upon any thing like strong opposition to Sir Henry Durand and Sir Richard Temple, who vindicated the supremacy of the Executive.

**THE GRANARY OF THE NORTH-WEST.**—The following figures, taken from the *Pioneer*, show that Oudh is fairly entitled to be called the granary of the North-West. From the 1st to the 15th of January Lucknow alone sent to Cawnpore no less than 99,764 maunds of grain, valued at Rs. 2,13,935; and in the ten days from the 15th to the 25th she despatched 20,844 maunds. During the latter period 1,35,000 maunds were passed through Benares intended for Agra, Delhi, and other cities in the North-West and the Punjab. The recent fall of rain has had the effect of checking the exportation of grain. Thus, during the last week of January only 1,000 maunds were exported from Lucknow.

**JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* of yesterday contains a statement from which we gather that, during the year 1868, only two new companies were registered—the Mutual Tea Company, with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,20,000; and the Bank of Calcutta, with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000. Nineteen companies, with a nominal capital of Rs. 72,72,500, were wound up. These may be thus arranged:—Tea Companies, 7, Rs. 36,12,500; Banks, 2, Rs. 10,00,000; Hotels, 2, Rs. 1,20,000; Steam Tug, 1, Rs. 7,50,000; Yarn Mills, 1, Rs. 6,00,000; Reclamation, 1, Rs. 5,00,000; Carriage Builders, 1, Rs. 3,00,000; Dispensary, 1, Rs. 2,50,000; Emigration, 1, Rs. 1,00,000; Newspaper, 1, Rs. 30,000; Co-operation Society, Rs. 1, 10,000.—*Englishman*, Feb. 4.

**THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.**—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has commenced his first visitation of the Central Provinces. His lordship will arrive in Nagpore from Wurdah on Thursday next. Bishop's School and the principal schools of the city will be visited on Friday, and the Rev. Mr. Cooper has invited his lordship to inspect the schools and other good works connected with the Free Church Mission. On Saturday evening, the 20th inst., the Lord Bishop has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on some general subject to all the native youths of Nagpore who are able to speak the English language. The large school-room of the Free Church Mission will be the place of meeting, and the lecture will commence about 6.30 P.M.

**LAHORE.**—The arrival of Mr. Lee Smith at Lahore, long and anxiously expected, has caused a small commotion there. People appear to be over-anxious to witness the turning of the first sod of the Lahore to Peshawur Railway by the Lieutenant Governor, but there are certain preliminary arrangements that must cause delay and inaction for a time. In the first place the Government has to raise £2,000,000 towards the cost of the projected line; next there are tenders for contracts to be examined and passed. We trust that the system of low contract rates will not be tried again. Low rates under existing exceptional circumstances may be readily secured, but all experience shows that seeming advantage to be false economy in the long run. We are assured that Sir Donald McLeod, aware of the advantages his own province and India in general will derive from the line, has evinced a willingness to eschew red-tape, and to assume the whole responsibility, if he be left to the free exercise of his own judgment. Lord Mayo's declaration on the eve of leaving England, that he would have more action and less scribbling, gives a hope that this important work will not be bound round with the orthodox impediments to early progress.

**SINDHIA.**—The Maharajah Sindiah of Gwalior has had a khurcta addressed to him by the Viceroy, expressing the gratification felt by the Government of India on learning the interest shown by his Highness in the condition of his famine-stricken people. Revenue was remitted in many districts where the crops had failed; but thriving zemindars must not expect to be let off as well as starving ones. "I have been angered," says his Highness, "by the attempts made by many landholders, whose crops have not suffered, to impose upon me by claiming immunity under the proclamation. In this respect I found the proclamation had done harm; all put their heads up, expecting to be covered by it. Many thakoor and cultivators whom I knew to be prosperous came in shouting for consideration." Road-making has been instituted in the suffering districts, and both his Highness and his Dewan have been making tours of inspection through the country, with only a handful of attendants, in order that his retinue might not be burdensome on the people. Says Colonel Daly—"I am sure good must come of these expeditions. The Maharajah will see the condition of his people, and the people will gain heart from the presence of their chief among them. This resolution to go himself thus lightly attended was entirely Scindhia's own, and the promptitude with which it was adopted marks the man."

**INDIAN EXCHEQUER BILLS.**—We have excellent authority for stating that should the Government of India at any future period, find itself necessitated to borrow large sums of money for short periods, as it has had to do to provide funds for the Abyssinian Expedition, the money will not be borrowed from the Bank of Bengal, or from any other Bank, but raised by means of short date Indian Exchequer Bill or Government Debentures. These Bills may be issued in England by the Secretary of State.

**LORD MAYO AND THE TURF.**—The stewards of the Calcutta Races, we are glad to state, have announced that a race on the undermentioned terms will appear in the prospectus of the Calcutta Races, 1869-70:—"The Viceroy's Cup: A piece of plate, value 1,000 rupees, presented by his Excellency the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I. For all horses. Weight for age and class reduced 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of the previous season 5 lbs., of two or more previous seasons 9 lbs. extra. No allowance for geldings. 2 miles. Entrance 1st July, 190 rupees. Entrance 1st October, 200 rupees, when the race closes. A sweepstakes of 100 rupees additional for each horse declared to start. N.B.—The stewards are authorised to state that, in the event of this Cup being given at Calcutta meetings, after the season 1869-70, geldings will be excluded." The Indian Turf cannot but benefit by a judicious patronage on the part of Lord Mayo. And we agree with the *Pioneer* in thinking that "Lord Mayo's desire to make a manly pastime subsidiary to some practical good to the country is shown by the conditions of the race. Every animal imported that can race two miles under Indian weights must be more or less a gain to our breeding establishments, and we hope that the Viceroy's gift may only prelude a judicious disposal of Queen's plates throughout India, so as to reach the end alluded to."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9. Str. India, Baxter, Bombay.—10. Czarewitch, Falle, Port Blair.—12. Countess of Elgin, Braney, —.—13. City of London, McNeil, Glasgow; str. Kurrahee, Ewert, Akyab.—14. Str. Madras, McKirdy, Singapore; Ivanhoe, Putt, Liverpool; Mahmooda, Henderson, Covelong.—15. Indian Empire.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Kurrahee.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Graham, Mr. Hancock, Col. and Mrs. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Ward, Rev. J. Lapsley, Mr. McKenner. Per City of London.—Mrs. Arthur Sandale, Mr. Charles Sandale. Per str. Madras.—Mrs. McKirdy, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Benson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and two children, two Misses Walker, Mr. W. C. Baker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bromehead, Mr. D. McLean, Mr. W. Prentice.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9. Fathel Reymany, Andaman, Bacchus, Mary.—10. Str. Sattara; Jorgen Bruhn, Sumatra, Jeanne D'Arc.—11. Edith Warren.—12. Sir Hugh Rose; Atiet Rohoman, Walmer Castle.—13. Str. Busheer; Accrington, Isabella Kerr, Houghton, Salisbury, Calcutta Merchant, W. C. L. P.—14. Khandaish, Black Watch.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Clyde.—For London.—Capt. Barclay, Lieut. Thackwell, Lieut. Guyon, Capt. Jeanes, Lieut. O. B. St. John, Ensign R. H. Harrison, Asst. surg. Collis. Per str. Mooltan.—For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Col. Dickson, Mr. Graham, Mr. C. Menelas, Capt. Colquhoun, Mr. Miller. For Galle.—Mr. Dawson, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Newmarch. For Melbourne.—Mr. C. J. Ackland, Dr. Miller. For Sydney.—Lieut. John Brehner. For Suva.—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Raphael and family, Mr. R. A. Lyall, Capt. W. C. S. Clarke, Mr. M. Andredes, Mr. G. Stunthal, Mr. R. H. Bayley. For Marseilles.—Mrs. A. G. Apear and child, Major S. Clarke, Mrs. Shireore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Young and two children, Mrs. E. Palmer, Mrs. Sterling and two children, Mr. T. Smith, Capt. Dicey, Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. C. Halford, Mr. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds and family, Mr. S. P. Griffith, Major Miles, Mr. J. A. N. Martin, Mr. T. B. Fowler, Mr. S. Alexander, Mr. A. Y. Watt, Col. and Mrs. and Miss Layard, Mr. W. D. Fox and son, Mr. Charles Fox. For Southampton.—Mr. Hills, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Derry, Major and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Col. and Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Hart, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and family, Mrs. Chalmers, Hon. Noble Taylor's family, Mr. Ellis, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Beasley, Capt. Melville, Mrs. J. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnston, Mrs. Cox, Mr. W. Laver.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 15, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 10 to 94 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 12 to 94 14
5 per Cent. P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	104 8 to 104 12
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 12 to 113 0
6 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 10 to 108 14

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 2	0 1-16 to 2 0½
Bills with Docs. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 2	0½ to 2 0 5-16

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	100 to 102
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	200 to 210
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000 ...	1690 to 1700
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50 ...	10 to — pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	50 to 60
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700 ...	530 to 540
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	50 to 60
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	— to —
Ditto New Shares ... ..	250 ...	190 to 195
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	250 ...	

E. B. Indigo Company	...	...	100	...	43	to	—
East India Railway Company	...	...	£20 or 218	...	240	to	242
East India Tea Company	...	...	100	...	30	to	32
Ditto (Contributory)	...	...	80	...	25	to	33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	...	...	100	...	30	to	32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	...	£20 or 218	...	230	to	233
Equitable Coal Company	...	...	250	...	197	to	200
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	...	...	500	...	Nominal.		
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	...	250	...	150	to	152½
Havrah Docking Company	...	...	500	...	320	to	330
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	...	1000	...	400	to	410
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	...	125	...	139	to	—
New Port Gloster Company	...	...	600	...	—	to	—
Oriental Gas Company	...	...	10	...	12	to	12½
Peoples Bank of India	...	...	100	...	In liquidation.		
Port Canning Land Company	...	...	1300	...	270	to	275
Punjab Bank	...	...	100	...	82	to	85
Serowing Company (Limited)	...	...	200	...	150	to	—
Sindia Bank	...	...	500	...	595	to	600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	...	...	62½	...	202	to	—
Tirhoot Indigo	...	...	200	...	73	to	75
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	250	...	6	to	4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	...	£10	...	5	to	30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 12 6 to £0 0 0	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	1 2 6 to 0 0 0	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	1 5 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sticks	Nominal.	Nominal.
Jute	1 17 6 to 2 0 0	Nominal.
Cotton	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

# Madras.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Lieutenant M. Protheroe, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Second Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair.—*Madras Mail*.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—Mr. Louis Forbes, the Civil and Sessions Judge at Kurnool, is, the *Madras Mail* learns, about to proceed home on furlough. He will be succeeded at Kurnool by Mr. P. P. Hutchins, the Registrar of the High Court; and Mr. Wigram, who is at present acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, will officiate for Mr. Hutchins as Registrar.

MR. BALLARD, Collector and Magistrate in Malabar, has, says the *Madras Times*, been appointed acting Resident at the Court of Travancore, in room of Mr. Newill, who goes to Europe on leave. Mr. Ballard has accepted the appointment, in which he will probably be confirmed, should Mr. Newill not return to India. The Malabar Collectorship has not yet been filled up.

**COFFEE PROSPECTS.**—We continue to receive unfavourable accounts of the coffee crops in Coorg; on several estates only half the amount of the estimated crops have been gathered in, and this has a depreciating effect on estates in general. A coffee estate in Munzerabad, and which is known to have cost about 35,000 rupees, was actually bought in at a public sale in Mysore the other day for 2,000 rupees.

**HOMEWARD BOUND.**—The ship *Gosforth* was to leave Madras on Monday, Feb. 15. Among her passengers are Mr. A. R. Hutchins, c.s., who is compelled to go home to recruit his strength after an exhausting fever caught in the Northern Circars, and Mr. M. Cruickshank, of the Oriental Bank, who, it will be recollected, met with a serious accident by a fall from his horse about a month ago, from the effects of which he has not yet quite recovered. The "indispensable" Mr. B. Cardozo, of municipality celebrity, is also a passenger by this vessel.

**THE SHARPE SCHOLARSHIP.**—The Madras Government has accepted the sum of 2,633-4-0 Rs., which the inhabitants of Calicut have raised for the purpose of founding a scholarship, designated the "Sharpe Scholarship," in the provincial school at Calicut, to mark the estimation in which they held Mr. G. R. Sharpe, the late Civil and Session Judge of Calicut. The Accountant-general will receive the amount referred to and invest it in the Four per Cent. Loan. The scholarship will be fixed at 9 Rs. per mensem for the present and be tenable for one year. It will not be tenable along with the Conolly or other private scholarships; and in the event of the provincial school being raised to the rank of a college, the scholarship B.A. will be allowed to run from the matriculation test to that for the degree, subject to the conditions prescribed.—*Madras Mail*, Feb. 10.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—We learn from Berhampore that Captain T. Beckley, R.E., now on special duty in that district, has had a narrow escape for his life. He was levelling for a line of canal which he proposes to lead from Russulcondah to Gopalpore via Aska, and it passing a small hill through dense jungle in the Kemedi estate, near Degoopodee, he was set upon by a huge bear and thrown forward on his face; the bear then came upon him, tearing off his clothes, and only for the admirable presence of mind displayed by the captain there was no escape from death. He managed to extricate himself from the bear, and place the animal in such a position on the edge of a rock that it could not secure its hold again on the captain, who threw the bear clean over, and the brute fell some ten feet below with a terrible crash. Captain Beckley, though somewhat severely wounded in the hip, and otherwise slightly bruised, is, we are glad to be assured, safe and doing well.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 13.

**SICK LEAVE.**—Mr. Charles Grant Walker, B.A. (Oxon), late Under-Secretary to the Madras Government, and now Small Cause Court Judge at Vellore, hopes to proceed to Australia by the next steamer. Mr. Walker is the senior of the "Wallahs" by date of appointment as well as by personal worth and talents. He goes away on sick leave, and there is not one who has been brought into contact with him but will cordially wish him an early restoration to health and strength in the balmy air of the southern seas. Though he entered the service so recently as August, 1860, he now stands No. 90 on the list of our 179 Heaven-borns.—*Madras Mail*, Feb. 9.

**MILITARY.**—The F Company of the Sappers and Miners arrived in Bangalore on Saturday morning, in twenty-four days from Secunderabad, under the command of Captain Strickland. The march from Secunderabad to Cuddapah, which usually at this season occupies a month, was completed in twenty-two days. It was not only an exceptionally rapid one, but it was also exceptionally healthy, for no sickness occurred en route, though the party, including women, children, and followers, numbered upwards of 400 souls. The halts were brief, and by strict attention to the sanitary condition of the camp, by placing the followers and families to the leeward, and by incessant attention to details, Captain Strickland did the journey in a very soldier-like way. On the penny-wise pound-foolish policy of the day no other officer accompanied the detachment. The country between Secunderabad and Cuddapah is stated to be quite burnt up, and the prospects of the season are of the most ominous description.—*Madras Mail*, Feb. 8.

**A FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MADRAS.**—A female normal school is now being established by Government at Madras. Its object will be to impart knowledge to such Hindoo females as may be willing to join the institution, and to train them in the art of teaching, that they may thus be the means of spreading education among their countrywomen. The instruction will be given in Tamil and Telugu; all religious teaching will be strictly excluded. Each student will be required to remain in the school for four years, and will receive, provided she makes satisfactory progress, during the first year, a scholarship of Rs. 15 per month; during the second and third year a scholarship of Rs. 20 per month; during the fourth year a scholarship of Rs. 25 per month. There will be a lady superintendent in charge of the school, which will further be visited by a committee, consisting partly of native gentlemen. The teachers employed will, if possible, be Hindoo females. Persons willing to enter the school have to send in their applications on or before the 20th instant. Full particulars are required as to their residence, age, parentage, vernacular language, &c.

**THE UNIVERSITY AND U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS.**—On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week the U. C. S. General Test Examination was held, the candidates being examined in different parts of Madras. We now learn that the candidates who appeared for this test will have to undergo another examination, as the papers for the test found their way into the hands of some of the candidates before the day of examination. One of the papers which thus got out was sent to one of the superintendents two days before the first examination day. A similar disgraceful occurrence has happened with regard to the B. A. degree examination. While this examination was going on, the extraordinary expedition displayed by three native students in returning accurate answers to the papers set aroused the suspicions of the examiners. On looking into the matter the examiners had reasons for suspecting that some of the candidates had become acquainted with the questions before their appearance in the Banqueting Hall. The candidates for this examination were lectured by Mr. Powell, and are to undergo a second examination. No doubt strict inquiry will be made, and steps be adopted to prevent a recurrence of such gross scandals.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 15.

**ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.**—The Rev. T. Foulkes recently brought to the notice of Government the destruction by insects of the Oriental Manuscripts deposited in the book depot, and Mr. Lilly, Under-secretary to Government, having been directed to examine them, reported that he quite agreed with Mr. Foulkes that no time ought to be lost in devising measures for checking the ravages which insects are at present making in this valuable collection, said to be the largest in the world, and containing the only known copies of works of considerable importance to Orientalists and Philologists. There would seem to be good grounds for apprehending irreparable damage if steps be not at once taken to arrest the destruction which is at present in active progress, and to remedy as far as may be possible the mischief induced by years of neglect. He therefore suggested the appointment of a committee to report on the actual state of the collection, the measures requisite for its present preservation, and the best means of eventually bestowing it, so as to ensure its safe keeping and easy accessibility to scholars who may desire to consult it. The Director of Public Instruction, under whose charge the MSS. nominally are, might, Mr. Lilly thought, be named President of the Committee, and the Reverend Mr. Foulkes, who has taken a lively interest in the condition of these literary treasures, the worth of which he is probably better able to appreciate than any other person in Madras, would doubtless gladly afford his valuable assistance as a member of it. Government approved of Mr. Lilly's suggestion, and appointed as a committee, for the

special purpose above described, the following gentlemen:—E. B. Powell, Esq., C.S.L., Director of public instruction; the Reverend T. Foulkes, W. S. Lilly, Esq., and J. Pickford, Esq., B.A., Professor of Sanskrit. The thanks of Government were accorded to the Reverend T. Foulkes for bringing the subject to their notice.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. Cospatrik, Ebuslie, in tow of the str. Punjaub, Parker, Galle.—9. Assens, Jepsin, Singapore.—12. Lena, Pickernell, London; Art Union, Madison, Coconada; Blackwal, Barker, Chittagong; P. and O. str. Surat, Greaves, Suez.—14. H.M.'s str. Spiteful, Mostyn, Pak Chan; str. Cashmere, Dickinson.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Ensign Stewart, Mr. James Webster, Mr. R. A. M. Stack, Mr. J. Dearden, Mr. and Mrs. Reiley and child, Mrs. Carter and two children, Mr. J. H. Toogood, Mrs. Boraston and child, Mr. L. Stephenson, Miss Trayte, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. D. Bucklemitch, Miss E. Frames, Miss M. Frames, Mr. Cargill, Mr. A. McLarn, Mrs. King and child, Mr. G. S. Hillyard. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. A. Lawrence and child, Mrs. R. Lawrence, Mr. R. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. Batten, Mr. Alexander, Mr. W. Clarke, Lieut. J. Waterhouse, Mrs. Strachey and child, Mr. S. W. Phipps. From ADEN.—Dr. Barnett and Mrs. Barnett. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Tripe. From HONG KONG.—For BOMBAY via CALCUTTA.—Col. Grant, Hon. C. Poston. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Safe. From GALLE.—Mr. A. J. Lawrence. For MADRAS.—From SUEZ.—Mr. W. Beaumont. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Thorpe, Miss Volz. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Winston, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. W. Swaine, Capt. and Mrs. Meares, Mrs. Cholmeley, Major and Mrs. Marshall. Per str. Cashmere.—Rev. Mr. Royston, Mr. C. W. Dunlop.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8. Str. General Havelock, Hewitt, Bombay.—9. Cospatrik, Ebuslie, in tow of str. Punjaub, Parker, Rangoon.—10. Camila, Minto, Rangoon.—11. Joshua, Stevenson, Bimlipatam.—11. Jacques Scurin, —, Bordeaux; Lena, —, London.—14. Westward Ho, —, Northern Ports.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. A. T. Beaufort, Mrs. Kenney, Capt. D. H. Traill.

## Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 14, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 0½
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1 11½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 0½
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 11½

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	55 to 55½
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	14 to 14½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	8½ pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Hides and Skins, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Indigo, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.

## Bombay.

### LORD NAPIER AND MR. RASSAM.

Mr. Rassam's Abyssinian Report contains the following paragraph:—

We then went with General Merewether to the Commander-in-Chief's tent, and read the letter. Alaka Ingada read it and Samuel translated it to me in Arabic, while I rendered it, word for word, to Sir Robert Napier in English. As Samuel was ordered by the King to take the answer, and was required to go up and assist in bringing down to the British camp the European artisans and their families, he asked what reply he was to take to the King with regard to a present of cows and sheep which was offered by the King in his letter. On communicating the question to Sir Robert Napier, he said, "I accept them."

This has elicited the following statement from Lord Napier, in a letter to the India-office:—

When Mr. Rassam's report first came to my notice in England, my own recollection of the details attending the translation of the letter was at variance with Mr. Rassam's account, but my recollection being very indistinct, and considering Mr. Rassam simply as a translator, I felt that I should not be justified in impugning the accuracy of his distinct and deliberate statement, on the strength of my own imperfect remembrance of what, at the time, appeared unimportant. I accordingly wrote to the Secretary of State as follows:—

"That I was unwilling to rely on my own recollection of the details of the circumstances connected with the oral translation of Theodore's letter, from Amharic to Arabic, and from Arabic to English.

"That I accepted fully the integrity of the statement of Mr. Rassam, and was entirely responsible for the political and military proceeding of the British force.

"That any assent given by me to the offer of the cattle was under the impression that the question referred to a present of a few cows and sheep, similar to the usual accompaniment of letters in Abyssinia, con-

sisting of a few animals as a tribute of respect, the acceptance of which meant nothing more than the civil reception of the letter itself.

"That this was consistent with the terms of my first letter to Theodore, in which I maintained the usual forms of civility adopted towards the other princes of the country, both to indicate that no personal severity was intended towards him, and to avoid exciting any ebullition of fury against the captives."

On my return to India I requested Sir W. Merewether to state what took place at the translation of Theodore's letter; I quote his account in full:—

### "SIR WM. MEREWETHER'S STATEMENT."

"The statement contained in the latter part of the 348th para. of Mr. Rassam's confidential report to Lord Stanley is not correct, where he writes, in reference to the offered present of cows and sheep, his Excellency said, 'I accept them.' I was present the whole time, and am positive no such words were uttered. To the best of my recollection the following were the exact circumstances:—

"All the English captives came into the camp on the night of the 11th April, but Mrs. Flad; some of the German artisans and others, with the whole of their wives and families, still remained on the mountain. It was arranged by the Commander-in-Chief that Mr. Flad and the Germans who had accompanied the released English prisoners should return early on the morning of the 12th, to bring Mrs. Flad and all the rest down. Just as they were about to start, on the 12th, Alaka Ingada arrived with the letter from the king, and Mr. Flad was stayed until it had been read. As stated by Mr. Rassam, I took him and the messenger to the Commander-in-Chief's tent, and the letter was read and explained as described. It was then pointed out by me that as there was nothing in the letter affecting the previous arrangement for the departure of Mr. Flad and the others, and the day was getting on, they had better depart and a reply could follow. His Excellency gave orders accordingly, and a verbal message was sent to the king, to the effect that his letter had been received, and reply to it would be sent afterwards by Dejjaj Allema, who would remain in the British camp for that purpose. All then went away, but almost immediately, in two or three minutes, Mr. Rassam returned with Samuel, and asked the Commander-in-Chief what answer was to be given about the cattle—were they accepted? ["To-day is Easter," said Theodore; "be pleased to let me send a few cows to you."]

"The Commander-in-Chief was still sitting on a chair, as when they left first; without apparently giving any particular thought, or attempting to discuss the question in any way, he simply bowed his head, but did not utter a word. On this Mr. Rassam and Samuel went away. Evidently the Commander-in-Chief considered the matter of small importance, not affecting the main point—viz., the terms which had been offered the King, and which had been more than once communicated to him—"unconditional surrender"—when honourable treatment would be accorded him and his family. It was afterwards, when the cattle actually arrived, that the importance attached to the present by Mr. Rassam became known. The cattle were then ordered not to be admitted within the piquets.

### "WM. MEREWETHER."

"The immediate connexion in Mr. Rassam's narrative between the reading of the letter and my asserted reply lends, no doubt unintentionally, an erroneous colouring to the occurrences. It will be seen from Colonel Merewether's account, that the latter had been disposed of, and the messengers dismissed. The subsequent reference to the offered cattle led me to regard them in the same light as those that accompanied every other letter that I had received from Chiefs in Abyssinia. On learning that a large present of a thousand cattle and five hundred sheep were on their way from Theodore, and that their acceptance would be considered a pledge of friendship, I was surprised and indignant, and immediately forbade their admission within the piquets.

"Mr. Rassam having passed the night with the released captives, it may be presumed that he must have become acquainted with the circumstances of Lieutenant Prideaux's return, and that I was determined to enforce Theodore's personal surrender. It cannot therefore be supposed that he in any way countenanced the construction which Theodore's servants must have put on the question of the cattle, for which they are responsible.

"Mr. Flad has assured me that on his leaving Theodore he met the messenger returning with the news that the cattle had not been accepted, and that the news of their rejection reached Theodore before all the European artisans had left him. The principal captives had arrived in camp before Theodore's letter was even written; it will therefore be seen that the question of the cattle had no influence on the release of the prisoners.

"I have thought it right to address your Grace on the subject, as Mr. Rassam's statement uncorrected might lead to misconception.—I have, &c.,

"NAPIER OF MAGDALA."

### STATION TALK.

KOLAPORE, Feb. 10.—Lord Napier arrived here about 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, accompanied by Colonels Dillon and Gell, and Captain Scott, his arrival being announced by a salute from the Rajah's battery. In the afternoon his lordship held a levee, at which all the officers of the station were present, and afterwards received a State visit from the Rajah of Kolapore in the durbar-room of the Residency. The Chiefs of Sanglee and Koorundwar also paid separate visits, and at 5.30 P.M. his lordship proceeded to inspect the Kolapore Infantry, with whose appearance he expressed himself much pleased. A dinner-party at the Residency concluded the day's proceedings. On Thursday, at 6 A.M., H.M.'s 17th Regiment N.I. were drawn up in review order for inspection by his Excellency, and, after marching past, went through several manoeuvres. At the conclusion of the parade Lord Napier complimented Lieut.-Colonel

Pogson and the officers on the state of the regiment. He afterwards inspected the regimental schools and hospital. The same evening return visits were paid to the Chiefs of Sanglee and Koorundwar, and subsequently to the Rajah of Kolapore, all the officers of the station accompanying his Excellency. The palace was brilliantly and effectively illuminated, and a very successful triumphal arch, which bid "Welcome to Lord Napier of Magdala," was erected at the gates. The court-yard of the palace was really an imposing site. The young Rajah, who is a very fair English scholar, expressed to Lord Napier the gratification he experienced in welcoming so distinguished a man to his dominions; and Lord Napier replied in a short and impressive speech. Friday was, comparatively speaking, a day of rest, and on Saturday Lord Napier, accompanied by Colonel Anderson and a small party, visited Penalla, a strong hill-fort, some fifteen miles from this, the fortifications, &c., of which possess several points of interest. Lord Napier and staff left at 5 A.M. on the 8th for Sattara, stopping for a short time on the road at Kurrar to inspect the bridge and irrigation works there. The idea of locating any European troops in the barracks here has, for the present, been entirely abandoned, the pressure for barrack accommodation at Belgaum having been relieved by the permanent withdrawal of a battery of artillery from that station.

**RAJCOTE, Feb. 15.**—Christian missionaries are not known to be blessed with a superabundance of this world's goods. A Mr. Anund Misser, formerly a Benares Brahmin, and now a missionary of the Baptist Mission at Dacca, seems, however, to be an exception. He has been here for nearly a month prosecuting the claim against H.H. the Nawab of Joonaghur, for a sum of fifteen lacs, twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-nine rupees, thirteen annas, and three pies, on account of property he was plundered of when at Joonaghur, and of which the following are the details:—

13,556 books ...	Rs. 15,24,811	0	0
732 pearls ...	1,013	0	0
810 precious stones ...	510	2	0
Ready cash ...	281	0	0
One gold ring ...	10	0	0
71 blue stones ...	42	4	0
A carpet ...	2	3	0
A pair of shawls ...	122	0	0
A blanket ...	5	0	0
8 suits of clothes ...	35	2	3
2 pair shoes ...	3	0	0
7 copper pots ...	8	1	0
Camel bags ...	7	1	0

Total ... Rs. 15,26,849 13 3

It is ridiculously absurd to believe that Mr. Anund could have had by him books of the value of fifteen lacs, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eleven, and yet we have the assertion of a Christian missionary to that effect. People at a distance may be disposed to think Mr. Anund *non compos*, but he is not so; he is an acute, shrewd man, and apparently well educated.

**KURRACHEE, Feb.**—Capt. Jeremiah Coleman, who was lately placed on the Invalid establishment, died suddenly on the 8th inst., at the residence of his son, Mr. Charles Coleman, chief accountant of the Kurrachee branch of the Agra Bank. The deceased gentleman was in the best of health during the day. In the evening he complained of a pain in his head, but as it was only slight he took little notice of it, and lay down on a sofa. Soon after his son saw that his father was dying, and before any assistance could be rendered, life was extinct. The funeral took place the next evening. A company of H.M.'s 82nd Prince of Wales's Volunteers, forming the firing party, with the band of the Royal Artillery playing the Dead March, preceded the body; the pall-bearers were Col. Annesley, Military Paymaster; Major L'Estrange, Assistant Commissary General; Capt. Worsley, of the B-18th Royal Artillery; and Capt. Fletcher, R.A. acting staff officer. The mourners were Mr. Charles Coleman and Mr. William Maher; followed by Col. Woolcombe, C.B., the officers of the regiments located here, and a number of civilians. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, of the Church Missionary Society. The deceased came out to India in one of her Majesty's regiments, and was transferred to the Royal Artillery. In 1827 he joined the 1st Battalion, and for many years discharged the duties of schoolmaster in a manner that elicited the approbation of all his superiors. Ultimately he was transferred to the Ordnance Department, and did excellent service during the Southern Mahratta campaign of 1844; he was at the capture of the hill forts of Somunghur, Boodaghur, Punalla, and Powanghur, as also at the fall of the forts of Monehur and Munsuntosh in 1845; and so well did he distinguish himself by his zeal and ability in the performance of the important and arduous duties which then devolved upon him, that the late Captain Hamilton spoke of him in the highest terms of praise, and brought his services to the notice of Government. In 1854 the deceased was rewarded with the rank of Lieutenant. The honorary commission of captain was conferred on him for the able and effective way in which he acquitted himself in his capacity as Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

**SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 11.**—The "station of the Deccan," Secunderabad, was yesterday all excitement, in consequence of a report that

Major Arbuthnott, of the 18th Hussars, had been wounded by a panther; so let a participator in the fray tell the story:—A large female panther, which had been caught in the jungles near Monidapore, was brought into cantonment over night, and notice given that it would be let loose on the plain near the Artillery butts the next morning. Accordingly from an early hour horsemen, with and without spears, put in an appearance, mounted on horses of all sorts, from the showy chestnut ridden by our latest arrival, who had gained many a "spear" on the plains of Nagpore, down to a small grey horse with banded legs and a suspiciously-looking black C on his shoulder. The following were ranged in line behind the trap: Lieuts. T. and V., two youthful "subs" belonging to the Artillery, our Horse Artillery friend of the aforesaid chestnut, R. W., Lieut. B., and Major A., of the 18th Hussars, and W., whose pluck has often been tried before, and who certainly on this occasion showed once more his indomitable courage. Just when all was ready two ladies, escorted by an officer in the singularly inappropriate costume of undress uniform and full dress horse appointments, galloped up determined not to miss an exciting scene; they, with three or four others, who thought prudence the better part of valour, stayed behind the line of spear-men. All being ready, after one or two ineffectual attempts the trap-door was lifted, when the brute bounded forth. Giving him some fifty yards start, the word to ride was heard, and then ensued a hard race between the caster and the handsome chestnut for the spear; the little grey, however, managed to beat his more showy opponent, and was first alongside the panther, who jinked straight across, and the youthful sub, not handling his spear in a skilful manner, missed his chance. The Horse Artilleryman then made a determined attempt, which also failed, and the savage brute immediately wheeled round and made straight back; even Lt. B. managed to secure the spear as the beast sprang over his horse's haunches; R. W. then pricked him, and also plucky little W., the enraged creature leaving the marks of his claws in the flank of the latter's horse. The panther then crouched, and Major A. charged; his horse, however, stopped short, and turned sharp off, when in one bound the brute was on him; scrambling up by his leg he reached his shoulder, and with a crash man and panther fell to the ground. Here R. W., V., B., and W. charged at the rolling bodies, all anxious to distract the brute's attention, and after receiving two or three prods it left the unfortunate A.; but, half stunned and blinded by the blood which poured from a wound on his face, he continued to stagger up; the panther perceiving this, left the horsemen and again attacked the major, who caught the brute on the point of his spear as he sprang, but the bamboo snapped and the panther again seized A. Here every horse but B.'s and the "caster" refused to approach; so a gallant native, who was carrying a spare spear, without any hesitation rushed in and stuck it into the beast's body, and W. also jumped off and plunged his spear well home. The panther here left his first victim and sprang at W., but was turned off by B. and V., while T.'s horse could not be made to approach at all. R. W. then got his horse up to scratch, and his spear broke in the panther's body; W.'s did the same. A. had by this time scrambled away, and V. and R. W. dismounting, plunged in their spears again and again. Some one then remarked, "Don't spoil the skin," on which the spears were withdrawn; and as the last was being pulled out, the panther with an expiring effort leaped at W., but was speedily pinned down and rolled over dead. Major A. luckily received only one severe bite in the forearm and several superficial scratches, although his clothes were literally torn to ribbons; his nose was however broken by the fall; nevertheless he was able to ride into Bowenpilly, where his wounds were dressed, and then he proceeded back to cantonment. He is now progressing favourably. So ended the most exciting panther hunt ever held at this sporting station.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE REV. DR. WILSON**, of Bombay, will visit Calcutta and the cities of Northern India early in March.—*Friend of India*.

**VINCHOO.**—The Viceroy has, on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, sanctioned a loan of Rs. 30,000 to the Chief of Vinchoor. The money is to be expended on the relief of the distress prevailing in the Chief's territory in consequence of the scarcity.

**MILITARY.**—A Kurrachee paper says the detachment of H.M.'s 2nd Queen's, at present stationed at Hyderabad, will leave that place for Kurrachee by the end of February, or as soon as Lord Napier of Magdala ends his inspection of that station. The detachment, instead of remaining at Kurrachee, will proceed direct to Kearnaree, where they will board the vessel expected in port to convey them to their destination.

**LOSS OF THE "CHANTICLEER."**—We regret to report the loss of the ship *Chanticleer*, Captain Dodds, which left Bombay a few months since for Zanzibar, there to load for London. It is stated that she went ashore at Pemba, and became a total wreck, the whole of the crew being saved. The *Chanticleer* was a small vessel of 394 tons, but was nearly new.



**LORD NAPIER'S RETURN TO BOMBAY.**—His Excellency, Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Bombay on the 16th February, having completed his tour of the Southern Mahratta stations. A salute of fifteen guns was fired on his lordship's arrival.

**DR. ARNOTT'S RETIREMENT.**—The following appears in the Government *Gazette*:—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in submitting Dr. Arnett's application to retire, has stated his own experience of the high value of Dr. Arnett's services; and his Excellency the Governor in Council will have the pleasure of communicating the same to her Majesty Government, accompanied by the expression of his own sense of the ability with which Dr. Arnett has filled the post of Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department."

**H.M.'s GUNBOAT "STAR."**—H.M.'s *Star*, four guns, Commander W. S. De Kantow, arrived in Bombay on February 19 from Aden and the East Coast of Africa. She left Zanzibar on the 29th October, and the various slave ports were visited on the passage up to Aden. During the cruise, twenty-four slave dhows and 134 slaves were captured, and the captures were condemned at the Admiralty Court at Aden. The *Star* left Aden on the 26th ult., and had fine weather on the passage up to Bombay.

**BAHREIN.**—It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year it was found necessary to depose Mahomed bin Kuleefah, the Chief of Bahrein, in consequence of his repeated attempts to disturb the peace of the Persian Gulf. A fine of one hundred thousand dollars, payable by instalments, was also imposed on his State. The Bombay Government permitted the ex-Chief to reside at his former capital, on the understanding that his brother, the reigning Chief, should be responsible for his conduct, and this proceeding has been approved by the Government of India.

**THE TESTIMONIAL TO DR. WILSON.**—A large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the afternoon of the 15th February, in the Town-hall, to witness the presentation to the Rev. Dr. Wilson of a sum of money, a salver, and an address, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of that gentleman's arrival in Bombay. Many native gentlemen were present, and also one or two native ladies. His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald occupied the chair, Dr. Wilson sitting on the right, and Sir Richard Couch on the left of the honourable chairman. The address recounted Dr. Wilson's many distinguished services to his fellow townsmen and the cause of religion.

**SEROHI.**—In a recent issue we referred to the doings of an outlawed Thakoor in the small State of Serohi. We have since been informed, on what would appear to be good authority, that some of the details we then gave were hardly correct. This will surprise no one who knows the difficulty of getting at the exact truth in such matters. The outlaw, it appears, at no time plundered the village of Mudar; nor did he a few weeks back attack an outpost of the Erinpoora Legion. On the contrary, the latter claim to have been the attacking party. No half-brother of the outlaw has been captured by the district authorities, nor has any intention of reprisals been intimated on Mount Aboo either by placards posted in conspicuous places, or by mysterious reports. One silly report of the kind, to which no one however gave a moment's thought, is stated to have been promptly traced to a servant in the employ of a European officer. Our correspondent does not profess to enter into the political matters referred to in the article in question, but adds that if the remarks it contains were written on similar information, he would not feel inclined to answer for their correctness.—*Times of India*.

**THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE COUNTY GAOL.**—His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, accompanied by one of the members of his personal staff and an escort of sowars, visited her Majesty's county gaol on the morning of Saturday last. His Excellency made his appearance in the gaol yard between seven and eight o'clock, and spent more than an hour and a-half in visiting and examining all that was worth seeing in the place. Mr. Charles Lake, the Governor of the gaol, accompanied his Excellency, and explained to him the entire system of prison discipline while going through the various yards and wards. His Excellency seemed to take a lively interest in all that he saw, and expressed himself highly pleased with the various branches of skilled industry which were carried on under the Marshal's superintendence. The principal manufactures are coir matting in lengths, separate ornamental mats, china, rattan, chair and basket work; weaving, comprising the manufacture of table-cloths, towels, table napkins, trouserings, &c. His Excellency can get through a great deal of work in a very short time, and as he makes his appearance at public institutions when the managers least expect him, he sees real work instead of prepared performances.

**BELGAUM.**—Lord Napier of Magdala was lately at Belgaum on a tour of inspection, and accepted an invitation from the Lady Superior to visit the Convent-school at the station, established some eighteen months ago, and conducted by three of the daughters of the "Holy Cross." For several days previously the children had been hard at work to get up something that would be really interesting to their distinguished visitor. Their programme was as follows:—A song of welcome, composed specially for the occasion—an address to his Excellency—a dialogue, or short dramatic recitation, about the late Abyssinian campaign, and a lively material song, describing in quaint language the march of Sir Robert Napier's army from Zoula

to Magdala; and the memorable events of the 10th and 13th April, 1868. His lordship seemed to be particularly pleased with the dialogue. The graphic and detailed description of various localities in Abyssinia, the lively manner in which one of the pupils, who acted the part of a soldier of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, gave an account of the character and life of King Theodorus and of his final fate, elicited great admiration and applause from all present; and when the same pupil opened a small box, and showed various Abyssinian curiosities, such as books, crosses, &c., every one present seemed anxious to know if they had actually been brought from Abyssinia. The articles were indeed genuine, and the dialogue itself was made up from the diary of a gentleman who took part in the Abyssinian campaign. Lord Napier seemed so highly interested that he could not help interrupting the dialogue with the exclamation, "You must have been there, or you could not have described it so exactly."—*Madras Times*, Feb. 10.

**EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.**—The Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Berars has sent the following statement to the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—Comparative Statement showing the quantity of Cotton exported from the Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and Central Provinces from November, 1868, up to 31st January, 1869, and the Exports up to the same date last season:—

	From November, 1868, up to 31st January, 1869.			Quantity Exported up to same date last year, 1867-68.		
	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokra.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokra.
Nagpore	...	...	450	...	...	78
Boree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindee	...	...	295	...	...	...
Wardah	4,501	6,670	3,475	...	...	642
Poolgaum	...	1,708	1,845	...	...	892
Chandoor	...	1,384	219	...	...	111
Budnaira	8,572	8,395	838	663	864	1,067
Moortzapoor	...	1,024	1,153	...	89	1,690
Akola	...	1,109	1,500	...	...	2,826
Shegaum	3,141	6,810	9,390	...	443	12,366
Nandoorah	5,000	10,431	10,310	400	930	6,989
Mulkapoor	...	...	691	...	...	686
Boorhanpoor	...	...	1,406	...	...	468
Khunda	...	...	985	...	...	759
Chandnee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dongurgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21,214	37,531	22,537	1,068	2,276	28,540

**DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.**—H.M.'s troopship *Euphrates* sailed on Feb. 17 with troops for England from Poona, Bhopore, and Kurrachee. The following is a correct list of the officers and their families that proceeded home by the *Euphrates*:—Col. and Mrs. Raines, C.B., 25th foot; Major Hughes, 82nd foot; Surg. and Mrs. Brady, 1-8th foot; Major and Mrs. Macpherson, 24th foot; Rev. J. R. Baldwin, B. eccles. estab.; Surg. Kearney, Mrs. Kearney, and five children, B. med. estab.; Major Hand, 82nd foot; Capt. Thackwell, Mrs. Thackwell, and two children, 38th foot; Finch, roy. eng.; Logan, 2nd drag. gds.; Lieut. and Mrs. Carlisle, 60th rifles; Lieut. and Mrs. Warren, 12th foot; Lieut. Taylor, 103rd foot; Lieut. and Mrs. Vachell, R.H.A.; Asst. surg. Clifton, staff; Lieut. Daubeny, 1-3rd foot; Lieut. Hadow, Mrs. Hadow, and three children, R.A.; Capt. Richmond, 3rd drag. gds.; Lieut. Day, royal navy; Capt. Fulton, B.S.C.; Capt. Wright, child, and servant, 106th foot; Asst. surg. Lever, 7th hussars; Lieut. Nicholson, royal navy; Capt. Morgan, 2-25th foot; Lieut. Gardner, royal navy; Asst. surg. Staples, 1-19th foot; Capt. Fuller, 1-11th foot; Lieut. Cotton, Mrs. Cotton, and child, R.A.; Rdngrmr. Bray, 7th hussars; Lieuts. Mortimer, R.H.A.; Downe, R.A.; Aislabie, Bengal gen. list; Ferris, Mrs. Ferris, and two children, 2-12th foot; Firebrace, R.A.; Davidson and Glasse, 103rd foot; Welsh, 93rd foot; Rdngrmr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, and five children, R.A.; Lieuts. Shepherd, 4th Punjab cav.; Pochin, 1-3rd foot; Marker, Mrs. Marker, and child, 1-5th fusiliers; Shepherd, 109th foot; Crosbie, 7th fusiliers; Clarke, 103rd foot; Shore, R.A.; Asst. surg. Alden, staff; Lieuts. Taylor, 1-3rd foot; Allan, 3-60th rifles; De la Voye, 90th foot; Cornet Tyler, 3rd hussars; Ens. and Mrs. Shore, ord. dept.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.**—H.M. troopship *Malabar* arrived from Suez on the 13th February, having sailed from that place on 26th January, and from Aden on the 5th inst. She brings the undermentioned troops, which will be distributed as follows:—For Deolalee.—Head quarters and 2 batteries 6th brigade R.A., 12 officers, 5 ladies, and 2 children, 153 men, 24 women, and 40 children. C-14 R.A., 12 men. E-14 R.A., 13 men 4 women. 95th foot, 2 officers, 115 men, 6 women and 8 children. For Poona.—1 battery 6th brigade, 4 officers, 2 ladies, 75 men, 12 women, 20 children. B-14 R.A., 15 men and 2 women. F-14 R.A., 14 men and 2 women. G-14 R.A., 12 men and 7 women. E-18 R.A., 16 men and 3 women. F-18 R.A., 14 men. For Kirkee.—E brigade R.H.A., 4 officers, 79 men 6 women and 2 children. D-18 R.A., 10 men. For Khaddalla.—1 battery 6th brigade R.A., 4 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 75 men, 8 women, and 14 children. For Ahmedabad.—D-14 R.A., 10 men. A-11 R.A., 10 men and 4 women. 49th foot, 2 officers, 25 men, 7 women and 5 children. For Kurrachee.—B-18 R.A., 9 men and 1

woman. 104th foot, 3 officers, 31 men, 1 woman and 5 children. 106th foot, 5 officers, 70 men, 2 women and 2 children. For Bepore.—A-14 R.A., 24 men. Drafts B-14 will be sent to Poona en route to Secunderabad. For Vingoria.—C-18 R.A., 10 men. Other Officers.—Royal Artillery, 3 officers, 1 lady, and 1 child. Staff, 1 officer. These officers will receive orders from the Brigade Major, Bombay Garrison. The following are the names of the officers who arrived by the *Malabar*. 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery.—Colonel Longden, C.B., in command; Col. Franklin, C.B., and Mrs. Franklin, Lieut.-Col. Dumaresy and Mrs. Dumaresy, Capt. and Lieut. Col. Williams, and Mrs. Williams; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Penn, C.B., and Mrs. Penn; Capt. Ellaby, Capt. Campbell, Bart., and Lady Campbell; Lieuts. Millatt, Hezlett, Firebrace, Saunders, Walford, Power, Burnett, Fowler; Capt. and Adj. Young and Mrs. Young; Surg. White, M.D.; Qrmr. Graham. A. Brigade R.H.A.—Capt. Nicholson. F. Brigade R.H.A.—Lieut. Wintle and Lockhart. E. Brigade R.H.A.—Lieut. Holley. 8th brigade, R.A.—Lieuts. Fulton and Waterfield. 14th brigade, R.A.—Capt. and Brev.-Major Geary. 16th brigade, R.A.—Lieuts. Law and Walter. 20th brigade, R.A.—Lieut. Shortland. 22nd brigade, R.A.—Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald. 24th brigade, R.A.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts. 1-1 Royal Regt.—Lieut. Shanley. 1-3 Buffs.—Ensign Stevens. 2-19th regt.—Capt. Hereford. 49th regt.—Capt. Lonsdale and Pope. 2-60th foot.—Ensign Featherstonhough. 90th foot.—Lieut. Wilmer. 95th foot. Capt. Mulock and Ensign Creagh. 104th foot.—Capt. Clerk, Ensigns Goldsmid and Sherwill. 106th regt.—Capt. Ducat, Lieuts. Reynolds and Malandine, Ensigns Pooley and James. Staff.—Surg. Harris.

**PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO H.M.'S 24TH BOMBAY N.I.**—On Monday afternoon, the 15th Feb., the whole of the Poona brigade was assembled under arms on the grand parade-ground, under the command of Brigadier-General Pratt, C.B., to witness the presentation, by H.E. Lord Napier of Magdala, of new colours to H.M.'s 24th Regiment B.N.I. A large concourse assembled to witness the presentation. About half-past five o'clock, H.E. Lord Napier, accompanied by Major-General Gordon, C.B., Colonels Gell, Dillon, Champion, Wallace, Moore, Maude, Captains Scott and Hume. A.D.C.'s and others rode on to the ground, the whole of the troops presenting arms. The ceremony of parading the old colours, and the unfurling of the new, was at once commenced. His Excellency dismounted and advanced to the front of the regiment, where he received the new colours, and, holding them in his hands, addressed the regiment in a long and kindly speech, referring to its many gallant achievements in Arabia, Persia, and India, especially while under his personal command in the Gwalior campaign. He referred to the high character for discipline, steadiness, and trustworthiness which the regiment had ever borne, both in garrison and in the field, and declared, in warm terms, that he had every confidence in its capacity and readiness to do honour to the colours he was committing to its charge. He also paid Colonel Kemball a well-deserved compliment for his share in the efficiency which characterised the regiment. Colonel Kemball briefly responded, commenting on the gratification to his regiment in receiving its new colours from the hands of the "Hero of Magdala" and the "Soldier's Friend," a title Lord Napier's active kindness of heart towards the soldiers under his command had earned for him in this Presidency. After a happy reference to his late campaign, Colonel Kemball assured his Excellency that the colours just received would be safe in the regiment's keeping. A general salute was then ordered, and, after a march past, the troops were dismissed.—*Poona Observer*.

**THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—A meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay was held on Feb. 17, at the Town-hall, his Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald presiding. A Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Campbell, for providing for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers, was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, who were instructed to report at the next meeting of the Council. A Bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton, and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay, and for providing funds to improve the cultivation of cotton, was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee. Relative to this measure there was a lengthened discussion. The Bill to provide, in the Presidency of Bombay, funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds, passed the second reading. The Bill for taxing professions and trades within the city of Bombay for municipal purposes was read a second time and considered in detail. Shortly after five o'clock the Council, which had sat from noon, was adjourned until the 18th, when the consideration of the schedule of the Bill for the levy of Town Duties was proceeded with, and after a lengthened discussion all the items were passed, with the exception of the proposed levy of Rs. 5 per chest on opium, which was omitted. The Hon. Mr. Bayley moved the insertion of the following item:—"Grain of all sorts, per candy, Rs. 5," but subsequently withdrew the proposition. The Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nuthobhoy moved that the Bill be read a third time, but an amendment to this was moved by Mr. Bayley, who proposed to recommit the Bill for the insertion of a new clause. On a division the amendment was carried, the President, Colonel Marriott, the Hon. Mr. Brown, the Hon. Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Bayley voting for it. The Bill for providing funds in the presidency of Bombay for expendi-

ture on objects of local public utility and improvement was read a third time and passed. The Bill for taxing professions and trades within the city of Bombay was also read a third time and passed. Leave to extend the time for presenting the reports on the Bills for the inspection of steam boilers, and for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton, was given, and the proceedings closed.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13. H.M.'s str. *Malabar*, Rich, Suez; str. *Golconda*, Blake, Suez; str. *Ara-bia*, Ballantine, Calcutta; str. *Rangoon*, Reynolds, Hong Kong; *Alexandra*, Ram-mont, Batavia; *Evening Star*, Harley, Moulmain.—15. Str. *Krishna*, Bonfellow, Suez; *Sophia Joakim*, Singer, Calcutta.—17. Str. *American*, Baker, Hong Kong.—18. H.M.'s str. *Star*, DeRentzow, Aden; str. *Pearl*, Baldwin, Jeddah; *Charles*, Owens, Mauritius.—19. Str. *Martaban*, Sharp, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Golconda*.—From *SOUTHAMPTON*—Lieut. French, Rev. C. Johnston, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. C. Smith and infant, Messrs. T. Munro, A. B. Easton, J. G. Bincham, A. Lancy. From *MARSEILLES*.—Col. Hough, Capt. and Mrs. Gambier, Lieut. and Mrs. Sewell, Lieut. H. Pratt, Rev. R. P. Little, Messrs. C. Wilson, H. Stead, C. Elmston, Mr. Pomeroy (for Hong Kong). From *ADEN*.—Dr. Poss.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13. Str. *Columbian*, Hyde, Aden and Suez; str. *Malta*, Baker, Galle and Australia; *Burmah*, Pearce, Liverpool; *Ellen Browne*, Jones, Havre; *Futtay*, Sullam, Lemon, Calcutta; *Flying Venus*, Cowley, Liverpool.—15. Str. *Mahratta*, Scott, Kurrachee; *Doxford*, Tegan, Liverpool; *Desdemona*, Deslandes, Rangoon.—16. Saint James, Hatfield, Akyah; *Migrator*, Strahlendorf, Mauritius via Kurrachee; *Daniel Rankin*, Hartnell, Liverpool.—17. Str. *Penang*, Saunders, Malabar Coast, &c.; *Abdool Raymon*, Kaytor, Mangalore; H.M.'s str. *Euphrates*, Dunn, Suez.—18. Glen Tilt, Lewis, Rangoon; *Isabella Hercules*, Fillan, Rangoon; *Lancashire* Witch, Coghill, Rangoon; *Coromandel*, Dow, Zanzibar; *Ne Plus Ultra*, Graham, Calao.—19. Str. *Encu*, Barlow, Hong Kong; *Dunkeld*, Follette, Diamond; City of Bombay, Adair, Liverpool; *Dharwar*, Thomas, Penang; *Begina*, Brady, Calcutta.—20. Mail str. *Baroda*, Hazelwood, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Baroda*.—For *Suez*.—Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. G. H. Little, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. C. MacTier, Rev. A. Horsburgh, Rev. J. and Mrs. Huber and three children, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. Germain, Rev. C. P. Wilbeham, Mr. T. W. Brookes. For *MARSEILLES*.—Mr. Neil Macdonald, Col. Green, Mrs. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. McCallum, Dr. J. Y. Smith, Mrs. Marval, Mr. M. Cowie, Capt. H. F. and Mrs. Newmarch and two children, Major Turton and child, Capt. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. G. Webster, Mr. T. Horsfall, Mr. J. Hoodley, Dr. White. For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mrs. S. J. Harrison, Mr. J. Millar, Rev. J. Churchill and three children, Mr. William Kennedy, Surg. major C. Johnstone, wife, and child, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. B. Bothamley. For *GIBRALTAR*.—Archbishop of Goa, Rev. L. Castro. For *ADEN*.—Mrs. Lalacaca.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 19, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 7-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	2s. 0 9-16d. to 2s. 0 4d. Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ...	...	105 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) ...	...	6750 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040) ...	...	par
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	...	15 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) ...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500) ...	...	par
Banded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) ...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 97-4-4) ...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	...	...
Frere Land Company ...	...	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ...	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company ...	...	75 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ...	...	55 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ...	...	par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) ...	...	Rs. 1240 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) ...	...	Rs. 1150 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) ...	...	680 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) ...	...	7 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000) ...	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	...	Rs. 355 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	...	780 per share old

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sican Rs. Trans. Loan ...	...	Rs. 97
" " Sican Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	...	" 97
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ...	...	" 94
" " " " 1842-43 ...	...	" 94
" " " " 1854-55 ...	...	" 107 1/2
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ...	...	" 111 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	...	...

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ...	...	each Rs. 10 1/2
Spanish Dollars ...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars ...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas ...	...	100 1/2
Sycee Silver ...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch ...	...	per Tola. 16
Gold Bars, English ...	...	16 1/2
Ditto Peking ...	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ADLEY, C. C., exec. engr., 4th grade, joined the garrison, engr.'s div., Fort William. Jan. 1. [river div. Jan. 14.]

AVERN, F. F., exec. engr., 4th grade, resumed charge of the Hooghly Bally, Rev. J., whose serv. have been placed at disposal, is apptd. to be chaplain of the civil station of Allahabad, v. Baldwin. Jan. 23.

BARLOW, J., asst. mag. and coll., Tirhoot, is transf. to Sarum, and vested with powers of a subord. mag., 2nd class, in the latter dist. Feb. 1.

BARR, Ens., 33rd foot, to be boundary settlement comr. for laying down the frontier between the Rawa Kanta and Malwa Bheel agencies.

BARTON, E. J., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is apptd. to exercise powers of a coll. of a dist. for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals in the 24-Pergunnahs, during leave of Rees.

BATTYE.—The following arrangements have been sanctioned by the Gov. gen. in Council, consequent on the demise of Surg. major Impey, late postmaster gen. of Bombay:—Major G. M. Battye, postmaster gen. of the 2nd grade, att. to N.W.P., to be postmaster gen., 1st grade, and attached to Bombay. Feb. 2.

BEADON, H. S., to offic. as extra joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs, during leave of Rees. Jan. 29.

BERNARD, C., comr., Nagpore div., returned from furl. and assumed charge of his duties from Maclean. Feb. 1.

BIRCH, Capt., to offic. as cantonment mag. of Multan. Jan. 29.

BIRCH, Lieut., to offic. as dep. comr. of police, Calcutta, during absence of Graham. Lieut. Birch is also invested with the powers of a mag. in the 24-Pergunnahs, and the powers of a mag. of police in Calcutta; also apptd. to be a visitor of the Presidency jail, and of the lunatic asylums at the Presidency. Feb.

BRETT, A. C., to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Monghyr, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that district. Mr. Brett will offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade. Feb. 8.

BRIGGES, Lieut. col., staff corps, is re-apptd. to the P.W. dept. as a suptdg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, and posted to British Burmah. Feb. 1.

BRIGGS, Major gen., to offic. as cantonment mag. of Allahabad dur. leave of Hanmer. He is invested with powers of a mag. within the cantonments; also with powers of a small cause court judge. Jan. 29.

BULL, C. A., under covenant with the sec. of State for India, to serve as a 4th class exec. engr. on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, reported his arrival at Lahore Dec. 24 last.

BURN, Maj., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Durbhungah. Jan. 27.

CAMPBELL, Capt., offic. dep. comr. of Seesaugor, to offic. as a dep. comr. of the 2nd grade. Feb. 9.

CLEMENTSON, E. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, from Dinapore to the 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road div. Jan. 29.

COCHRAN, A. W., asst. mag. and coll., Tipperah, is transfd. to Noakhally, and vested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class, and dep. coll. in latter district. Feb. [depts. Feb. 1.]

DAMPIER, H. L., to be sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the revenue and gen.

D'MELLO, C. H., head master of Hume's High School at Etawah, to offic. as asst. insp., 1st circle, dept. public instruction, N.W.P., during abs. on deputation of Constable, with effect from the date on which he received charge.

DODD, C., is apptd. head master of the Bareilly College, v. Mr. Goulding, with effect from the date on which he received charge. Jan. 29.

EDEN, Hon. A., to be secy. to Govt. of Bengal, in the judicial and polit. depts. Feb. 1.

ELLIS, R. H., to offic. as dist. supt. of police of Nowgong. Feb. 1.

FENWICK, Major G. R., Calcutta vol. rifle corps, to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. of Lieut. col. B. Walton, who is about to proc. on furl. to Eur.

FISCHER.—The services of Capt. J. F. Fischer, R.E., suptg. engr., 1st class, 2nd grade, Central Provs., are replaced at the disposal of Govt. of Madras. Feb. 4. [and dep. coll. of Sarun to Palamow, are canc.]

FISHER, E. E.—The orders of Jan. 25, transfg. Mr. E. E. Fisher, dep. mag.

FISHER, C. A., to offic. temp., as dist. supt. of police, Patna. Jan. 28.

GAY, E., asst. compt. gen. of accounts, is prom. to 2nd class of financial dept. as a supernuy., and app. to offic. as dep. compt. gen. of accounts. Jan. 29.

GOULDING, E. H. H., head master of Bareilly College, is app. to be asst. insp. of 2nd or Agra Circle, dept. public instruction, with effect from date on which he received charge.

GRAHAM, Major, to offic. as dep. comr. of Chittagong Hill Tracts, in 1st grade, dur. leave of Lewin, Major Graham is vested with powers of a dist. supt. of police in Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the powers of a mag. and those of coll., in dist. of Chittagong. Feb. 2.

HAMILTON, R. C., offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Backergunge, is transf. to Monghyr, and vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in the latter dis. Feb. 1.

HALLET, Lieut., Madras staff corps, to offic. as personal asst. to chief comr. of Cent. Prov. Feb. 4.

HANKIN, M. P., dist. supt. of police, Chindwara, availed himself of leave of Feb. 3 on Feb. 1, making over ch. of his duties to Lloyd, pending arrival of Acklorn.

HERSCHEL, W. J., C.S., restd. his return from leave at Bombay on Jan. 11.

HOGG, T. W., asst. comr., Saugor, is inv. with powers of a sub. mag., 1st class. Feb. 4.

HOGG, F. R., postmr. gen. of the 1st grade, substantively att. to Bengal, and offic. in Bombay, to proc. to Bengal when relieved by Major Battye at Bombay. Feb. 2.

HOLLINGBERRY, R. H., asst. sec. to the gov. of India, financial dept., is prom. to the 1st class of the financial dept. Jan. 29.

HOLMES, W. H., is apptd. asst. mag. and coll. at Meerut. Jan. 29.

HUME, Maj., offic. superin. eng., assumed charge of the western circle on Jan. 16.

HUTCHINSON, C. W., to offic. as postmr. gen. of the 2nd grade in the N.W.P., but to continue to offic. as postmr. gen. of Bengal until relieved by Mr. Hogg. Feb. 2.

ISAAC, T. S., exec. eng., 1st grade, offic. as superin. eng. of the western circle from Jan. 2 to Jan. 15.

JACKSON, Dr., to be civil surg. of Midnapore. Jan. 26.

JENKINS, R. P., to be civil and sess. judge of Jessore, but to continue to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Patna div. Feb. 1.

JONES, A. D., dep. supt. of stamps and stationery, having resumed his duties on Jan. 26, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him Nov. 16 last, is canc.

LANE, Capt., offic. postmaster gen. of the Punjab and Scinde, to be a postmaster gen. of 2nd grade, att. to the Punjab and Scinde. Feb. 2.

LAZARUS, Dr. E. J., is apptd. special sub registrar in the sub district of Benares. Jan. 29.

LEDGER, J. C., asst. engr. 1st grade, joined the Cuttack div. on Jan. 11.

LIVESAT, J. J., asst. mag. and coll., Dacca, is vested with the powers of a mag. in that district. Feb. 1.

LOCKHART.—The services of Lieut. Lockhart, of the late 44th N.I., who was dep. asst. qrmr. gen., late Hazara field force, have been placed at disposal of home dept., for employ. in N.W. Frontier survey.

LOCKWOOD, E. D., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Tipperah, during leave of Richardson. Feb. 8.

LYALL, D. R., to offic. temp. as a mag. and coll. of Dacca, from date on which he may take charge of the office from Graham. Mr. Lyall will offic. in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls. Feb. 1.

MCCULLAGH, Lieut., asst. engr. 1st grade, Punjab, services are placed at the disposal of the home dept., for employment in the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Feb. 2.

MACGREGOR, A. M., asst. supt. of police, Dacca, is transferred temp. to Sylhet, with effect from Jan. 10.

MCNEILE, Lieut., asst. comr., Amritsar, to offic. as judge of small cause court, Jullundhur, dur. leave of Penn. Feb. 1.

MANSFIELD, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, assumed charge of 2nd div., Grand Trunk road, on Dec. 19 last.

MARTEN, T., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from Agra div. (to which he was posted on Dec. 2 last) to Meerut div., P.W. Dated Allahabad, Feb. 2.

MASTERS.—The order of Jan. 26, apptg. Mr. J. Masters to offic. as dist. supt. of police of Durrung, are cancelled. Feb. 8.

MAXWELL, J. F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Assam circle. Feb. 8.

MONEY, W. J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhargulpore, 1st grade. Feb. 5.

MORRIS, Lieut., offic. asst. supt. of police, Central Provs., to be an asst. comr. of 3rd class in those provinces. Feb. 4.

MORRIS, G. G., to be civil and sess. judge of Backergunge from Feb. 1.

MUSPRATT, H., offic. civil and sess. judge of Mymensing, having resumed charge of his duties on Jan. 27, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him is cancelled. [div. on Nov. 24 last.]

NEILL, Lieut., R.A., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Nuddes irrigation NEWARCH, Capt., is reapptd. as an exec. engr. P.W., and posted to Oude.

NIGHTINGALE, W. H., probationary asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to Patna Branch Road div., which he joined on Dec. 19.

OLDFIELD.—The servs. of Mr. R. C. Oldfield, offic. mag., &c., of Bijnour, are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P. in P.W. dept. Jan. 25.

PEACHEY, T., dep. comptroller gen. of accounts, is transfd. to 2nd class of financial dept., and apptd. to offic. as accountant gen., British Burmah, during absence of Mangles.

PEET, Lieut., to offic. as dep. comr. and sub. judge of Seesaugor, with effect from Feb. 11, and until arrival of Campbell. Lieut. Peet will offic. in 4th grade of dep. comrs.

PEPPER, G. A., to be additional judge of Jessore. Feb. 1.

RAVENSHAW, T. E., to be comr. of revenue and circuit of Orissa div., and to be supt. of Tributary Mehals of Cuttack. Feb. 1. [Feb. 5.]

RICHARDSON, H. C., judge of Tipperah, has leave for 2 mo. and 26 days.

ROBERTS, Lieut. A. S., asst. comr., Punjab, from the Peshawar to the Gujerat district.

ROBERTSON, F. E., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is temp. transfd. from 1st Presy. to the Circular and Eastern Canals div. Feb. 5. [Punjab. Feb. 5.]

ROBERTSON, F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Bombay to the ROBINSON, E. O., clerk, 2nd class, 2nd grade, office of chief engr. and sec. to Govt., Punjab, P.W.D., posted to 2nd class, 1st grade, to have effect from Jan. 21. [Jan. 25.]

ROSS, H. G., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnour during abs. of Oldfield.

ROWCROFT, Lieut. H. C., exec. engr., Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, is vested with mag. powers. Jan. 28. [Presy. div. Feb. 1.]

SCHALCH, V. H., on leave, to be a comr. of revenue and circuit of the SIMPSON, H. B., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr. Feb. 2.

SKIPTON, Dr., to be a municipal comr. for the town of Jessore. Feb.

STEELE, Lieut., to be a probaty. asst. revenue surveyor in Lower Provs. Jan. 28.

STOKES, J. E., under covenant with the Secy. of State for India to serve as a 1st class exec. engr. on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, reported his arrival at Lahore on Jan. 18.

THAINE, W., asst. mag., &c., who has reported his return from m.c., dated Oct. 1, is posted to dist. of Cawnpore. Jan. 26.

TOTTENHAM, L. R., mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, having res. ch. of his office on Feb. 3, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Jan. 11 is cane.

TREVOR.—The services of Lieut. Trevor, R.E., dep. contr. of pub. works accounts, Bombay, having been replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, he is app. to office as dep. controller of pub. works acts, Bengal, Feb. 1. Lieut. Trevor joined central office of accounts, Bengal, on Jan. 25.

WADE, W., clerk, 2nd class, 1st grade, clerk in the office of the suptg. engr., Western Circle, Irrigation works, Punjab, posted as 1st class clerk, 3rd grade. Jan. 26.

WARNER, Capt., dep. comnr., assu. ch. of dist. of Dumoh, fr. Mr. H. Read. Jan. 6. [in the Muttra dist. Jan. 30.]

WATSON, A. F., exec. engr., 4th grade, assu. ch. of Berhampore div. on Jan. 6.

WATTS, C. W. P., has been app. secy. to municipal committee of Kosee, Wells, W. S., to office as civil and sess. judge of Chittagong, dur. leave of Alexander, and also to take ch. of office of addtl. judge of that dist. from Ward. Jan. 27.

WHITEWAY, R. S., is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. at Agra. Jan. 29.

YOUNG, W. M., asst. comnr., Punjab, is transf. from Kangra to Lahore dist. Feb. 1.

## MILITARY.

ANSTREUTHER, Capt., 106th foot, was dir. to assume com. of the Bhagso convalescent depot dur. the hot season of 1868.

ATKINS.—Cadre of the late 21st N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. Atkins to be capt. from Dec. 27, 1868, v. Harris (staff corps), dec.

BARTLEMAN, Capt., adj., to office as wing officer, v. Gordon. Dated Jan. 23.

BARTON, Lieut., 7th foot, to be adj., v. Potham, who resigns the appt. Dated Jan. 23. [do gen. duty at Jhelum. Jan. 22.]

BECHER, Lieut. col., staff corps, doing gen. duty at Umballa, is apptd. to BIRD, Capt., of the Madras staff corps, who was prom. to the rank of capt. from Sept. 28 last, is perm. to retain his appt. of adj. of the 5th Punjab cav. (temp.)

BROWNE, Lieut., 1st batt., 7th foot, is perm. to join the senior dept. of the Thomason Coll., Roorkee, and study there till Nov. 1 next.

CARTHEW, Lieut., 2nd squad. sub., 16th Bengal cav., to be 1st squad. sub., v. Chalmers, resd. Dated Jan. 23.

CARTON, Capt., staff corps, and Capt. J. G. Barlow, late 58th N.I., at present att. to the 14th N.I., are transf. for duty to the 2nd N.I.

COLLEDGE, Lieut., 3rd squad. officer, Central India Horse, to office as 2nd squad. officer, v. James. Feb. 4.

D'ACOSTA.—Capt. L. D'Acosta, of the 41st foot, is apptd. to office as 1st class barrackmr., and posted to the Umballa circle. Jan. 22.

DEURY, Lieut. col., staff corps, recently ret'd. from England, is dir. to do gen. duty at Lucknow. Jan. 22.

FERRIS.—The name of Lieut. W. B. Ferris, 2nd batln. 12th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot. Dated Aug. 10 last. The services of this officer are available for duty with troops on the voyage. [Jan. 23.]

GORDON, Capt., wing officer, to office as 2nd in com., v. Rogers. Dated Gordon, Ens., 79th foot, to office as interp. (temp.), v. Turner, with effect from Oct. 15 last. [capt. Dated Jan. 25.]

GREGORY, Capt., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt., 3rd Goorkhas, as a HEWITT, Capt., 2nd Bengal cav., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt., as capt. Dated Jan. 25.

HILL, Lieut., qrmr., to office as adjt., v. Bartleman. Dated Jan. 23.

HOGGE, Cornet, from 2nd squad. subal. on prob., 18th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. subal., 16th Bengal cav., on prob., v. Cartlew. Dated Jan. 23.

HOLDSWORTH, Capt., 5th brig., R.A., having made over com. of 5th baty., 25th brig., to Major Hughes, will proceed from Meer to Madras, via Calcutta, to join his brig. in that Presy. Jan. 28.

HOLROYD, Lieut. col., staff corps, is transf. for gen. duty from Shillong to Rawul Pindee, to which station he is directed to proceed as early as practicable. Jan. 22.

JAMES, Major, 2nd squad. officer, Central India horse, to office as 2nd in command, and to command the 2nd regt., v. Martin, prom. Feb. 4.

LOCKHART.—The appt. of Lieut. Lockhart to 8rd Punjab inf. is confirmed.

MARSH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 2, appg. Capt. Marsh to office as 1st wing subalt. 23rd N.I., from Jan. 1, v. Patterson.

MARTIN, Capt., 2nd in comd. of 2nd regt. Central India horse, to office as comdt. of the corps, v. Hughes. Feb. 4. [Dated Jan. 23.]

MEKLEJOHN, Lieut., 1st wing subalt. 20th N.I., to office as qrmr., v. Hill.

MELVILLE, Lieut., unatt. list, recently returned from sick furl. to Europe, is posted for duty to Rawul Pindee. Jan. 22.

MORTON.—Oude div. order, dated Oct. 18 last, appg. Capt. Morton, 55th foot, to comd. of detach. of recruits proceeding to Fyzabad.

NEILL, Lieut., officg. 1st squad. subalt. Central India horse, to office as 3rd squad. officer. Feb. 4.

NORRIS, Lieut., is transf. to the 90th foot.

PLAYFAIR.—Confirming the regtl. order issued to the 4th inf. Hyderabad contingent, dated Nov. 11 last, directing Capt. Playfair, adjt., to office in addition as 2nd in comd. during the employ. of Capt. Jameson in the Berar police.

ROGERS, Major, 2nd in com. 20th N.I., to be comdt., v. Brownlow.

SALWEY, Capt., 26th foot, is directed to proceed to England and join the depot of his regt., v. Kempton, dec. Jan. 22.

SAUNDERS, Capt., staff corps, is apptd. 1st class barrackmr., and posted to Fort William, v. Anderson, dec.

SHORE, Lieut. the Hon. F. W. J., transf. from 8th to 21st brigade R.A., to join his battery at Aden. Jan. 26.

SHOWERS, Capt. H., offic. 2nd squad. officer, Central India horse, to office as 1st squadron officer. Feb. 4.

THOMSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 1, app. Capt. J. Thomson, 2nd wing subalt., to office as qrmr. 13th N.I., in add. to his other duties, in room of Bingham.

TUCKER, Capt. H. St. G., late 29th N.I., to be station staff officer at Jhansi, v. Phillips, whose appt. is cane. Dated Jan. 21.

WALTERS, Capt., S.C., is att. for duty to 5th N.I. Jan.

WEMYSS.—Oude order confd., dated Nov. 27 last, app. Capt. Wemyss, 2nd in com., to assume com. of 39th N.I., in room of Lieut. col. Thomas, resigned that appt.

WILLIAMS.—The permission to proc. to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, granted to Capt. Williams, wing officer 14th (the Ferozepore) regt. N.I. by G.G.O. Nov. 19 last, is cane.

YOUNG, Lieut. and Adjt., 1st Goorkhas, to be station staff at Haseem Abdool station, in add. to his other duties. (Confd., dated Nov. 6.)

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

No. 36.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

To be Superintending Engineers, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Lieut. col. A. Cadell, R.E., officg. chief engr., 3rd class, Central India, from Dec. 22 last.

Major H. A. Brownlow, R.E., officg. suptg. engr., 1st class, N.W. Provinces, from Jan. 13 last.

To Officiate as Superintending Engineers, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Capt. L. Russell, R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd class, Bengal, from Oct. 20 last.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, suptg. engr., 2nd class, Bengal, from Dec. 3 last.

To be Superintending Engineers, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Major F. H. Cobbe, R.A., officg. suptg. engr., 2nd class, from Dec. 22 last.

Col. S. H. J. Davie, staff corps, officg. suptg. engr., 2nd class, from Dec. 31 last.

Major F. W. Peile, R.E., suptg. engr., 1st class, N.W. Provinces, is apptd. to office as chief engr., 3rd class, v. Lieut. col. C. D. Newmarch, R.E., officg. chief engr. of Oude, about to proceed on leave.

Lieut. col. H. Rose, staff corps, and Capt. G. A. Craster, R.E., 1st grade exec. engr., Punjab, are apptd. to office as suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, and posted to N.W. Provinces.

Mr. T. S. Isaac, exec. engr., 1st grade, Bengal, is apptd. to office as suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, in that province.

## PROMOTION OF WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, according to the date specified:—

## Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor Thorburn to be offic. conductor from March 18 last, during abs., on m.c. to Europe, of Giddings, or till further orders.

Magazine Sergt. Cuerdon to be offic. sub-conductor from Oct. 2, 1867, during abs. in England on duty of Edmonds, or till further orders.

Offic. Sub-Conductor Cuerdon to be sub-conductor on probation from Dec. 31, 1867, v. Lally, prom.

Magazine Sergt. Palmer to be offic. sub-conductor from Dec. 31, 1867, v. Cuerdon, promoted to sub-conductor on probation.

Offic. Sub-Conductor Palmer to be sub-conductor on probation from March 18 last, v. Gorman, prom.

Magazine Sergt. Lake to be offic. sub-conductor from Dec. 31, 1867, v. Sinclair, prom. (temp.), in room of Halliday, on furl.

Offic. Sub-Conductor Lake to be sub-conductor on probation from March 18 last, v. Sinclair, prom.

Magazine Sergt. Grimshaw to be offic. sub-conductor from Jan. 9, 1868, v. Arnold, prom. (temp.), in room of Ryan, proc. on duty to Abyssinia.

Offic. Sub-Conductor Grimshaw to be sub-conductor on probation from March 18 last, v. Cash, prom.

Magazine Sergt. Entwistle to be offic. sub-conductor from Feb. 12, 1868, v. Ware, prom. (temp.), in room of Brannigan, on furl.

Offic. Sub-Conductor Entwistle to be sub-conductor on probation from April 22 last, v. Arnold, prom.

Magazine Sergt. O'Loughlin to be offic. sub-conductor from March 18 last, v. Thornton, prom. (temp.), in room of Giddings, proc. on furl.

Offic. Sub-Conductor O'Loughlin to be sub-conductor on probation from May 27 last, v. Ware, prom.

Magazine Sergt. Jelly to be offic. sub-conductor from March 18 last, v. Loughlin, offic. as conductor.

Magazine Sergt. Hill to be offic. sub-conductor from April 22 last, v. Castellari, offic. as conductor.

Magazine Sergt. Campbell to be offic. sub conductor from May 27 last, v. Langhorn, offic. as conductor.

Magazine Sergt. Betts to be offic. sub-conductor from June 24 last, v. Burns, offic. as conductor.

Magazine Sergt. Regan to be offic. sub-conductor from Aug. 5 last, v. Edmonds, on leave.

Magazine Sergt. Gregory to be offic. sub-conductor from Sept. 4 last, v. Cuerdon, app. (on probation) offic. superint. of machinery, gun carriage agency.

Magazine Sergt. Allwright to be offic. sub-conductor from Nov. 1 last, v. Hill, temp. transf. to gun carriage timber agency.

Sub-Conductor, on probation, Cuerdon to be sub-conductor from Dec. 31, 1867; Sub-Conductor, on probation, Palmer to be sub-conductor from March 18 last; Sub-Conductor, on probation, Lake to be sub-conductor from March 18 last; Sub-Conductor, on probation, Grimshaw to be sub-conductor from March 18 last; Sub-Conductor, on probation, Entwistle to be sub-conductor from April 22 last; and Sub-Conductor, on probation, O'Loughlin to be sub-conductor from May 27 last, in accordance with paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 870, dated June 1, 1868.



## STAFF CORPS.

No. 251.—The undermentioned officer of the medical dept., having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major, from date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 507, of June 20, 1864, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Surg. A. J. Payne, M.D., Dec. 20.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieutenant-col., from date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major (brevet lieutenant-col.) A. R. E. Hutchinson, Jan. 30.

## MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Surg., 2nd Goorkhas, to assume med. charge of the Peshawur Mountain battery, in add. to his other duties; dated Oct. 1 last.

BENSLEY, Dr. E. C., on leave, to be civil asst. surg. of Jessore. Feb. 1.

COGAN, Asst. surg., to assume med. charge of the head qrs. staff, Hazara field force, as a temp. arrangement, in the room of Surg. Turnbull, 24th N.I., proceeded with his regt. (Order dated Sept. 17 last confd.)

GRANT, Asst. surg., on being relieved of med. charge, 17th Bengal cav., by Potter, to report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Presy. circle. (Order confd. dated Presidency, Nov. 21 last.)

GRIFFITH, Asst. surg., appd. med. storekeeper, field depot medical stores, Abbottabad, with effect from Sept. 25 last.

HICKSON, Asst. surg., to assume med. charge of detachment 77th foot, at Abbottabad, in room of Heath, 88th foot, proceeded to join his regt.

HOMAN.—The services of Surg. major Homan are placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of N.W.P. Jan. 22. Surg. Homan to proceed to Jhansi and assume med. charge of the 8th N.I. (Agra order confd. Dec. 18 last.)

JONES.—The services of J. Jones, civil surg. of Cawnpore, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in the home dept., with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties. Feb. 1.

KIDD, Dr., civil surg., Mundla, availed himself of the one mo. priv. leave granted to him Nov. 12 last, on Jan. 10, making over the med. charge of the station and jail to native Dr. L. Sing.

LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg., with 18th N.I., to proceed to Umballa, and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals. Confd., dated Dec. 21.

MACLEOD, Dr. B., to be civil med. officer of Chuprah. Feb. 5.

MOUNTJOY, Dr., to offic. as civil med. officer in charge of Akyab, during leave of Dr. White.

PAYNE, Surg., M.D., having completed 20 years' serv., is prom. to rank of surg. major, from Dec. 20 last.

REED.—The appt. of Surg. A. K. Reed to offic. temp. as civil surg. of Dacca, notified on Jan. 20, will have effect from Feb. 1.

REID, Asst. surg., is placed temp. in charge of the Central Prison and District Jail at Futtahgurb, with effect from date on which he may relieve Richardson, and is invested with powers of a mag. for the trial of offences committed by prisoners confined within jails under his charge.

RICHARDSON, Asst. surg., M.B., offic. supt. of the Central Prison and District Jail at Allahabad, is invested with powers of a mag. for the trial of offences committed by prisoners confined within the jails under his charge. Jan. 30.

RINGER, Surg., recently transfd. to 7th Bengal cav. from 40th N.I., to continue in med. ch. of latter corps. (Banda order confd., dated Nov. 13.)

SMITH, Staff surg., lately arrived, will proceed to Delhi, and take med. charge of left wing 79th foot, and No. 2 battery. 25th brigade R.A.

STEVENS, Asst. surg., doing duty at Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Agra, and report himself for duty to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals at that station. (Confd., dated Nov. 30 last.)

THOM, Surg., 5th Goorkhas, to assume med. charge of Hazara Mountain battery, in add. to his other duties. (Order confd., dated Oct. 1 last.)

WIKELY, Staff surg., recently arrived, will proceed without delay to Meean Meer, and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, British troops, for duty in Lahore circle.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## INSTRUCTION IN BATTERIES, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Jan. 28.—No. 121.—With a view to ensure a regular course of instruction in batteries of Royal Artillery, and more especially in garrison batteries in India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to authorise the issue of the ordnance stores laid down in the subjoined lists.

2. List I. with tables A, B, and C, include the stores requisite for the instruction of one garrison battery in the service of heavy ordnance, and list II. for gunnery instruction for one battery of horse or field artillery.

3. At large stations where more than one battery may be located, the following stores only will be requisite:—

For one garrison battery and one field battery, or for two garrison batteries, stores as per tables A, B, and C, of list I.

For one garrison battery and two or three field batteries ditto, ditto, and list II.

For two field batteries, list II.

For three field batteries, ditto, ditto, with 50 per cent. additional.

For two garrison batteries and three field batteries, tables A, B, and C, of list I., with allowance for three field batteries.

For three garrison batteries, half as much again as shown in tables A, B, and C, of list I.

Stores Required for the Purpose of Instruction in the Service of Heavy Ordnance.

## One Garrison Battery.

## Table A.

Carriage garrison for 24-pounder gun...	...	...	...	1
" field for 18 "	...	...	...	1
" field for 8-inch howitzer	...	...	...	1
Gun, 24-pounder	...	...	...	1
" 18 "	...	...	...	1
Howitzer, 8-inch...	...	...	...	1
Mortar, 8-inch, with bed and quoins	...	...	...	1

N.B.—Although one carriage is shown as the fixed compliment for 24 and 18-pounder guns, the issue of a second carriage when available and actually required will not be deemed inadmissible.

The ordnance shown in this table is not required to be serviceable, but will consist of unserviceable guns with carriages rendered sufficiently strong for drill purposes, though not fit for other service.

[We omit the miscellaneous stores.]

Table B shows the stores required for the service of the ordnance, in order to be able to carry out drill instruction with two squads at a time in the majority of the exercises laid down in Manual of Artillery Exercises, Heavy Ordnance, parts I. to V., with as much of part VI. as seems requisite for the ordnance met with in India.

Table C shows the stores required for the purposes of instruction in knotting, splicing, &c., and lecturing.

## List II.

Stores Required for the Purpose of Gunnery Instruction by Batteries of Royal Artillery omitted.

It has been assumed that the guns and stores of the battery will be available for drill purposes; also that sections of fuzes for the purpose of fuse instruction are existing in each battery.

## BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

Feb. 3.—No. 138.—The following letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 521, dated Dec. 23 last, is published for general information:—

India Office, London, Dec. 23, 1868.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

Sir,—I have received and considered in Council your letter in the Military Department, No. 423, dated Oct. 31 last, relative to the rates of subscription chargeable to members of the Bengal military fund who proceed to Europe or elsewhere under the furlough regulations of 1868.

2. I approve of the decision arrived at by you, that English rates of subscription only should be levied from officers availing themselves of the new furlough rules of 1868.—I have, &c., (Signed) ARCYLL.

## INDIAN WARRANT ALLOWANCES.

Feb. 3.—No. 137.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to determine that, as the Indian warrant allowances laid down in Government G.O. No. 69 of 1868, though intended as a full equivalent for batta, tentage, and house-rent, were not designed to meet extraordinary charges; whenever suitable quarters are not available at the several presidency towns for warrant officers, and they are required to make their own arrangements, the following additional amounts will be passed to the respective grades as a special allowance for presidency house-rent:—Deputy commissary, Rs. 45; assistant commissary, Rs. 30; deputy assistant commissary, Rs. 30; conductor, Rs. 15; sub-conductor, Rs. 10.

## PAY ON FURLOUGH.

The Govt. of India has ruled that if an officer whilst on furlough under the rules of 1868 is transferred to another appointment, he will still continue to draw the furlough pay as before, whatever the emoluments of the new appointment may be, but the officer acting in the latter will of course be restricted to half staff salary. In the event of an officer's appointment being abolished during his absence on furlough, he will cease to have any claim to half the staff salary, and would revert to the furlough pay of his military rank, and it would rest with the department under which he might have been employed to represent the case for the special orders of Government, if the abolition should have been unexpected, or the circumstances such as to deserve special consideration.

## SERVICE—HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information and guidance:—

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 2.—The C. in C. in India has the pleasure to publish to the army in India the following G.O. by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., conveying the commands of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen:—

G.O. No. 101, Nov., 1868 (Honorary Distinctions).

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following regiments bearing the word "Abyssinia" on their colours, in commemoration of their services during the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-68.

3rd (Prince of Wales') Dragoon Guards.

4th (King's Own Royal) Regiment of Infantry.

26th (Cameronians) Regiment of Infantry.

83rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Infantry.

45th (Nottinghamshire Sherwood Foresters) Regiment of Infantry.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—ANNUAL RELIEFS.

Intimation has been received from the Quartermaster-general, Horse Guards, of the intended embarkation for India, during 1869-70, of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery in relief of the 14th Brigade to return to England.

## WARRANT OFFICERS—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 18.—The following letter, No. 1,011, dated Dec. 23, 1868, from the Secretary to the Government of India, military department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, is published, in continuation of G.O. No. 242 of 1868:—

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5,040, dated Oct. 7, 1868, referring for orders a question as to the claim of warrant officers above the grade of conductor to horse allowance.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council, that the claim is undoubtedly barred by existing regulation; but, as the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council considers the restriction one which has no good reason to recommend it, H.E. in Council, being aware of the heavy and active duties which very frequently

devolve on warrant officers on service, is pleased to decide that henceforward all warrant officers, of whatever rank, shall be entitled to horse allowance while employed on active service in the field.

#### ORDERS OF BRITISH INDIA AND MERIT.

*Head Qrs., Calcutta, Jan. 11.*—No. 9.—With the sanction of Government, the following is to be added to the military regulations, and entered as—

(1) Article 14, Section 49.

The standard value of the stars of the Order is—

First class ... ..	Rs. 70	8	0
Second class ... ..	60	0	0

including ribbon, buckle, and case complete.

(2) Article 13, Section 50.

The standard value of the stars of the Order is—

First class ... ..	Rs. 16	0	0
Second class ... ..	23	0	0
Third class ... ..	61	0	0

including ribbon, buckle, and morocco case complete.

#### MILITARY SCHOOLS.—PUPIL TEACHERS.

No. 11.—The following extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, military department, to the Adj. gen., No. 1,126, dated Dec. 28, 1868, is published:—

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to sanction the rates of pay noted below for pupil teachers in regimental schools, subject to future revision, if necessary, on the publication of the Revised Army School Regulations:—

First year ... ..	Rs. 5	per mensem.
Second year ... ..	8	"
Third year ... ..	13	"
Fourth year ... ..	12-8	"
Fifth year and upwards ... ..	15	"

#### LEAVE TO CIVIL SERVANTS.—MAGISTRATE OF KHOOSTEA.

Feb. 3.—No. 832.—Read the following extracts from the rules of June 16, 1868, for the grant of leave of absence to Covenanted Civil servants:—

Section XXX.—“Any officer now in the service shall, when next proceeding on furlough, elect whether he will draw allowances at the higher minimum rate of £500 per annum (not exceeding his total salary at the time). If he shall so elect, he will in any future furlough be limited as to allowance to the lower maximum rate of £1,000 per annum.”

Section XXXII.—“Any officer now absent on furlough, or under medical certificate, may elect whether the remainder of his leave shall be taken under these rules from the date of their promulgation. If he shall so elect, Rule XXX. shall not apply to him.”

Read letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 223, dated the 19th inst., submitting for decision the question whether Mr. T. W. Gribble, assistant magistrate of Khoostea, who was absent on leave on medical certificate on an allowance of £500 per annum at the time of the promulgation of the new rules, and continued after their promulgation to draw that allowance instead of the lower minimum of £300 per annum, should be regarded, with reference to the last sentence of Section XXXII. of the new rules, as having forfeited the right of electing the lower minimum and higher minimum rates of furlough allowance which are allowed by Section XXX., unless he refunds the amount in excess of £300 per annum which he drew for the portion of his leave subsequent to the 1st July, 1868.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council observes that the intention of Sect. XXXII. of the new rules was that if an absentee was entitled, under the new rules, to an augmentation of the allowance which he was receiving at the time they came into force, by accepting the augmentation, he should forfeit his right to the higher minimum allowance of £500 per annum during any future furlough. Mr. Gribble's case is different. By electing that his remaining leave from the 1st July, 1868, should be regulated by the new rules, he would have suffered a diminution of his allowances. Rule XXXII. was not intended to apply to such cases, and it has already been decided that the new rules shall not affect injuriously the allowance which any officer was drawing at the time of their promulgation. 2. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to rule that Mr. Gribble is entitled to the right of election allowed by Sect. XXX. of the new rules without refunding any portion of the absence allowance he has drawn.

Feb. 4.—No. 835.—From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., under-secretary to the Government of India, financial dept., to the Accountant-general, N.W. Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy Accountant-general J. Eede's letter, No. P. A. 7,157 of the 16th ult., and in reply to state that covenanted civil servants, when retiring from the service, may be allowed the subsidiary leave which is admissible to them under Sect. XI. of the rules of 16th June, 1868, when they proceed on furlough, provided the leave can be granted without detriment to the public service.

No. 765.—From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., under-secretary to Government of India, financial dept., to the Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 143 of the 11th inst., and its enclosure, regarding the allowances of Mr. J. W. Smyth, the officiating deputy commissioner of Lahore, and, in reply, to state that the rules of 16th June, 1868, for the grant of acting allowances to covenanted civil servants were not intended to reduce the allowances which any officer was drawing at the time of their promulgation.

No. 768.—From R. B. Chapman, Esq., officiating secretary to Government of India, financial dept., to the Accountant-general, Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,841 A of the 16th inst., and, in reply, to state that you are right in supposing

that Sect. XXXII. of the rules of 16th June, 1868, for the grant of leave of absence to covenanted civil servants does not apply to the cases of officers who were absent at the time of the promulgation of those rules, on special leave on private affairs.

Feb. 1.—No. 798.—From R. B. Chapman, Esq., officiating secretary to Government of India, financial dept., to the Accountant-general, N.W. Provinces.

In reply to Mr. Deputy Accountant-general J. Eede's letter, No. 6,686-P-A, dated Dec. 18, 1868, I am desired to convey the following replies regarding the various sections of the new Military Leave Rules:—

Rule XI.—The military department state that “the Number VIII. appears to have been entered in Rule XI., when the rules were revised, from inadvertence. It will be erased.”

Rule XIV.—You will have observed from orders No. 447, dated Jan. 19, 1869, published at page 114 of the *Gazette of India*, the military department have ruled that Rule II. applies to an officer taking furlough on medical certificate for the first time before the completion of eight years' actual service, both as to retention of his appointment and amount of furlough allowances.

Rule XXII.—The minimum staff salary of Rs. 100 per mensem granted to an acting officer includes the half staff of his own appointment, if he have one.

Rule XXV.—The words in the *Gazette of India*, “private affairs on medical certificate,” are a misprint for “private affairs or medical certificate.”

Rule XXVII.—The “condition” referred to is that leave granted under this rule will not be reckoned as furlough, and that the absentee will draw a moiety of his staff salary.

The leave will not be included in the maximum period of eight years prescribed in Rule XVI., unless it be extended beyond three months.

Rule XXXIII.—Mr. Eede's interpretation is correct. It will, however, rest entirely with the local Government to decide in each case whether it will grant leave in India to a military officer under the old rules.

The last paragraph of Mr. Eede's letter is not understood. You are requested to submit a further explanation.

#### DRESS OF NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

No. 18.—With the sanction of Govt., the following dress is authorised for the non-commissioned staff of the garrison of Fort William, whatever branch of the service they may belong to:—

Serge Frock.—Blue serge, same pattern as issued to rank and file, with breast pocket outside on left breast; gold braid round top and on seam of collar. Buttons—Department, gilt.

#### Distinctions of Rank.

Sergeant-Major.—Chevrons—Four gold bars, on scarlet cloth, on each wrist, with gold crowns. Shoulder Knot—Gold cords, on scarlet cloth.

Quartermaster-Sergeants.—Chevrons—Three gold bars on each above the elbow. Key sergeants to have gold-crossed keys on chevrons. Shoulder Knot—Plain gold cord.

Trowers, all Ranks.—Blue serge, with scarlet cloth stripes two inches in width.

Forage Cap, all Ranks.—Blue cloth, with black mohair band one inch and three-quarters wide, oak leaf pattern, with plain black leather peak. Helmet, all Ranks.—Wicker—Same as worn by British regiments.

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

No. 19.—Until further orders, European general courts martial for the trial of non-military offences are to consist of a president and twelve members; and for the trial of military offences, of a president and ten members.

2. Members in waiting will not be required in addition to the numbers above specified.

3. Care must be taken that no officer of less than three years' service is appointed to sit on an European general court martial.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s 101st FOOT.—H.M.'s 101st foot, having embarked for England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar* Jan. 1, is struck off the strength of the Bengal Presidency from the date of embarkation.

FIELD HOSPITAL, OGHEE.—The following appointments are made in the Field Hospital, native troops, at Oghee, with effect from Sept. 28:—Surg. Amesbury, to assume medical charge. Asst. surg. Chesnaye, to do duty.

MEDICAL.—In the absence of the surgeon in medical charge of a British regiment, on leave on private affairs in England, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council sanctions the payment of the medical charge allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem to his *locum tenens*.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—5TH GOORKHA REGIMENT (THE HAZARA GOORKHA BATTALION).—Lieut. W. H. Unwin, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut. J. M. Sym, or until further orders. Lieut. E. Molloy, 1st wing subaltern, to act as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. Unwin.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP, 4TH HUSSARS.—Regimental order, dated Nov. 30, 1868, appointing the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, and directing Lieut. Maitland to act as paymaster, is confirmed:—Major Lord Howard de Waldeu, president; Capt. Sergison and Butler, members.

28TH N.I.—The regimental order is confirmed, dated Jan. 9, making the following appointments, in the room of Col. J. S. D. Tulloch, on leave, with effect from July 26 last:—Lieut. col. Smith, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. Marshall, qmrm., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties; Lieut. Hills, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, with effect from Aug. 3 last; Lieut. Marshall, qmrm., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Aug. 3 last. (This cancels the confirmation of the regimental order, dated July 26 last.)

**BENGAL POLICE—TRANSFERS.**—The following assistant superintendents of police are transferred:—Mr. Bolst, from Nowgong to Mymensing; Mr. Stratford, from Bhaugulpore to Kamroop; Mr. Dawson, from Cuttack to Bhaugulpore; Mr. Jerdon, from Hooghly to Luckimpore; Mr. James, from Mymensing to Cachar, temporarily; and Mr. Thomas, from Seeb-saugor to Durrung.

**DEPARTURE OF OFFICERS WITH TROOPS.**—The following officers were appointed to do duty with a detachment of troops for England, sailing Jan. 1:—Capt. Crowther, 1st foot, to command. To do duty: Lieut. Pater-son, 1st foot. Lieut. Turnbull, 1st foot. Lieut. Saportas, 95th foot. Lieut. Goshn, 37th foot. Lieut. Brehon, 11th foot. Surg. Jardine, 101st foot. Asst. surg. Illingworth, R.A. Asst. surg. Hannah, 101st regt.

**43RD N.I.**—The regimental order is confirmed, dated Jan. 7, making the following appointments, in the room of Major Cookson, commandant, on leave, with effect from Jan. 6:—Major C. D. S. Clarke, 2nd in command and wing officer, to officiate as commandant; Capt. A. Blunt, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command and wing officer; Lieut. G. H. Jackson, adjutant, to officiate as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Capt. C. C. Taylor, of the Bengal staff corps, date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 7. Major (brevet col.) H. K. Burne, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. sec. to the Govt. of India, military dept.; Lieut. col. C. B. G. Bacon, of the Bengal staff corps; Surg. major H. M. Cannon, M.B., of the medical dept., civil, Lucknow; Capt. A. H. Eckford, of the Bengal staff corps—date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 2. Lieut. G. F. O. Boughey, of the royal engrs., doing duty officer, Bengal sappers and miners—date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 27. Mr. G. A. Pepper, C.S., having reported his return to India on Dec. 22, the unexpired portion of his furlough is cancelled. Mr. C. Bernard, comr., Nagpore div., reported his return from furlough to Europe on Feb. 1.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the lower standard in Hindoo-stance on Feb. 4:—Ensigns Quin, Longbourne, and Holcombe, Lance Corporal Howell, and Private Neill, 1st battalion 6th foot; Capt. Morgan, Lieut. Thomas, and Asst. surg. Evatt, M.D., 2nd battalion 25th foot; Lieut. Richmond, 36th foot; Lieuts. Hunt and Loch, 104th foot; Asst. surg. Candy, M.D., 109th foot; Asst. apothecary Hodgkins, attached to 2nd battalion 25th foot, sub medical dept.; Hospital Apprentice Dullard, attached to the 104th foot, sub medical dept.; Private Osborne, 12th foot; Capt. Warren, Lieuts. Downes and Wainwright, royal art.; and Lieut. Harris, attached to 39th N.I.; Mr. R. H. Heenan, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to Hooghly River division, passed in the Collo-qual Hindustance on Jan. 13; Mr. J. H. Henry, executive engineer, 4th grade, Central India, has passed the examination in the native languages according to the departmental standard.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, under the last new rules, except where otherwise specified:—Surg. Simpson, M.D., of the medical dept., civil, Darjeeling, for seven months. Surg. Wright, of the medical dept., civil, Bhaugulpore, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. Halliday, of the late 4th European Light Cav., for two years. Capt. Beckett, of the general list, infantry, controller public works account, Oude, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Asst. surg. Wright, M.D., of the medical dept., residency surgeon, Nepal, for two years. Asst. surg. Oldham, of the medical dept., civil, Goozerat, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. Stevens, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt. 13th (The Shekawatee) regt. N.I., for two years. Lieut. Marshall, of the Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Punjab, for eighteen months, embarking at Bombay. Surg. major Johnson, of the medical dept., for two years, on m.c., embarking at Bombay. Major Brereton, of the Bengal staff corps, for eighteen months and thirteen days, embarking at Bombay. Major Miles, of the Bengal staff corps, superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Maldah, for six months. Lieut. Lamb, 3rd class commissary of ordnance, for six months, from May 25 next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Simla. The furlough to Europe on m.c. for two years granted to Major Gagahan, of the Madras staff corps, wing officer 10th regt. Madras N.I., in G.O. No. 1,028, of Oct. 30 last, is to be considered as under rule 15, regulations 1868, instead of under rule 14, as previously notified. Surg. Reed, M.D., 3rd cav., Hyderabad Con-tingent, one month's leave from Feb. 15, or date of departure, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave on m.c. to Europe. Major (brevet lieut. col.) Brownlow, C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, commandant 20th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. Palleine, six months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. St. John, 58th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Forbes, 92nd foot, *via* Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. Lindsay, late 68th Native Inf., to Calcutta, one month (preparatory). The usual leave of absence to Bombay from Jan. 21, or date of departure from Bolarum, to Major T. T. Turton, 2nd in command, 5th infantry, Hy-derabad contingent, preparatory to his obtaining a furlough to Europe on medical certificate. Capt. Salwey's (on furlough) services are available for duty with troops on the voyage. Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer, deputy commissioner of Sylkote, has obtained the usual leave preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe, with effect from March 1. Lieut. col. Rattray, com. 42nd N.I., Calcutta, 1 month (preparatory, on private affairs). Major Brereton, attached to 4th N.I., to Bombay for 14 days, preparatory, on private affairs. Brev. major Sheriff, station staff, Roor-kee to Bombay, 1 month (preparatory, on private affairs). Major Smalley, barrack master, Hazareebaugh to Calcutta, private affairs, 1 month from Feb. 15, preparatory. Surg. Vivian, in medical charge of 5th Bengal cavalry, 1 month (preparatory, on private affairs). Assistant surg. Smith, 33rd N.I., 1 month (preparatory, on private affairs).

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on m.c., and under last new rules, unless where otherwise specified:—(February).—Major Miles, of the Bengal staff

corps, district supt. of police, 2nd grade, Maldah, for six months, private affairs. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs:—Surg. Simpson, M.D., of the medical dept., civil, Darjeeling, for seven months. Surg. Wright, of the medical, dept., civil, Bhaugulpore, for two years. The leave to Mr. D. Lacey, district supt. of police, Pooree, under orders of Jan. 1, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. W. O'Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kishengungo, for fourteen days, from the 18th inst., preparatory to proceeding to Eng-land on leave of absence, on private affairs, which has been recently granted to him. Mr. C. Martin, professor of Dacca College, for one month, from Jan. 7. Dr. Jackson, civil surg. of Chuprah, for two months. Three months' and twenty-two days of the six months' leave of absence, on m.c., granted to Capt. Bramley, dist. supt. of police, by the notifica-tion in this dept., No. 772a, dated Dec. 10 last, are hereby cancelled. The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have reported their depart-ure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Lieut. col. Richard-son, C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, No. 31, of 1869; Conductor A. Gib-son, of the P.W. dept., Punjab G.G.O. No. 1,207 of 1868, *Newcastle*, Jan. 20, 1869. Major G. Delane, Bengal S.C., Sumatra, Jan. 30, 1869, from Bombay. Mr. A. Abercrombie, C.S., reported his departure from India per steamer *Candia*, which was left at sea by the pilot Feb. 20. Mr. M. T. Hankin, dist. supt. of police, Chindwara, fifteen months, to Europe, m.c., from date of embarkation, with fifteen days' subsidiary leave. Leave of abs., on m.c., for six months, is granted by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, to Mr. Clarke, exec. engr. 3rd grade, P.W. dept., N.W.P., in ext. of leave for one year to Eur. granted him in G.O. No. 3,663, dated Oct. 30, 1867. Capt. Bowie, late officiating deputy inspector general of police, second circle, is allowed the usual preparatory leave. Mr. J. Gilliland, assistant accountant general's office, Punjab, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months. Mr. McManus, sub engineer, first grade, Central Provinces, is allowed six months' leave, in extension. Extension of leave for six months has been granted to Mr. Webber, assistant conservator of forests, Goruckpoor. Mr. Anderson, sub deputy opium agent of Fyzabad, for fifteen months, to-gether with the usual preparatory leave. Staff surg. Boyd will proceed to England and report himself to the horse guards and army medical department. Mr. Elmslie reported his departure from India on furlough by steamship *Candia*, which left on Jan. 20. Mr. Alexander, assistant secretary to the Government of India, in the public works department, is allowed two months' privilege leave. Leave for thirty days to Surg. major White, M.D., civil surgeon of Akyab, preparatory. Mr. Knowlys, assistant commissioner Hyderabad Assigned districts, eighteen months, with usual preparatory leave, from Oct. 10 last. Furlough to Europe for eighteen months, dated Dec. 30, 1868, together with the usual subsidiary leave of absence to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. Lawrence, magistrate and collector of Allypore. Asst. surg. Oldham, in civil medical charge of Goojerat, has obtained the usual preparatory leave.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BEST, J. W., to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of South Canara, but to cont. to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore. Feb. 9.  
BOSWELL, J. A. C., to offic. as coll. and mag. of Kistna dist. during em-ployment of Thornhill on other duty. Feb. 9.  
BRANDT, F. B., actg. jt. mag. of sub div. of district of North Arcot, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of sub mag. of 1st and 2nd class stationed within the sub div. Feb. 9.  
DRURY, Capt. A., S.C., to be employed with Nair brigade in Travancore; appt. to have effect from date of embarkn. of Capt. Davidson. Feb. 9.  
GLENNY, W. H., asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, is inv. with powers of a mag. Feb. 9. [mag. of 1st class. Feb. 9.]  
KOUGH, C., asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, is inv. with powers of a sub MACLEAN, C. D., asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, is inv. with powers of a mag. Feb. 9.  
MCQUHAE, to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of Godavery dist. Feb. 9.  
O'SHAUGHNESSY, J., asst. engr. of 1st grade, transf. from the North Arcot dist. to Cochin, on special duty. Feb. 9.  
WALKER, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr. of 2nd grade, transf. from presy. to North Arcot dist.—to join. Feb. 9.  
WEBSTER, A. McC., to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of Coimbatore, but to act as coll. and mag. of that dist. dur. abs. of Wedderburn on leave. Feb. 9.  
TANNER, Rev. J., M.A., actg. chaplain of Trevandrum, to be chaplain of Trevandrum. Feb. 9.

### MILITARY.

BEDDEK, Capt., having completed 20 years' service, to be major in Madras staff corps, from Feb. 7.  
DRURY, Major A., having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. in Madras staff corps, from Jan. 30.  
HARVEY.—A passage not being available in any troop ship of this season for Lieut. Harvey, 24th foot (directed to join his battalion at Malta in G.O. of Nov. 21 last), that officer is allowed to proc. with detach. 2nd batn. 24th foot, now *en route* to Secunderabad, and will do duty with that regt., pending his exchange with Lieut. Mostyn, subject to the approval of the C. in C. in India. Feb. 9.  
HESKETH, Lieut., attached 8th N.I., from doing duty under orders of officer comdg. centre div., to proceed to Mercara, in anticipation of the arrival of his regt. at that station.  
PRITCHARD, Lieut. col. A., staff corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole. Feb. 9.

### MEDICAL.

BROCKMAN, Asst. surg. E. F., to have med. charge of the Lock Hospitals at Madras, to join on being relieved at Nowgong. Feb. 9.

COCKERILL, Surg. R. W., to be zillah surg. and superin. of the gaol at Tinnevely. Feb. 9. [vacated. Feb. 9.]  
 PEARL, Surg. W., to be med. officer at Ootacamund, v. Surg. Furnell, PEPPIN, Asst. surg., dep. ins. gen.'s dept., Mysore circle, to med. charge of invalids and time expired men, to Bombay by rail on Feb. 8, and to return to Bangalore, if his serv. are not required for charge of troops to Europe. [Champore. Feb. 9.]  
 WALTER, Surg. G. W., to be zillah surg. and superin. of the gaol at Ber-

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## WOUND PENSIONS.—CASE OF LIEUT. COL. GRANT.

Fort St. George, Feb. 2.—No. 37.—The following extract from a despatch from the Right. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, dated Dec. 8, 1868, No. 430, is published:—

I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter dated Oct. 10 last, No. 388, transmitting for favourable consideration an application from Lieut. Col. Edward L. Grant, of the Madras invalid battalion, for a wound pension on account of the injuries received by him during the mutiny of 1857.

2. The length of time which elapsed between the date on which Col. Grant was wounded, and the date of the report of the medical committee pronouncing the effect of the wounds to be equal to the loss of a limb, preclude the grant of a pension to that officer under the terms of the Royal Warrant of May 28, 1861.

3. Considering, however, the nature of the services rendered by Col. Grant, during the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, and the suffering which has been entailed upon him by the wounds received in the discharge of his duty, H.M.'s Government, as a special case, have determined to admit that officer to the wound pension of a captain, commencing from May 6, 1868, the date of the medical committee's report on his case.

MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Asst. surgs. Ross, M.B., Heard, M.D., Smith, M.D., De Fabeck, Whitton, M.B. and B.A., Beaumont, M.D.—to be surgeons, with effect from Jan. 29, having completed twelve years' service.

MUNICIPAL.—Under the provisions of Sect. 81 of Act XIII. of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act, for offences committed in the districts specified opposite their names:—Capt. C. L. Highmoor, supt. of police, 1st grade, Bellary. Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan, acting asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, Bellary. Capt. F. D. Plowden, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in the hill tracts of Ganjam. Capt. C. C. Morris, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Ganjam. Lieut. D. Heming, acting supt. of police, Godavery district. Lieut. T. Price, acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class, Salem.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have returned to their duty, by permission of the home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Capt. H. S. Robinson, staff corps, and Sub-conductor A. McKinley, ordnance department, arrived at Bombay Jan. 30. Surg. H. C. Brodrick, M.D., medical department, arrived at Madras Jan. 22. Lieut. col. A. Pritchard, staff corps, Lieut. col. F. C. Barber, infantry, and Capt. G. Tyndall, staff corps, attached 1st regiment N.I., arrived at Madras Jan. 30. Asst. surg. Nicholson, 20th brigade R.A., having reported his arrival at Madras, is directed to do duty with H.M.'s 45th foot, till the departure of the steamer for Rangoon March 3. Capt. (major) Johnson, 5th brigade R.A., who arrived at Madras Jan. 11, from England, will be considered as having travelled from Bepore to Madras, on duty at the public expense.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—The following civil furloughs and leaves of absence were obtained in February:—Mr. A. R. Hutchins, one year's furlough to Europe, from Feb. 9, with subsidiary leave from date of leaving his district to date of sailing of the ship *Gosforth*. Surgeon Wilson, M.D., zillah surgeon of Tinnevely, subsidiary leave for the prescribed period to proceed to Madras, for purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on m.c. Lieut. Pickance, asst. superint. of police, Gumsur and the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, subsidiary leave for the prescribed period, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on m.c. Major W. H. Hessey, deputy superintendent, No. 1 revenue survey, three months' privilege leave from the date of his availing himself of it. Mr. A. Wedderburn, collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, three months' cumulative privilege leave. Rev. D. G. Clarke, B.A., chaplain of Bolaram and Chuddeghaut, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following furloughs, &c., were obtained in February, on m.c., under the last new rules:—Capt. O'Reilly, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to Europe, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Major Harris, invalid estab., to Europe, for one year, and to embark from Madras. Capt. Richards, cadre 38th regt. N.I., cantonment mag. at Wellington, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Pickance, staff corps, probationary asst. supt. of police, for twenty months, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Sim, royal (Madras) engr., exec. engr., Kohat div., Punjab, for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. Davidson, staff corps, comdg. and adjt. 2nd batln. and art., and qrmr. Nair brigade, Travancore; Lieut. Barnett, staff corps, adjt. 16th regt. N.I.—both for two years, and to embark from Madras.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Major Cox, wing officer 1st N.I., in extension to July 1—Neilgherries. Major Morris, officiating wing officer, 36th N.I., from Feb. 5, or date of departure, for 1 month—Bombay, S.C., preparatory. Capt. J. B. Reid, 1st wing subaltern, 16th N.I., from Jan. 8, for 6 months—Neilgherries, S.C. Cornet A. Scott, 16th lancers, from Feb. 5, or date of departure, for 3 months. Lieut. P. D. Barclay, 5th brigade, R.A., for 3 months, in extension from Feb. 16, Poona, to study under G.O.G. No. 482 of 1866. Ens. Burnaby, 2nd battalion, 10th foot, from March 10, or date of departure, to Sept. 10—Neilgherries and Western Ghats, private affairs. Lieut. col. Hight, 2nd in command and wing officer, 29th regt. N.I., for 1 month, in continuation of privilege

leave from March 1—Madras, private affairs. Capt. Chambers, attached 19th regt. N.I., from Feb. 3, for 6 months—Madras. Capt. Stockwell, 10th foot, to England via the Cape, on private affairs, for 17 months each, from date of embarkation at Bombay—for duty with troops to England. Lieut. W. Malcolm, 10th foot: In anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India—to England via the Cape on private affairs for 17 months, from date of embarkation at Bombay—for duty with troops returning to England. Lieut. J. W. Hughes, 1st foot, to England via the Cape on private affairs for 17 months, from date of embarkation at Bombay—for duty with troops returning to England. Lieut. and adjt. Barnett, 16th N.I., for one month, from Feb. 3—Madras s.c., to appear before a medical board. Lieut. Lawford, "attached" 26th N.I., from Feb. 2, for six months—Madras. H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence on private affairs to Major Burnell, 16th lancers, from Jan. 10 to March 10. The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to the general depot, Poona, and are detailed for duty with troops embarking for England, via the Cape from Bombay:—Capt. Stockwell, 2nd batt. 10th foot; Lieut. Malcolm, 2nd batt. 10th foot; Lieut. Hughes, 1st batt. 1st foot. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—2nd Capt. Mead, royal (Madras) engr., exec. engr. 3rd grade, Tanjore, on furl. on private affairs, for two years, and to embark from Madras. Vet. surg. Rostron, R.A., to England. Capt. Riddell, 16th lancers, is permitted to proceed to England on leave of absence for six months, pending the result of his application to retire from the service.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

ANDERSON, Rev. G. B., chaplain of Hyderabad and Kotree, is authorised to visit the Upper Sind stations on duty, on the usual travelling allowance. Feb. 17. [Feb. 17.]  
 BROWN, Capt., to act as dist. supt. of police in the Punch Mahals dist. BEYTS, J. N. C., pensioned purser, H.M.'s late Indian navy, is appd. French translator to Govt., v. Brodhurst, pensioned. Feb. 17.  
 DIAS, S., dep. asst. in the office of the coll. of Hyderabad (Sind), has been appd. to act as money order agent at that station. Feb. 17.  
 DUNCAN, R. B., is appd. to act as dep. controller P.W. accounts. Feb. 17.  
 GAMBIER, Capt., R.E., is appd. an exec. engr., 2nd grade, and to act as exec. engr., Ahmednuggur. Feb. 17.  
 GRANT, A. R., judge and sess. judge of the dist. of Dharwar, made the necessary declaration of office, as required. Feb. 10.  
 HARRISON, Capt., acting asst. political supt. Upper Sind frontier, has been appd. political agent at Khelat. Feb. 17.  
 JOHNSTON, J. L., appd. acting supny. 3rd asst. to the coll. of Surat, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions, in the Surat dist. Feb. 17.  
 JOHNSTON, Rev. C. F. H., appd. by H.M.'s principal Secy. of State for India a junior chaplain in the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the service from Feb. 13, the date of his arr. at Bombay.  
 KEYSER, A., appd. acting 2nd asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, to have powers as a mag. in the Ahmednuggur district. Feb. 17.  
 KIRK, Rev. C., appd. by H.M.'s principal Secy. of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the service from Jan. 30, the date of his arrival at Bombay.  
 MACKIE, W., is prom. from 2nd to 1st class engr., from Jan. 18.  
 McMINN, S. H., 3rd asst. to the coll. of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions, in the Tanna district. Feb. 15.  
 POLLEN, A. D., actg. 3rd asst. to coll. of Khandeish, is inv. with powers of a mag. in Khandeish dist. [a mag. in Kaira dist. Feb. 12.]  
 PORTEOUS, W., actg. 3rd asst. to coll. of Kaira, is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class, with powers to commit cases to sessions in Kaira dist. [a mag. in Kaira dist. Feb. 12.]  
 SCOTT, M. H., app. actg. 2nd asst. to coll. of Kaira, is inv. with powers of SHAW, C. F. H., judge and sess. judge of dist. of Belgum, made the necessary declaration of office as required on Feb. 6.  
 SPENS, A. L., actg. senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Belgum for the detached station of Kulladghee, assu. ch. of his appt. on Feb. 8, and made the necessary declaration of office as required.  
 WATT, A. C., actg. asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, is allowed priv. leave of abs. for three months, from March 5. Mr. Watt delivered over ch. of office of asst. judge and sess. judge at Sattara on Feb. 8.  
 WILSON, Lieut. W. H., to act as dist. superint. of police in Kaira dist., v. Capt. Daniell. Feb. 17.

## MILITARY.

BUTLER.—The following officer having applied for admission to the staff corps, is appd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name:—Lieut. C. C. Y. Butler, 76th foot, 2nd wing sub., 8th regt. N.I., from July 3, 1867.  
 BULKELEY.—Sattara station order, dated Nov. 20, 1868, is confd., dir. Lieut. Bulkeley, adj. 2nd gr. regt. N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer.  
 COLLINS, J. C., to be ens., by pure., v. Campbell, who ret. Dated Jan. 2.  
 CRISPIN.—Regtl. order 28th N.I., is confd., dated Feb. 3, apptg. Capt. Crispin to offic. as qrmr., v. Moray. [join No. 2 baty. Feb. 18.]  
 FIREBRACE, Lieut., 6th brig. R.A., is dir. to proc. to Aden forthwith to HAND.—Deolallee Rest House order is confd., dated Feb. 3, apptg. Major Hand to perf. the duties of interpreter, v. Abadie, there being no other qualified officer available.  
 LANGSTON, Lieut. col., inf., is placed on general duty, Baroda.  
 MORANT.—Deolallee Rest House order is confd., dated Feb. 3, apptg. Lieut. Morant, 2nd bat. 1st foot, to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Abadie.  
 PRATT, Lieut., 2nd bat. 1st foot, to be instr. of musketry to the batln., v. Roberts, prom. The appt. to have effect from Jan. 2.



WARING, Capt., 1st bat. 2nd foot, is app. jun. dist. insp. of musketry, v. Lieut. col. Walsh, who has been relieved.  
WATLING, Lieut., H.M.'s 45th foot, is admitted to the staff corps on prob.

## MEDICAL.

AUCHINCLECK, Staff surg., from gen. duty, Presidency circle, to med. charge of 1st batn. 8th foot, v. Brady. Feb. 13.  
CLIFTON, Asst. surg. R. W., F. brig. R.H.A., to do duty with invalids, &c., proceeding to England per troop ship of Feb. 17.  
HEFFERNAN, Asst. surg., is transfd. from 16th regt. N.I. to 25th regt. N.L.I. Feb. 12.  
MARTIN, Staff asst. surg., is transfd. from med. charge of G baty. 14th brigade R.A., to med. charge of Kurrachee depot. Feb. 12.  
PURCELL, Staff asst. surg., is transfd. from Scinde div. to gen. duty, Poona div. Feb. 12.  
RIDDELL, Asst. surg., is transfd. from 25th regt. N.L.I. to 16th regt. N.I.  
WILLIAMSON, Staff asst. surg., M.B., is appd. to med. charge of G baty. 14th brigade R.A. Feb. 12.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned junior civil servants passed examinations in the following languages on Feb 15 :—Mr. Crowe, Guzerathi. Mr. Walker, Guzerathi. Mr. Loch, Hindoostanee.  
**BRIGADE STAFF.**—The following arrangements are ordered (Feb. 15) in the brigade staff, consequent on the departure of Major Plomer on furlough :—Capt. Wardrop is transferred from Neemuch to Belgaum, and will travel at the public expense. Major Fergusson is transferred from Deesa to Neemuch.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.**—With reference to G.O.C. No. 718, of Aug. 19, it is hereby notified for the information of all departments, that the despatch of the 39th foot from England to India has been countermanded, and that the 59th foot has been ordered from Ceylon to this country instead :—On the arrival of the 59th foot next month the regiment will be stationed at Poona, in place of the 39th foot.

**RETIREMENT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL ARNOTT.**—Inspector-general F. S. Arnett, C.B., and honorary surgeon to her Majesty, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 27th Feb. on a pension of £900 a-year. H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, in submitting Dr. Arnett's application to retire, has stated his own experience of the high value of Dr. Arnett's services; and H.E. the Governor in Council will have the pleasure of communicating the same to her Majesty's Government, accompanied by the expression of his own sense of the ability with which Dr. Arnett has filled the post of Inspector-general Indian Medical Department.

**TO DO DUTY WITH TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.**—The following officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids, time expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England in H.M.'s troopship of Feb. 17 :—To command : Col. Raines, C.B. To do duty : Majors McPherson, 2nd battalion 24th foot; Hand, 82nd foot; Taylor, 103rd foot; Capt. Carlisle, 3rd battalion 60th rifles; Toller, 1st battalion 11th foot; Richmond, 3rd dragoon guards; Morgan, 2nd battalion 25th foot; Thackwell, 38th foot; Finch, royal engineers; Fulton, Bombay staff corps; 2nd Capt. Hadow, R.A.; Lieuts. Allan, 3rd battalion 60th rifles; Clarke and Glaspe, 103rd foot; Welch, 93rd foot; Shepherd, 109th foot; Cotton and Mortimer, R.A.

**FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence on m.c., under the last new rules, unless where otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. Combe, 18th N.I., for 15 days, from date of departure, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. col. Davison, from Feb. 20, to June 5, on private affairs. 2nd Capt. and adjt. Stockley, R.A., from March 2 to May 30, on private affairs. Surg. Brady, 8th foot, 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay on m.c., preparatory to Europe. Lieut. Reynolds, 1st Sind horse, from Feb. 1 to March 2, to Kurrachee, preparatory to Europe. Cornet Tyler, 3rd hussars, 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Capt. Logan, 2nd dragoon guards, 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Cornet Tyler, 3rd hussars; Lieut. Cotton, R.A.; Lieut. Marker, 5th foot; Surg. Brady, 8th foot; Paymaster Hughes, 82nd foot; Col. Raines, 95th foot, Capt. Wright, 106th foot—to proceed to England, by the overland route. These officers will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Col. Raines only is available for duty with troops. Lieut. Keays, staff corps, sub asst. comsy. gen., to Europe for two years, from Jan. 23. Surg. Plumtre is permitted to avail himself of the unexpired portion (151 days) of the furl. granted to him by G.O. of Feb. 21, 1866. Asst. surg. Greenhill, from Jan. 8 to April 8, on private affairs. Colonel Hutchinson, 2nd drag. gds., from Jan. 24 to July 8, m.c. Asst. surg. Waters, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, m.c. Lieut. Downs, R.A., to England, overland, m.c. These officers are available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Gds. Capt. Woodcock, staff corps, dist. supt. police, Seetapore, Oude, for two years. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years :—Capt. Fulton, staff corps, qrmr. H.M.'s 12th regt. N.I. Major Castell, staff corps, wing officer 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, under rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years :—Asst. surgs. Dymock and McDougall, from March 1. The undermentioned is allowed furlough to Europe for two years :—Capt. T. Bell, staff corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

AWDRY—At Kurrachee, Feb. 6, wife of Ambrose Awdry, R.E., daughter.  
BEGBIE—At St. Thome, Feb. 8, wife of A. P. W. Begbie, Manager of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, son.  
BOWER—At Ootacamund, Feb. 8, wife of John Bower, son.  
CHEW—At Dhurumtollah, Mrs. W. Chew, son.

CLARKE—At Glencoe, Ooty, Jan. 28, wife of Maj. C. Clarke, 10th regt. N.I., daughter.  
COLCLOUGH—At Byculia, Feb. 15, wife of W. Colclough, daughter.  
COXE—At Lahore, Jan. 31, wife of Lieut. col. H. W. H. Cox, daughter.  
CRAIK—At Ballygunge, Feb. 12, wife of William Craik, daughter.  
DODERET—Feb. 7, wife of F. Doderet, daughter. [dept., &c., son.  
DOUGLAS—At Calcutta, Feb. 13, wife of John C. Douglas, Govt. telegraph  
GANTZER—At Barrackpore, Feb. 8, wife of C. A. Gantzer, acct., P.W.D., daughter.  
GRANT—At Calcutta, Feb. 12, wife of George G. Grant, son. [daughter.  
GREGORY—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, wife of J. Gregory, dep. comr., Assam.  
HALLIDAY—At Calcutta, Feb. 5, wife of Capt. G. T. Halliday, late 4th Bengal Enr. cav., daughter.  
HANKIN—At Ootacamund, wife of Maj. E. L. Hankin, son.  
LUCKHARDT—At Poona, Feb. 16, wife of Lieut. W. Luckhardt, 109th regt., sub. asst. comy. gen., daughter.  
MACKENZIE—At the Adyar, Feb. 12, Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, daughter.  
MCANDREW—At Goordaspoor, Punjab, wife of J. McAndrew, dis. superin. of police, daughter.  
NOLAN—At Aden, Jan. 31, wife of Act. cond. W. Nolan, ord. dept., son.  
PEDDER—At Malligaum, Feb. 15, wife of W. G. Pedder, C.S., son.  
PORTEOUS—At Kurnool, Feb. 7, wife of H. Porteous, staff corps, son, stillborn.  
SEALY—At Rajoot, Feb. 13, wife of D. Sealy, daughter.  
SIMKINS—At South Circular-road, Feb. 10, wife of A. P. Simkins, son.  
SOUTH—At Calcutta, Feb. 11, wife of Willie South, son.  
WALKER—At Madras, Feb. 5, wife of G. R. Walker, R.E., son.  
WHEELER—At Mhow, Feb. 15, wife of Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, 95th regt., son.  
WILLIAMSON—At Calcutta, Feb. 8, wife of F. R. Williamson, son.

## MARRIAGES.

ANNAND—JEFFREY.—At Calcutta, Feb. 3, Alexander E. Annand, engr. E.L.R., Jamalpoore, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. Jeffrey.  
BAIN—MAY.—At Byculia, Feb. 17, J. Bain, m.d., surg. Bombay med. staff, to Helena Catharine, widow of the late Major J. May, Madras army.  
BOLST—NEWING.—At St. John's Church, Feb. 9, C. Y. C. Bolst, to Miss Clara Newing.  
COLCLOUGH—HILL.—At Bangalore, Feb. 9, Capt. B. Colclough, adjt. 2nd bat. H.M.'s 19th regt. of foot, to Jane Eleanor, daughter of the late J. Barton Hill, Esq.  
DUNCLELEY—BRIGHAM.—At St. Andrew's Kirk, Feb. 1, C. H. Duncleley, of Wolverhampton, to Emma Florence, daughter of H. Brigham, of Calcutta.  
GARDYNE—MACLEOD.—At Umballa, Evan B. Gardyne, capt. 106th regt. light inf., to Alice Ann, daughter of Lieut. col. MacLeod, 21st hussars.  
KING-HARMAN—RIGBY.—At Barrackpore, Feb. 15, Lieut. M. King-Harman, R.A., son of the Hon. L. H. King-Harman, of Newcastle, Ireland, to Emily, daughter of Col. Rigby, R.E., Bengal.  
LAMBERT—ATKINSON.—At Calcutta, Feb. 8, John, son of Rev. A. L. Lambert, to Annie Julia, daughter of Col. F. D. Atkinson, Bengal S.C.  
LANG—HOLBROW.—At Sealkote, Feb. 2, Rev. J. P. Lang, Missionary of the Church of Scotland, to Frances Anne, daughter of the late Col. Holbrow, Bengal army.  
MOODIE—LAURIE.—At Akyab, Jan. 28, John Moodie, agent, Bank of Bengal, to Jessie, daughter of Robert Laurie, of Clare Bank, Leith, Scotland. [daughter of Mrs. S. Simpson.  
ROZARIO—SIMPSON.—At Poona, Jan. 25, C. Rozario, to Miss Matilda C.  
WAPSHARE—OUCHTERLONY.—At Neddiwuttum, Feb. 4, Henry C. F. Wapshare, of Wynaad, to Mary Emily, daughter of James Ouchterlony, of Ootacamund.

## DEATHS.

APCAR—At Allipore, Feb. 13, A. Apar, jun., aged 30.  
BAXTER—At Meerut, Jan. 31, Mrs. Maria Baxter, aged 45.  
BERKELEY—At Agra, Feb. 13, Leopold Fitzhardinge, son of Velters Berkeley, aged 3 mo.  
ELLWOOD—At Simla, Jan. 30, the beloved wife of W. W. Ellwood.  
GILLHAM—At Calicut, Feb. 3, A. W. Morgan, child of Capt. F. Morgan Gillham, aged 2 years 5 mo.  
GREEN—At Calcutta, Feb. 11, wife of H. T. Green, late supt. of police, Calcutta, aged 44. [aged 1 year and 9 mo.  
HEYLAND—At Deesa, Feb. 13, Mary L. H., daughter of Lieut. Heyland.  
LANE—In camp near Secunderabad, Feb. 2, Frederick W. R. F., son of Capt. H. P. Lane, R.A.  
McKIE—Feb. 7, Mrs. A. McKie.  
MARKS—At Agra, Feb. 14, William L. Marks, aged 21.  
PEACOCKE—At Howrah, Feb. 9, George J., inf. son of W. L. Peacocke.  
PRICE—At Calcutta, Feb. 14, John G. Price, asst. to Jorehaut Tea Company (Limited).  
VAUTHIER—At Bithaunia, Feb. 10, Arthur Vauthier, aged 45.  
WOOD—At Calcutta, Feb. 6, William Wood, son of the late Col. Thos. Wood, C.B., of the Bengal engr., aged 62.

## Official Papers.

## THE REORGANISATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, Feb. 8.—No. 80.—Read papers regarding certain proposed changes in the organisation of the legislative department of the Government of India.

Read again the despatch on the above subject addressed by the Government of India to H.M.'s reply, No. 16, dated Oct. 12, 1868.

Read the Secretary of State's reply, No. 42, dated Dec. 23, 1868, sanctioning the proposal.

Resolution.—The suggested changes in the organisation of the legislative department having now been sanctioned by H.M.'s Secretary of

State for India, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after Feb. 10, 1869, the connection at present existing between the home and legislative departments shall be severed; that the legislative department, which is at present a branch of the home-office, shall in future be distinct; and that the officer at the head of the department shall be designated secretary to the Council of the Gov. gen. for making laws and regulations.

2. In thus constituting a separate legislative department, the Gov. gen. in Council desires that it may be borne in mind that that department is not, in respect of Government measures, an originating or initiating department, and that its proper function in respect of such measures is to clothe with a technical shape projects of law of which the policy has been affirmed elsewhere.

3. All legislative proposals on the part of Government should therefore first be considered in the executive department in which they originate, or to which their subject belongs. The necessity for legislation will there be affirmed, and all points connected with such legislation will there be considered and settled, except the technical detail of the Bill to be submitted to the Council for making laws and regulations. The papers, with the orders of Government thereon, will then be transmitted by the executive department direct to the legislative department.

4. The secretary of the executive department to which a Bill pertains will be present during its discussion in the Legislative Council.

5. In accordance with the arrangement above indicated, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that all legislative proposals emanating from local governments and administrations shall be addressed, not to the legislative department, but to the proper executive department of the Government of India; and if a proposal for legislation should accidentally reach the legislative department direct, that department shall refer it at once to the proper executive department for instructions as to the necessity for legislation, and as to the character and tenor of the Bill embodying it.

6. The Gov. gen. in Council further directs that, should a question of policy arise even after the reference to the legislative department and during the technical manipulation of the Bill, such questions shall not be disposed of in the legislative department, but shall be executively considered in the department of the Government of India to which it belongs.

7. When once a measure has been referred to the legislative department that department shall correspond directly with the local governments and administrations, and all correspondence with her Majesty's Government relating to Bills and Acts, whether of the imperial or local councils, shall in future be conducted in the legislative department.

8. With respect to Bills passed in the local councils, and submitted for the assent of the Governor-general, and projects of local laws submitted for preliminary approval to the Government of India, the Governor-general in Council directs that they shall be forwarded by the local to the Government of India in the executive department to which their subject belongs. After consideration in that department, the papers shall be transferred, with an opinion as to the policy of the measure to the legislative department for disposal.

9. The duties devolving on the Governor-general in Council, under 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67, secs. 17 and 18, will be still transacted through the Home Office.

10. For all purposes except the above, the legislative division of the business of the Home Office will cease, and will devolve on the new legislative department.

11. The proceedings of the Government of India in the legislative department will be recorded in the same way as they have heretofore been recorded, and copies forwarded to her Majesty's Government.

No. 69.—With reference to the foregoing resolution, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Whitley Stokes to be Secretary to the Council of the Governor-general for making laws and regulations, with effect from the 10th inst.

E. C. BAYLEY, Secretary to the Government of India.

**ROBBERY OF A MAIL STEAMER.**—A most daring robbery was committed on board the P. and O. steamer *Surat* that has just left the Madras Roads. During the passage between Aden and Galle one of the passengers lost his watch, and somehow became suspicious of a "tindal," or Lascar petty officer, who had charge of the main deck. On arrival at Galle, this Lascar asked leave to go on shore. The passenger who had lost his watch called the attention of the ship's officers to this application as an additional ground for suspicion; and it was determined to allow the man to go on shore, but to have him closely watched. He took French leave, however. Instead of passing down the gangway, he went down the ship's side into a Cingalese boat, and was making for the shore when he was summoned to return. He continued to make the best of his way ashore, when one of the ship's boats was lowered, manned, and sent in pursuit. It soon overtook him, and brought him back to the ship. A search then revealed, not the passenger's watch, but *six hundred sovereigns* contained in a number of small bags. Examination showed that the specie room had been entered, and a box of one thousand sovereigns bound for Madras emptied of its contents. On further search, three hundred and forty-two sovereigns were found secreted on board, leaving fifty-eight missing out of the thousand. No violence had been used, and the thief must have stolen the key of the specie-room from the cabin of the officer in charge of it. It is believed that he must have had confederates, and it was probably their share of the plunder that was found on board. The prisoner was immediately placed in irons on board the *Surat*, and has been carried on to Calcutta.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 15.

## Home.

### THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Friday, March 12, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levée are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The following were among the presentations:—

Mr. Ayrton, on his appointment as Secretary to the Treasury, by the First Lord of the Treasury.

Ensign V. Bagot, rifle brigade, by Field Marshal Sir A. Woodford.

Lieut. G. Barker, R.E., on appointment, by the Deputy Adj.-gen. R.E.

Lieut. H. Dove, R.E., on appointment, by the Asst. Adj.-gen., R.E.

Hon. E. Drummond, late Lieut. Gov. N.W.P. of India, by his brother, Viscount Strathallan.

Ensign A. S. Dunbar, 92nd highlanders, by the Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

Ensign C. A. V. Foulger, 108th regiment, by the Adj.-gen.

Lieut. R. W. Rainsford-Hannay, R.A., on appointment, by Col. Gambier, C.B.

Lieut. R. C. Hart, R.E., on appointment, by the Asst. Adj.-gen., R.E.

Lieut. F. M. Hassard, R.E., on appointment, by the Asst. Adj.-gen., R.E.

Lieut. B. M. Hyslop, R.E., on appointment, by the Asst. Adj.-gen., R.E.

Lieut. E. Kensington, R.A., by Col. G. Gambier, C.B.

Lieut. M. Langhorne, R.E., on appointment, by the Asst. Adj.-gen., R.E.

Ensign D. C. Murray, on appointment to 6th foot, by the Adj.-gen.

Lieut. col. C. H. Owen, R.A., on promotion, by Col. G. Gambier, C.B.

Lieut. H. Pilkington, R.E., on appointment, by the Asst. Adj.-gen., R.E.

Lieut. G. R. Ponsonby, R.A., by his father, Hon. S. Ponsonby.

Capt. W. H. Sandham, R.A., by Col. Gambier, C.B.

Lieut. H. O. Selby, R.E., on appointment, by the Asst. Adj.-gen., R.E.

Lieut. S. Smith, R.E., on appointment, by the Asst. Adj.-gen., R.E.

Lieut. W. T. Wilson, R.E., on appointment, by the Asst. Adj.-gen., R.E.

### THE INDIA-OFFICE.

A copy of an Order in Council, dated December 12, 1868, has been issued approving certain proposed alterations of salaries and new appointments in the office of Secretary of State for India in Council. The alterations and appointments made under the order are the following:—Mr. Henry C. G. Bedford, chief clerk, Store Department, a personal allowance of £100 per annum in addition to his salary, commencing from Lady-day, 1868. Mr. Thomas Pake-man, senior clerk, Store Department, a personal allowance of £50 per annum in addition to his salary, commencing from Lady-day, 1868. Mr. W. A. Franks, registrar, a personal allowance of £100 per annum in addition to his salary, commencing from Lady-day, 1868. Mr. J. T. Ludlam, extra assistant to registrar, a salary of £450 per annum, from July 16, 1868, rising by £15 annually to a maximum of £650 per annum, in lieu of present salary of £400 per annum; the appointment not to be filled up when vacated by Mr. Ludlam. In the Military Funds Department:—Two senior book-keepers, salaries to increase by annual rise of £15 to £350 per annum, instead of rising by £20 triennially to £250 per annum. Two junior book-keepers, salaries to increase by annual rise of £10 to £250 per annum, instead of rising by £20 triennially to £200 per annum. An additional junior bookkeeper, salary £100 per annum, rising £10 annually to £250 per annum. These last mentioned orders to take effect from Nov. 26, 1868. In the store department the number of senior clerks to be increased from four to six, and the maximum of salary raised from £650 to £700 per annum, commencing from the 25th of March, 1868. The division of the junior clerks into two sections to be abolished from the 25th of March, 1868, and the number of junior clerks fixed at thirteen instead of fifteen. The scale of salaries of these appointments (except in the case of those on the 1st section, prior to the 25th of March, 1868) to be fixed at £100 per annum, rising £15 annually to a maximum of £400 per annum in lieu of present salary for junior clerks, 1st section, of £320, rising by £15 annually to a maximum of £480 per annum; and for junior clerks, 2nd section, of £100, rising by £10 annually to a maximum of £300 per annum. The number of assistant-examiners of stores to be increased from seven to eight, from the 3rd of September, 1868, the salary being the same as that already sanctioned for assistant examiners. The appointments created include a keeper of the records, military department, and a lithographic printer, each with a salary of £150 per annum from the 24th of October, 1867. The appointments created or revised include 1 head office keeper at £200 salary; 3 office keepers, one at £150, two at £140; 10 messengers, first class, £106, rising £2 annually to £120; 22 messengers, second class (with uniform), £90, rising £2 annually to £100; 28 messengers, third class (with uniforms), £80, rising £2 annually to £90. Two messengers employed at the stores depot, Belvedere-road, on same scale as messengers in the third class at India-office. One housekeeper, £80 per annum; 1 assistant-housekeeper, £60 per annum; 24 housemaids, £40 per annum; 6 charwomen, 14s. per week each. These appointments are instead of—4 doorkeepers at £140 to £250; 35 office porters, &c., £90 to £140; 18 messengers, door porters, &c., £80 to £130 (with clothing); 1 housekeeper, £100; 1 assistant-housekeeper, £80; 8 charwomen, £36. 8s.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE DUKE OF ARGYLL**, Secretary of State for India in Council, has nominated the Rev. Allan Ramsay, M.A., curate of Crondall, near Farnham, to a chaplaincy on the Bengal establishment.

**DEATH OF MR. MALCOLM LEWIN.**—The death of Mr. Malcolm Lewin, who for many years took an active part in the affairs of the East India Company, occurred on the morning of March 9. He was for some time an Indian judge. On his return home he took a leading part in the meetings of the East India proprietors, in opposition to the policy of the Court of Directors.

**THE OVERLAND ROUTE BETWEEN OSTEND AND BRINDISI.**—Captain Taylor, who has been commissioned by the English Government to examine the various routes for the transport of the Indian mails, has arrived at Brindisi from Greece, and will go over the line from Ancona to Bologna. He will thence proceed to Venice, returning to England *via* Brenner, accompanied by Calvaliere Biglia, inspector of Italian railways, in order to determine the best route for the direct service between Ostend and Brindisi.

**CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.**—In a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sir Charles Trevelyan puts in a plea for "Cleopatra's Needle," which, although the property of the British nation, lies neglected under the sand at Alexandria. That well-known explorer, Sir James Alexander, has written to Sir Charles on the subject, and states that the obelisk might be removed to this country, at a cost of about £1,500—that is, if there were "no job" in the matter. Sir Charles suggests that "Cleopatra's Needle" might be advantageously placed in the centre of the Temple Gardens.

**MONT CENIS TUNNEL.**—At the commencement of February, 1869, the extent pierced on the great Mont Cenis tunnel was as follows:—On the Bardonnèche side, 6,015 yards; on the Modane side, 4,288 yards; total, 10,303 yards. At the commencement of January, 1869, the total distance pierced was 10,184 yards, so that the progress made in January amounted to 119 yards, of which 55 yards related to the Bardonnèche side and 64 yards to the Modane side. At the commencement of February the distance still remaining to be pierced was 3,317 yards, so that at the present rate of progress the tunnel will not be completed before the autumn of 1872.

**THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE "SIMLA."**—William Foster and fifteen other able seamen belonging to the ship *Simla*, 1,444 tons, have been brought before the magistrates of Plymouth for insubordination. The *Simla* was from London to Calcutta, and Captain Edmonds stated the prisoners were in debt to her, and that in Channel they had refused to do duty, and compelled him to put into Plymouth upon the pretence that the ship was leaky. The magistrates having appealed, without success, to the men, determined to send on board Mr. W. B. Cuming, Lloyd's surveyor, accompanied by three of the prisoners. The Court reassembled at five o'clock, when the surveyor reported that the ship was staunch, on which the crew expressed a wish to return to her. They were all sixteen sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**THE RAJAHS OF TIPPERAH.**—"NEEL RISTE DEB BERMONO v. BEERCHUNDER THAKOOR."—This was an appeal from Bengal, part heard before the Judicial Committee on March 10. It was the most important appeal of the sittings, and a full court was formed for the hearing. The property in dispute is between £60,000 and £70,000 a-year, and the title to the Rajah of Tipperah-on-the-Hill, an immense territory. The case turned on the right of succession under the Hindoo law. The appellant claims the title and property as the eldest legitimate member of the late rajah, and the respondent is a younger brother by another rane or wife, and, according to custom, it is alleged was nominated the "Young Sovereign" by the late rajah. Mr. Field having concluded his address for the appellant, was followed by Mr. J. D. Bell on the same side. Their lordships did not call on the other side, and said notice would be given if they wished to hear the respondent's case.

**NON-PURCHASE REGIMENTS.**—We understand that the case of certain officers of the new line regiments, who are desirous of reverting to their old position, or to be appointed to the Indian Staff Corps, is likely soon to receive a decision from the authorities at the India Office, to whom it has been referred by his Royal Highness, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The position of these officers is certainly a very hard one, and although the bulk of the officers in the new line regiments receive with satisfaction their new conditions of service, and particularly the prospect of alternating between service in England and abroad, still there are several very deserving officers of long service who would find it utterly impossible to live in England upon the reduced pay, in consequence of their having long since contracted monetary obligations based on the pay and allowances of the Indian service. In carrying out the amalgamation between the Queen's troops and the company's troops, it was unavoidable that many anomalies and hardships should be developed. It is gratifying to think that his Royal Highness has shown a disposition to favour the full examination of such cases, and that the authorities at the India Office are discovering how much of real grievance they can remove by granting a very few moderate requirements.—*Broad Arrow*.

**RE-ENLISTMENTS.**—A Royal Warrant, signed by Mr. Cardwell, has been issued, announcing that the re-engagement of soldiers will in future be limited to those cases in which men shall renew their engagement for a second term of service while actually serving. This new regulation is to take effect from the 1st day of April, or, in the case of soldiers serving out of the United Kingdom, on the 30th day of April. The warrant also announces that the following issues and payments heretofore granted to soldiers at the time of the engagement shall cease on March 31, viz., the free kit, or commutation in lieu thereof; the 20 days' marching money; the payment of compensation in lieu of clothing from the 1st of April to date of re-engagement, if such re-engagement should be made before the 1st of July; and the payment of £2 for the provision of winter clothing in North America.

"**KALOODDOWLAH v. SAH BUNARSEE DOSS.**"—Lord Justice Giffard gave judgment in the Privy Council, on March 11, in this case. It was an appeal from a decree of the Judicial Commissioner at Oude, by which a decree of the judge of the Court at Lucknow, dismissing the appellant's suit, was affirmed. The suit had reference to some Government securities as promissory notes, which the appellant's brother, it was alleged, had stolen during the Indian rebellion, and a portion got into the hands of the respondent Doss, a banker, who was held to be entitled to the same. His lordship, in giving judgment, referred to the dispute which existed in the appellant's family as to the division of the property of the late mother of the two brothers, and the disappearance of the notes or, "company's paper," when the Mutiny broke out. Two legal bars had been raised against the appellant's claim in the Courts below, and there had been no decision on the merits. Their lordships would recommend that the present appeal be allowed, and the case remanded to the Court below for hearing, when the questions in the case could be raised on proper pleadings. The appellant had obtained a judgment against his brother, who had taken the notes, and there was no reason why he should be dismissed from the suit which the appellant had brought against the respondent for the restitution of the notes or their value in money. The suit was remitted, and the costs to be costs in the cause. Judgment accordingly.

**INDIAN COTTON.**—A deputation of members of Parliament, members of Chambers of Commerce, and other gentlemen interested in cotton manufacture, waited upon the Duke of Argyll on Thursday last for the purpose of presenting memorials urging the policy of increasing the agencies by which India could be made a cotton-growing country, and praying that the means of irrigation and navigation and transit generally should be extended. Several members of the deputation having explained the views of the memorialists, the Duke of Argyll said he agreed with those who had urged that there should be a considerable commercial element in the Indian Council; but he thought the desideratum sought had been to a certain extent already obtained, and he mentioned the names of Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. McNaghten as those of gentlemen who had a thorough knowledge of the commercial affairs of India. Considerable misunderstanding existed in the public mind regarding the intentions of the Indian Council. It was believed that that body was backward in supporting schemes projected for the improvement of Indian commerce. He could only say that some of the members of the Council who had been connected with the East India Company were most go-a-head as regarded the promotion of public improvement in India. As an instance of liberal dealing with Indian affairs, he would mention that some time ago it had been urged that Darwar should be opened up as a cotton-growing district. His predecessor had asked for information on the subject, and as that information had not yet arrived, he had himself made inquiries, and having ascertained that there was a strong *prima facie* case in favour of the project specified he had given instructions that a surveyor should be sent out to make the necessary examination. At the same time, the commercial classes should remember what a wide field for private enterprise existed in India. It was a great misfortune that the aid of Government should be looked for in almost every instance; scarcely a fence could be built in India without a claim for Government assistance. One of the deputation had alluded to the system of Government in India, and had suggested the propriety of parcelling the country into districts. Though a certain amount of decentralisation was possible, there were insuperable difficulties in the way of perfect decentralisation, and even Mr. Bright, who had proposed the course referred to, must admit that the army should be directed by a central authority. At the close of the Duke's speech, Mr. Cheetham, formerly M.P. for Salford, expressed the pleasure he felt on account of the consideration that after all the obstructions which had been placed in the way of those with whom he had acted in this matter, they now for the first time had an interview with a Minister who held out hopes for the future.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, March 9.**—THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND AFGHANISTAN.—In reply to Mr. BECKETT DENISON, Mr. GRANT DUFF said that, in compliance with a request for assistance from the Ameer of Afghanistan, the late Viceroy gave him six lacs of rupees, and sanctioned the payment to him, somewhat later, of a

like amount, a good deal of which had no doubt before this reached his treasury. The late Viceroy also sent him some muskets and ammunition. No formal conditions were attached to the gifts. They were intended as a pledge of goodwill, and as the expression of a hope that a strong Government was about to be established in a long distracted country. The words "subsidy" and "subsidising" were not appropriate to the circumstances. Sir John Lawrence never contemplated a subsidy, and the Government considered itself entirely unfettered as to the amount and kind of assistance to be rendered to the Ameer.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, March 11.—THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.**—Sir C. WINGFIELD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay before the House a copy of the despatch of the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India, with reference to the Act passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 1st of October, 1868, entitled the Punjab Tenancy Act.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: I cannot do what my hon. friend wishes, because no such despatch exists. A despatch on the Punjab Tenancy Bill was drawn last November, but it was cancelled by the then Secretary of State in Council, and never went to India.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, March 11.—GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA BILL.**—In moving the second reading of this Bill, The Duke of ARGYLL said that it touched matters of high interest and importance. It is a measure which has been drawn up by the Government of India in order to remedy defects which have been found to exist in the machinery of the Government of that country. The first two clauses merely give the Indian Government complete authority over our own subjects resident in native States, subjecting them without reserve to our criminal jurisdiction. The third and fourth clauses involve questions of great interest and importance. Up to 1833 the Executive Council of the Governor-General had full power to make laws for the States under the Government; nor was the state of things materially altered until the Act of 1853 was passed. Since 1853 a very different state of things has existed. The Act of 1853 set up an independent Legislative Council. The effect of this was that the Governor-General in Executive Council could not make a regulation for any portion of India, however wild and outlying, without appealing to the Legislative Council. That has been found very inconvenient. Another inconvenience is that the discretionary power of the Governor-General has been injuriously limited. This Bill will enable the Governor-General in Executive Council to make laws for the non-regulation provinces; and the same power will be given to the Lieutenant-Governors of provinces which are placed under the government of such a functionary, subject to the approval of the Governor-General. The measure also provides that it shall not be incumbent on the members of the Executive Council to record their dissent from the Governor-General when they differ from him, unless two or more of such members shall desire it. The eighth clause enables the Government of India to select natives of the country for the covenanted civil service without their having undergone a competitive examination at home. This provision is essential to the due performance of our duties and promises to the natives of India. We have not hitherto fulfilled these duties so far as the employment of natives in our civil service. The Act of 1833 provided that these persons shall not be disqualified from employment by reason of their birth or religion. But this provision is illusory so long as we open no door to them except that of a competitive examination in London, through which they can, from obvious causes, rarely pass. He thought that to certain places in the civil service no natives of India should be appointed who had not spent some time in England, and had not had some experience of the working of English institutions. But there are other appointments for which natives who have not been in England are sufficiently qualified; and he proposed to allow such appointments to be competed for in examinations at Calcutta, or to be filled up by a selection of the Governor-General. It might be asked how this would affect the system of competitive examination which was established by the Act of 1853. Well, he did not think that competitive examination was the only or the best mode of securing good appointments. It was perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, the best safeguard against family nepotism or political jobbery. But there is no fear that anything of this kind will take place in India by the Governor-General. He did not, therefore, think that there would be any danger in entrusting him with the power to appoint such natives as he might think fit to posts under Government. The noble duke concluded by stating that he had struck out the clause contained in the Bill as it was drawn by the late Government, for erecting the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal into a full governorship. Under existing circumstances he thought it would be most inexpedient to make this change, which is opposed by Sir John Lawrence, by the most eminent members of his Council in India, and by all but three members of the Council at home. He thought however that it would be expedient to make the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, which he was not at present; but on that point great difference of opinion exists, and he did not therefore propose to deal with it in the present Bill.—Lord LYVEDEN said that he cordially approved that provision in the Bill

which would admit natives of India to the civil service without requiring them to submit to a competitive examination in England. At the same time he did not think that the natives of India would, or ought to, feel satisfied with the measure. They would still feel that they were at a disadvantage with the Europeans. The only fair plan would be to allow the natives to compete with Europeans for appointments in an examination held in Calcutta.—The Marquis of SALISBURY agreed almost entirely both with the speech and the Bill of the noble duke. He was satisfied that it would be most conducive to the interests of India to enlarge the legislative powers of the Governor-General of India. If we are to govern Asiatics well we must govern them Asiatically. It is absurd to attempt to apply European ideas to the government of that country. The Government of India ought to be rendered rather more than less despotic, and he was glad, therefore, to see that the noble Duke is about to take a step in the right direction. The noble Duke seemed to think that the only way to give the natives of India a share in the government of their country is by admitting them to our civil service. But that is not so. They have a large share through their participation in the government of the native States; and one of the strongest reasons for maintaining those States is that they afford a field for the energies of the capable natives. The course adopted by the noble Duke with reference to the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal was the correct one under the circumstances; but, at the same time, the position of that functionary is not satisfactory, and must be changed whenever we change the seat of our Government from Calcutta to some more healthy State. He trusted that the noble Duke would before long turn his attention to the constitution of the Indian Council at home, with a view both to secure a more rapid and constant infusion of new blood, and to obtain an adequate representation of the commercial interest in that body. It is also desirable that the power of the Council to veto the action of the Secretary of State in all matters relating to money should be taken away or greatly limited; for there is no reason why the Secretary of State for India should not exercise the same power and fulfil the same responsibility as the head of any other department.—Lord HOUGHTON desired to learn how it was proposed to combine the discretion given to the Governor-General to appoint natives to the Civil Service with the system of competitive examination established at home.—Lord HARDINGE concurred in the Bill. Every measure which tends to strengthen the hands of the Governor-General is a step in the right direction.—The Duke of SOMERSET asked whether the Secretary of State for India would on some future occasion make a statement with regard to the finances of India.—The Duke of ARGYLL, in reply, said that the mere maintenance of the native States would not fulfil the obligations into which we entered by the Act of 1833, to admit the natives of India to public employment. With regard to the home Council of India he would state his views more fully on a future occasion, when he introduced another Bill; but he believed it to be quite incorrect to say that the Council has any power to veto the acts of the Secretary of State with regard to any but money matters. In all political questions he is supreme. No doubt great care must be taken with regard to the admission of natives to our Civil Service, and he was by no means disposed to urge the Governor-General to take any precipitate steps in the matter. He would make a statement in that House on the subject of Indian finance in addition to that which would be laid before the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State. The Bill was then read a second time

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, March 12.**—Mr. GREGORY presented a petition from Benares, in India, praying for the repeal of all laws that prevented the peaceable practice of astrology.—(laughter).

**CENTRAL ASIA.**—Mr. EASTWICK postponed his notice on the affairs of Central Asia till Friday, July 9.

**THE BANK OF BOMBAY.**—Mr. G. DUFF, in reply to Mr. NICOL, said that he could not state precisely when this report would be presented, but there would be no unnecessary delay.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, March 15.**—The Lord Napier of Magdala (Salary) Bill passed through Committee.

## India Office.

March 15, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. R. A. Sterndale (Uncov.), Mr. W. O'Reilly (Uncov.), and Mr. P. M. Hankin (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. H. de la P. Murphy (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Asst. surg. H. Clark, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. A. Bagot, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. Hutchinson, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Mackesy, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. Lindsay, Staff Corps; Major H. M. Elliot, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. Power, 6 mo.; Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. M. Barlow, 6 mo.



## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. Kitson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major H. D. Battye, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. G. Campbell, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Col. D. M. Probyn, c.b., v.c., Cav., 2 weeks; Surg. F. S. Sillifant, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. A. Riach, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major W. H. F. Sykes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. T. P. B. Walsh, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. S. Iredell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. C. Thomson, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. R. J. Melville, C. G. Master, and M. J. Walhouse.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. W. C. Rennie (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. Strahan, Engrs.; Major F. A. Dickins, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. E. E. Miller, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. W. Flint, Staff Corps; Lieut. N. D. McCallum, Inf.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. R. N. Cust.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

## BIRTH.

DOWELL—The wife of H. Alexander Dowell, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Marines, of a daughter, at Hove, Sussex, March 8.

## MARRIAGES.

BEATTY—DALBY.—John Beatty, Esq., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay Presidency, to Marcia, relict of the late Rev. W. B. Dalby, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, March 6.  
 COGHLAN—DODD.—Howard Coghlan, Esq., 21st Hussars, son of Major general Sir William Coghlan, c.b., Royal Artillery, to Agnes Sophia, only child of the late Charles Arthur Dodd, Esq., of Portland, Victoria, Australia, at the parish church, Wilmington, near Dartford, March 9.  
 MILLER—ALLEN.—S. F. Miller, Esq., son of the late Reader Miller, Esq., of Ryarsh-house, in the county of Kent, to Katherine F., daughter of Dr. Henry Alleyne Allen, of Springfield, Singapore, at St. Matthew's, Oakley-square, March 6.  
 POTTINGER—CASEMENT.—Eldred Thomas Pottinger, Esq., Captain Royal Artillery, son of General Pottinger, c.b., of Mount Pottinger, county Leitrim, to Catherine C., only child of Thomas Casement, Esq., J.P., of Ballen-house, county Antrim, at St. Peter's, Dublin, March 4.

## DEATHS.

BOILEAU—Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., F.R.S., of Ketteringham-park, Norfolk, and 20, Upper Brook-street, London, at Torquay, aged 75, March 9.  
 DE VITRE—Major J. D. De Vitre, late of the Bombay Army, at Boulogne, March 8.  
 HIGGINSON—Harriet, relict of the late Rev. Henry Higginson, Chaplain to the East India Company, and incumbent of their chapel at Poplar, at 32, Cadogan-place, March 11.  
 HOLMES—Margaret H., widow of the late Lieut. col. Griffiths Holmes, c.b., of the Bengal Army, at Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, Feb. 24.  
 KEMBALL—Annie J., the only daughter of the late Capt. Vero S. Kemball, Bombay Army, at 6, Chester-place, Hyde-park, aged 16, March 9.  
 LYE—Horatio Lye, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., at Hayle, Cornwall, aged 83, March 8.  
 RUDDOCK—John Barlow Ruddock, late of the H.E.I.C.'s Military College, Addiscombe, at 110, Leighton-road, aged 74, March 7.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

March 9. Warwick Castle, Calcutta; Aphrodita, Calcutta; Josephine, Moulmein; Antipodes, Moulmein.—10. Afghan, Madras.—12. Morning Glory, Rangoon; Oliver Cromwell, Rangoon.—14. Abrolhos, Rangoon; Invincible, Bankok.

## DEPARTURES.

March 9. North-East, Calcutta; Maid of Glenmore, Colombo.—10. Hope, Kurra-  
 chee; Mofussille, Madras; Argonaut, Calcutta; Bedfordshire, Bombay; St. Moran,  
 Calcutta; Thomas Bell, Bombay.—12. Varuna, Calcutta.—14. Cossipore, Madras.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delhi, March 13.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. F. Shunder, Mr. and Mrs. Imprey, Mrs. May and two children, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Miss Brown, Miss Smith, Rev. Mr. Fennell, Mr. T. Hope, Mr. McKee, Mr. Christian.  
 From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Major Innes, Baroness de Hochepied Larpent and two infants, Mr. W. Burt.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.  
MARCH 20.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Holroyd, Mr. Bois, Mr. Spooner, Miss Carter, Asst. surg. G. Hutcheson, Capt. Fitzroy, Dr. Robb, and Mrs. Fagan.  
 MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Taylor, Miss Igel, Capt. and Mrs. Gilmour, Mr. Apcar and two sons, and Mr. Moore.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. M'Tier.  
 SEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Sladen.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Asst. surg. Leader, and Asst. surg. G. M'Swiny.  
 MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Boudier, Col. E. Miller, Mrs. Haultain, Mr. H. Burnell, and Mr. Pearce.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Parker, Mr. W. D. Spence, Mr. T. L. Bullock, Mr. W. S. Ayrton, Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Hearne.  
 MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Grant, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Tharburn, and Mr. Brand.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Newburn.  
 MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Mooyer, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Hannay.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Miss Harvey, and Mr. Dickson.  
 MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. D. Wilson, and Mr. Clark.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Larken, and Mr. Kinnear.  
 MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Luddeke, Mr. Laurence, Mr. M. Daly, Mr. W. P. Galton, Mr. M'Gregor, and Mr. Hay.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. H. Longford.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Darvall, Major Macleay, and Mr. Marshall.  
 MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Brown.  
 MARSEILLES TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Turner, Mr. D. Jones, Mr. Schiess, and Mr. Blackwood, son, and two daughters.

## MARCH 27.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Robinson.  
 MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. Holdich, Major Lamb, and Mr. Peils.

## APRIL 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Davis, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boswell, Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson, and Asst. surg. K. M. Downie.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Col. G. Carleton, and Asst. surg. F. H. Blenkinsop.  
 MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Asst. surg. W. E. Wright.  
 MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Blay, and Mr. Melville.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. N. D'Este and three children, Asst. surg. Eager, and Mr. Hartshorne.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Gracie.  
 MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. A. Hawes, and Mr. Porter.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

## INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Times* observes that in the absence of more complete details it is impossible to pronounce a decisive judgment on the position of the Indian Exchequer, but there is one point very clearly brought out by many recent events to which the Indian Secretary may well direct his attention. It is the extreme uncertainty of Indian prognostics. The gross discrepancy between the Abyssinian Estimates as first sent home and the more recent demand provided for by a Vote of Supply last week is an offence which English taxpayers cannot easily understand, and will not soon forget; but we have, besides, year after year, accounts put forward by authority which are corrected and re-corrected, so that we can never rely upon the trustworthiness of any version of them. What is the excuse for this neglect? India comprises, without doubt, a vast area, and the accounts are transmitted from many collectors before they are reduced to one balance-sheet; but the management of accounts is, after all, mere mechanism, and revenue accounts, in particular, can at all times be readily checked by the actual balances in hand. The drudgery of account-keeping, again, is throughout India thrown upon native assistants, who are exceedingly expert in the manipulation of figures, although, probably, requiring intelligent superintendence. With a properly organised machinery there ought to be no difficulty in knowing at Calcutta within three weeks or a month of the end of a financial year the exact result of its operations. At present neither this nor anything like it is secured, and the Duke of Argyll may profitably signalise his administration at the India-office by insisting upon such a reform of Indian accounts as will satisfy this condition of despatch and accuracy.

## THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

The *Daily News*, without pretending to an opinion as to whether the heavy or light cable will win in the long run, says it is clear that the issue should be fairly tried out. Even supposing both lines to be laid, there is traffic enough on their own showing, even at present, to pay a good dividend on the estimated capital of both companies. But as the Direct Indian Company, with their light cable, will get at least five months' start of the British Indian, the experiment may have been successfully made, and the game played out, before the latter company have begun the most expensive part of their work. The words "played out" are used advisedly, because this is not like the question of broad and narrow gauge, a balance of advantages. Should Mr. Varley's light cable succeed, the heavy cable must disappear, for as a mere question of finance it will be impossible to continue the manufacture and use of the heavy iron-covered cable when one infinitely more handy and equal in all other respects can be made for half the money. The results must be as decisive as those which followed the introduction of the spinning jenny in the cotton trade. Of course it will be for the advantage of the public that the light and cheap cable should succeed, but we are "on velvet" in the controversy, as in the worst case we shall be certain to get telegraphic communication of our own with India in the course of 1870, though we shall pay more for it if we have to fall back on the heavy cable.

## THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Times* remarks that the grievances of native Indian candidates for the Civil Service have long found expression in murmurs, if not formal complaints. In the old times they were simply passed over; at present the same effect is produced by other means, and the natives are provoked by what seems a cruel and ostentatious hypocrisy. They are admissible to the Indian Civil Service Examination, but that examination is held in London, and it is directed,

for the most part, to the subjects which form especially the educational course of Englishmen. The young Asiatic does not learn Latin and Greek, which have much weight in this examination. The languages with which he is most likely to be acquainted, and which would certainly be most valuable in his Indian career, are placed on little more than an equality with French or Italian, and he can never hope to gain as many marks under the head of "language" as an ordinary public schoolboy who, in addition to some classical knowledge, can read or write one or two European languages. The consequence has been that competition by native Indians for the Civil Service no longer exists. The proposal of the Government is simply that native civil servants should be appointed in India by the Governor-general, and not necessarily after competition. This is probably the best settlement of the question.

#### THE OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN INDIA.

The *Telegraph* holds that the proposal made by the Duke of Argyll to make a reality of a long-avoided pledge, and open the highest grades of office in India to Hindoos, is an event from which "Asia governed Asiatically," to use Lord Salisbury's phrase, will hereafter count her political Olympiads. It cannot be doubted that, for the safety and popularity of our rule, it is really wise to connect ourselves with the governed race, and obtain the advantage of that great contentment which we would ensure by opening to its millions a limited share of our authority and emoluments. The irony of history would have been too gross if, at a time when the United States of America opens the door of the State to the black Helots of the soil, we had continued to exclude the intellectual and capable élite of "Young India" from the lessons of Government which we are in the East to teach them—if we are in the East for any purpose or end that will bear the verdict of posterity. But though the revolution itself is inevitable and long over-due, the method of carrying it out must be adequately and wisely debated for; for, according to the conduct of the reform, it may be made a gentle and happy corollary of our education, or an unwise attempt to pick out and establish "British Brahmins."

#### THE CENTRAL ASIA HUBBUB.

The *Broad Arrow* reminds us that though there came a time when all Afghanistan to a man rose against us, and disaster unparalleled in British history befell our arms, Russia not only recalled her agent from Cabul, but consistently refused to have anything to say to the Afghans, or in any way to profit by our misfortunes. She did more. About the same time she did her utmost to rescue from the grasp of Nasir-Ullah, the tyrannical Emir of Bokhara, the two ill-fated British officers, Stoddart and Conolly. Moreover, far from fostering enmity between Persia and England—war had broken out between the two Powers—she unquestionably used her good offices for the re-establishment of peaceful relations. Again, in more recent times, when Herat was actually taken by a Persian army, no trace could be discovered that Russia was furthering any scheme of hostility to England. During the rebellion in India, if ever there was a time when the road to our Indian possessions lay open to an invader, Russia as certainly sympathised with us, and not with our rebellious subjects. The five years' anarchy in Afghanistan which followed the death of Dost Mahomed Khan offered a fair field for the indulgence of this alleged spirit of Russian intrigue. But beyond mere "canards" in Indian bazaars and newspapers, there are no signs that Russia has espoused the cause of any among the rival chiefs and factions; and this, notwithstanding our avowed indifference as to what might ensue amongst the descendants of our ally, the late Ameer of Cabul. Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances, it does not appear that she has made any attempt whatsoever to secure for herself any sort of alliance to aid her in advancing upon Cabul. If there were any good grounds for the apprehension disseminated by the Indian journals that Russia is threatening the security of our Empire there, the circumstance is a deplorable admission that we have little real faith in the popularity of our rule. So distant and so unwieldy a Government as that of Russia comprehends no element of danger to our dominion in the East, provided we could rely on the loyalty and good faith of our native subjects and allies there, as well as upon British soldiers. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this Central Asian question, as far as regards Russia, will be allowed by the new Governor-general to rest. Any arrangement as to fixing the limit of Russia's future conquests in Central Asia would not only be derogatory to that Power, but it would be time lost. She will advance or retire as it suits her own interests. And we have no more right to demand her to do this, because she has established Cossack posts on the Jaxartes to protect her commerce in those regions, than she had to demand that we were to halt when we were advancing to the Indus, and making a solid annexation of territory in the Punjab.

19TH BENGAL CAVALRY.—The following arrangements are made during the absence, on leave, of Major H. Melvill, 2nd in command, and Lieut. A. J. T. Welchman, 3rd squadron officer:—Capt. Upperton, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer; Lieut. Loch, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. Willis, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer; and Lieut. Abbott, doing duty, to offic. as 1st squad. subaltern.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ... ..	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	92	92
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling taking 92	92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	Co.'s Re. equiva- lent to	92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	£100.	106½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..		110
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ... ..		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..		
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## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock ... ..		213
	India 5 per cent. ... ..		112½ to 113
	India 4 per cent. ... ..		102½
	India 4 per cent., 1858 ... ..		100½ to 101
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..		93½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ... ..		105 to 106
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ... ..		110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ... ..		
	" " " 1859 ... ..		
	" " " 1863 ... ..		
	" " " 1864 ... ..		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ... ..		
	India Debentures, 1873 ... ..		104½
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ... ..		100
	India 5 per cent. for account ... ..		
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ... ..		104
	India 4 per cent., 1858 ... ..		105
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ... ..		104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ... ..		
	India Bonds (£1,000) ... ..		10s. to 17s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ... ..		10s. pm.
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	104½ to 105½
20	Ditto F Shares ... ..	18	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 108
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto L Extension ... ..	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	8	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto ... ..	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ... ..	100	105 to 107
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ... ..	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	100 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ... ..	2½	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	103 to 104
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	95 to 97
Stock	Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	102½ to 103½
20	Ditto ... ..	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ... ..	100	102 to 103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ... ..	10	4 to 4½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	21½ to 22½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	31 to 32
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	75 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	44 to 45
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 4½
5	New ... ..	4	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	10	3½ to 3 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal ... ..	all	
50	East India Land (Limited) ... ..	8	6 to 4 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	102½ to 103½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ... ..	6	3½ to 3 dis.
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## COPY OF LETTER.

Sir William Thomson to the Directors of this Company.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1869.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 858.] LONDON, MARCH 24, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 27; Agra and Calcutta, February 23; Madras, February 22.

The telegram published a few weeks ago regarding a new move of Azim Khan's adherents in Afghan Turkistan explains itself by the tidings contained in the Bombay papers. It seems that Mohammed Yusuf Khan, the ex-Ameer's son, has really raised the flag of revolt by seizing on the strong towns of Khilm and Tukhtapol in the absence or through the negligence of Shere-Ali's lieutenant in those parts. Abdurrahman Khan at once started off to join his cousin by the Bajour road; but whether he has made his way through all the perils before and around him remains to see. Azim Khan himself has not followed his nephew's example, and is less likely to do so with each day's delay. The event itself is of no great importance in its bearings on Shere Ali's fortunes. Abdurrahman Khan's hold on Turkistan was never very firm, nor had he left behind him a popular name. Shere Ali, on the other hand, has all the advantages of late success and the new breeze of British patronage on his side. It is certain, at any rate, that nothing has yet occurred to interfere with the intended meeting between him and Lord Mayo at Umballa.

WE have also a more detailed account of the Bazotie raid on Kohat. It seems that a small body of Othman Kheyl Dowlutzaïs surprised the guard of a tower at the foot of the Kohat Kothul, on a dark wet night. The one man who resisted was killed, and the rest were carried off to the hills, whence one of them afterwards got away. This happened on the 13th of February. A few days before these same Orukzaïs fired on another party fired several shots at a tower only 150 yards in front of the 4th Punjab Cavalry Lines. Meanwhile the Bazoties were still treating with Major Pollock as to the reparation due from them for last year's outrages, which brought about the death of Captain Ruxton.

LORD MAYO's journey upwards is to begin about the 20th March. His Lordship purposed visiting Raneeunge, to see for himself into the extent and management of the coal mines in that neighbourhood. Lady Mayo has been distributing prizes to the Calcutta volunteers, and his Lordship has accepted the headship of the Indian Freemasons.

THE famine cloud has wellnigh passed away, even from Rajpootana, where, in spite of a vast emigration and a fearful loss in cattle, matters were beginning to look brighter. Only in Ajmere and Lullutpore are the relief-works kept going regularly, and the calls on private charity still continued. The Jumna and Ganges Canals have done incalculable service by doubling the area of irrigation during the drought. A few dry days more however would have rendered them powerless for further good. So swiftly did prices fall after the rain, that large stocks of rice which had just been sent from Cawnpore to Meerut were forthwith returned to Cawnpore.

AJMERE will benefit largely by the public works begotten of the famine. "Now," says a correspondent of the *Friend of India*, "we are getting proper roads, new tanks are being constructed, and old ones repaired." The Deputy Commissioner took Mr. Inglis, of the Revenue Board, "to the worst parts of the district, managed to upset him once or twice, kept him upwards of twelve hours on the road between Beawr and Ajmere, a distance of thirty-five miles," and sent him away convinced that the district in question had been "most shamefully neglected" by the Government.

THE Committee on Indian Weights and Measures have sent in their long-expected Report. Seeing no likelihood of the French metric system being established in England, they recommend the yard, cubit, foot, and inch, as standards of length, the acre of area in official transactions, the 2 lb. seer of weight, with binary divisions and decimal multiples. Fifty seers will make a maund, a hundred seers a sotee or double maund, and a thousand seers a ton. The new Post-office tola they would make equal to half-an-ounce. The quart, containing one seer weight of mixed grain or rice, is recommended as the unit of capacity, with binary divisions down to sixteenths, and decimal multiples; all in accordance with Sir John Herschel's scale of connection between measures of weight, capacity, and length. Native names are to be retained wherever they exist, with English ones for such measures as feet, inches, and tons. The committee advise the gradual introduction of the new measures, first into public departments, afterwards into towns and villages. The Indian Government differs from the Committee as to the exact weight of the seer, and the process of subdividing it. We trust however that the India Office will uphold the Committee against the decimalising mania of the Supreme Government.

WE hear that the Madras Government has undertaken to compile a new Code of Regulations for the Madras army, as well as a new Code for the Medical Service. Major Holland is still at work on the Military Code for Bengal. Colonel S. Becher's Pay Rules for the three Presidencies are on the eve of publication. We may well ask with the *Pioneer* why three separate Codes should be needed for what is practically one army. As the Secretary for India remarked the other day, even Mr. Bright would hardly desire to have three or more distinct and independent armies in one Peninsula; and we are

at a loss to see why the rules that serve for one Presidency should not equally suit another.

THE death of the Nizam, which was announced in a recent telegram from Bombay, seems to have caused no particular sensation in his own country. All was quiet there by the latest accounts. His son, a minor, has been duly proclaimed his successor, and a regency has been established under the guardianship of the Indian Government. The late Nizam had a troubled time of it for many years between the turbulence of his own soldiery and the pressure put upon him by Lord Dalhousie's government. After pawning the Berars to his most powerful creditor, he found himself comparatively in smooth water under the able guidance of Salar Jung. During the Mutiny he had the good sense to follow his Minister's counsels in preference to the desires of a large body of his countrymen, who would gladly have helped him in a crusade against the Feringhie. His impatience of English supremacy showed itself in his rejection of the knighthood afterwards offered him in the name of his new Lady Paramount, the Empress of Hindostan.

WE understand that Colonel Norman's scheme for buying out the surplus officers in the Staff Corps is already on its way back to India, bearing the needful endorsement of the India Office. The reticence of the home authorities on this and some other questions affecting the services, seems to us absurdly out of keeping with all the tendencies of the day. What is the use of so much mystery about matters which must eventually become known? Why should India be more favoured than England? In the present case there are many officers at home whom an early knowledge of the Indian Secretary's decision would have relieved from sickening suspense, and even from much pecuniary loss. The late Government, we believe, was in favour of using the *London Gazette* as a vehicle of information on all official matters of which the public at large might reasonably claim to have early and correct knowledge. With regard to Indian questions of this character, we certainly think that a fair claim to the benefits of such an arrangement, to a greater extent than heretofore, might be asserted on behalf of this journal also, whose readers largely represent the Indian services in this country. Many an officer has been put to ruinous expense because instructions already despatched to India were still kept secret from the public at home.

A BOMBAY telegram informs us that the Indian Government has invited tenders for a loan of two crores of rupees (£2,000,000), in promissory notes, at 4 per cent. interest. As the tenders will not be opened till the 17th April we can form no idea at what price the loan will be taken up. If native speculators should offer to do so at anything like par, we shall be agreeably surprised.

WE have very good reasons for denying the truth of the rumour, to which the *Times* has given the sanction of its name, that Sir John Lawrence is to assume the title of Viscount Foyle. The late Viceroy of India will of course be raised to the peerage; but if we may venture on a prophecy, we should say that he will never exchange his name for one borrowed from any place in the world. The name which he has made illustrious by a long course of splendid services will probably be deemed by him good enough to keep company with his new title. In India his memory will be perpetuated by a statue, to which his admirers out there have already subscribed a considerable sum. A committee has also been formed in this country to collect subscriptions for the same purpose.

IN spite of all drawbacks Indian tea seems to be steadily making its way in the markets of this country. In the last three years alone the imports into England have risen from 4,300,000 to 7,320,000 pounds, an increase of a million pounds a-year. And we are assured that a like rate of increase may be expected for many years to come. In the matter of flavour English tastes seem to differ from those of Asiatics, the Central Asian traders at the Palampore Fair not having found in the later samples of Indian tea that improvement which has recommended them most to English palates. We should like to know how much of the Indian tea is drunk pure in this country, as compared with the quantity brought over for mixing with the cheaper Chinese teas. The price of high-class Kemaon and Kangra teas on the spot must interfere with their

ready sale in England for some time to come. India however will some day be a large consumer of her own teas, and it is not at all unlikely that Turkistan will soon prove one of her best customers.

THE Courts Martial Commission has recommended some sensible reforms in the penal system of the army. It would substitute fines for imprisonment in cases of drunkenness. There is ample evidence to show that "constant trials and frequent imprisonments for drunkenness tend to demoralise the men," by making imprisonment too common, and entailing heavier duty on the well-behaved. Separate cells and hard labour ought to be the rule in all military prisons. If a soldier is physically unfit for hard labour, you had better, say the Commissioners, get rid of him altogether, for he is clearly unfit to be a soldier. The same plan ought, they think, to be carried out with all soldiers "who, from repeated convictions, afford grounds for believing that they are beyond the power of reformation." What indeed can be the good of keeping such reprobates in an honourable service? It is a gross injustice to the well-behaved to insist on the retention of these black sheep, and it is foolish waste of time and money's worth to go on punishing men whom no amount of punishment will turn into good soldiers.

THE granting of a medal for the Abyssinian campaign has evoked fresh demands for similar rewards from many quarters. If a medal was to be given for a campaign in which nobody was killed, ought not the troops who have fought and bled in New Zealand to get their medals also? More than five hundred were killed or wounded in the last hard struggle with the Maories. But what was that, ask the heroes of Umberla, to the Swat campaign, in which more than eight hundred were killed or wounded in thirteen sharp fights? And now "One who Served in the South Malhatta Campaign of 1844-45" makes out, in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a strong case for the ten thousand men employed for nine months in a tough business crowned by the storming of Punalla, one of the strongest hill-forts in the world, a kind of Gibraltar on the Nilgherries. The capture of this stronghold is described by Major Straith as one of those feats of happy daring which are denounced as rash blunders when they fail. The troops in New Zealand are to have a medal, it seems, for their services. After that, will it be possible to turn a deaf ear to other claims at least as strong as theirs? And at what point should the issuing of such rewards stop? If the Abyssinian heroes deserve a medal, it is hard to say where the line should be drawn.

MR. ROBERT MITCHELL, of the War Office, has been transferred to the secret department of the India Office as translator of Russian documents. This looks like a timely move in the right direction. We believe that a clearer acquaintance with the written and printed evidences of Russian doings in Central Asia would dispel much of the alarm and uneasiness caused by the want of a key to the apparent mystery. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*. When the two nations get a nearer look at each other, the old suspicions will gradually disappear.

THE Committee of the proposed Civil Service College have for some time past been at a standstill, in consequence of want of information as to the result of the canvas instituted on behalf of this undertaking amongst Civil servants of the Crown abroad, and especially in India. Within the last few days however, very gratifying communications have been received, and it appears that both in India and the Colonies the project has been recognised as likely to supply a want much and generally felt amongst servants of the Crown abroad. The Committee have been given to understand that from India especially a very large sum may be expected. It is the wish of the Committee to make temporary arrangements for commencing their operations as soon as a sufficient sum shall have been received to justify them in taking such a step.

ORDNANCE APPOINTMENTS.—The following promotions in the ordnance dept. are made from Feb. 18 last, in succession to Shore, pensioned:—Mr. Hazelgrove, asst. comy. and hon. ensign, to be deputy comy.; Mr. Bunyer, dep. asst. comy. and hon. ensign, to be asst. comy.; Mr. Blair, conductor, to be dep. asst. comy.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The undermentioned persons are appointed inspectors of police on probation in the districts mentioned:—R. W. Vincent, 2nd class, Admednuggur, for employment in the Nassick district; J. Dickinson, 4th class, Rutnagherry; S. Kyto, 4th class, Dharwar; J. Siqueira, 3rd class, Kulladghoe.



CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

**BENGAL.**—Major Chilcott, late of the Bengal N.I., at Redland, aged 62, March 13.  
**MADRAS.**—Lieut. R. W. Nelson, Adjutant 21st Madras N.I.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Welker, Major Clarke, Mr. Fowler, Major Miles, Col. and Mrs. Layard, Miss Layard, Mr. W. Fox and son, Mr. C. Fox, Mrs. Shircore, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Fleming and two children, Mrs. Stirling and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Doyley and three children, Mr. Martin, Mr. S. Griffiths, Mrs. A. Apear and child, Mrs. E. Palmer, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. A. Watt, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Alexander and child, Mr. S. Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and two children. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and infant, Mr. Foster, Capt. Hicks, Col. and Mrs. Lukin and three children, Mr. Short. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Farrell, Col. Boyd, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Colville, Col. and Mrs. Alexander and two children, Mr. P. Anderson, Capt. Chorone, Lieut. and Mrs. Clayton and three children, Lieut. col. Ford, Mr. F. Dickenson, Mrs. Lucius and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Picher and three children. From CEYLON.—Bishop of Colombo, Mrs. Claughton, Mrs. Temple and child, Mr. Temple. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Paterson, Mr. Levy. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Young and child, Miss Powell, Dr. Robertson.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. H. Stobart and four children, Major and Mrs. Biden, Mr. W. Betts, Col. Etheridge, Lieut. Coles and infant. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. J. Buchanan, wife, and two children, Mrs. Cherry and two children, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Picher and three children, Mrs. Lucius and child, Mr. Clark, Mr. Best's child, Col. and Miss Black, Capt. C. L. Ruikes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Captain Osborn's second letter came a day too late for insertion in the present number. Perhaps, after reading Dr. Goldstücker's reply to his former letter, Capt. Osborn will see the wisdom of withdrawing the other.—Ed. A. I. M.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of Thursday, March 18, the waters of the Mediterranean were turned into the Bitter Lakes, the smaller of which lies about thirteen miles only from Suez. With the exception of one more cutting close to these Lakes, the rest of M. Lesseps' once problematical work will soon be completed. The Chalouf cutting is already far advanced, and the remaining twelve miles of the Canal will pass over a broad plain to the Red Sea; the plain itself being very little higher than the sea-level. On this last section of the work men are busily engaged already. In a few months more the waters of the Red Sea will be wedded to those of the Mediterranean, and the idea which Robert Stephenson scouted as a fond dream, and Lord Palmerston dreaded as a political danger, will then become an undeniable fact. All honour to M. Lesseps and those who have shared with him the risks and discouragements of twenty years! Now that his goal is so nearly won, we can afford to wish him full success in the future, and to smile at the jealousies which sought to hinder his earlier efforts. No one in England would now begrudge a French company whatever profit it may ultimately reap from an undertaking at once so costly and so full of hazard. It is not France that is likely in the long run to gain the most from an achievement which bids fair to dispense with the long sea voyage to India, for all steamers at any rate, if not for sailing-ships. The Suez Canal once opened, a large part of our trade with the East and the Antipodes will soon turn aside from the old road round the Cape for one half as long through Egypt. And not England only, but the whole Mediterranean seaboard will share in the advantages of this new outlet for the trade of three continents. Let us be duly thankful to the enterprise and the engineering skill which have opened out another Bosphorus for the ships of all nations. All fears of French ambition, all bogies of the kind raised up by Lord Palmerston's political susceptibilities, ought to be laid by the reflection that all Europe is interested in keeping open this new and more commodious highway to the East. In fact its very success as a commercial speculation depends on the facilities it will offer to commercial enterprise and to peaceful intercourse between many countries. As a large shareholder himself, the Viceroy of Egypt will take good care that no one foreign Power shall obtain exclusive privileges to the disadvantage of its many rivals, and to his own ultimate loss. Even in war-time it would be possible to guarantee the neutrality of the Canal, if the Great

Powers will only carry out the principles laid down in the Treaty of Paris to their widest logical issues.

Even during the few years that the fresh-water canal has been open, a great increase of traffic has taken place. In that time Suez itself has grown from a dreary little town with 4,000 inhabitants to a bustling port with a population of 25,000. A long mole has been built out into the harbour, much land has been reclaimed, and a deep channel from the canal to the roads of Suez has been opened out by dredging. A dry dock offers ample room for the largest seagoing steamers. At Port Said, on the Mediterranean side, strong moles have been carried out beyond the belt of shallow water, into a sea of some depth with a firm bottom. Both here and at Suez a system of dredging will meet all the difficulties caused by silting sands. As for the sand-drifts from the desert which have alarmed so many prophets of evil, careful experiments have already proved that the danger is very much less than it looks, and is limited at the worst to about twenty miles out of the entire hundred. Along this part of the Canal the vegetation that will gradually cover the embankments will materially arrest the drifts. The effects of the wash too from passing vessels will be almost neutralised by the growth of seaweed on the more shelving banks. The amount of dredging likely to be required in aid of these processes will cost about £40,000 a-year, no very large item in the general outlay. But as the whole canal is to be opened by the 1st October, more certain data on this point will soon be forthcoming.

OUR INDIAN VAGRANTS.

THE remarks we made some weeks ago on the prevalence of Indian vagrants in this country, and the want of due means for dealing with the evil, need supplementing by facts which have since come to our knowledge. It is true that here and there some dusky outcast from his own country may still be seen shivering in our streets, the very picture of want and wretchedness, as he seeks a *bakshish* from the passer-by. Old Indians and others interested in the welfare of these picturesque but pitiable-looking strangers have continually seen and spoken with them, not only in London, but in many a watering-place on our Southern coasts, and in not a few inland towns. These objects of the white man's pity are always ready with some sad tale of the destitution consequent on their master's death. Some years ago the friends of the class might have told by name two hundred such in the streets of London alone, besides fifty more in the workhouses of East London. Of these a certain number were always drifting into our hospitals and jails, whence they emerged to revel in a strange mixture of Eastern and European vice, corrupting others as they had been corrupted themselves, and gambling away their spare pence at the old Indian game of Pachasi in some low opium smoking-room.

Of late however a clearance has been made among these poor wretches. In the course of twelve years the Strangers' Home at Limehouse has taken 940 Asiatic and African vagrants off the streets, given them free board and lodging, found employment for them, and shipped them off to their native country. It was through the Christian zeal of this noble institution, which deserves from the public more support than it now receives, that eleven out of the twenty Indians brought over two years ago to England by the brothers Hanlon were finally sent back to Calcutta at the sole charge of the India Office. Of the vagrants now remaining in this country there is hardly one not personally known to the officers of the Strangers' Home or their correspondents. So successful have been the efforts of those officers to reduce the number of these "Waifs and Strays" that, instead of hundreds, they may now be counted by tens. In our hospitals and workhouses there is now, we hear, not one. The few that remain in our streets remain of their own accord. The Home would gladly take them in, but to the Home they will not go. As a rule, they are not the servants of masters who have died or broken their agreements; they are mostly Lascars who have deserted from their ships or been illegally discharged. Of course their usual tale to confiding strangers is very different.

It was the death of their masters that brought them into their present strait, and the unwary are further misled by the written or printed papers they carry about with them. But those who know more about the habits of their class are quick at detecting so transparent a dodge. One of these counterfeiters told the usual tale, backed by the usual papers, to a gentleman who at once recognised a Lascar from the *Mary Anne*. On being taxed with the falsehood, "What shall I do, Sahib? I must live"—was the ready answer. Another fellow at Liverpool gave the same account of his master's death, and even expressed a strong desire to return home. But the offer of means to gratify his wish was met by the question—"But what shall I do, Sahib, with my wife and children?"

For vagrants of this class, most of whom came over during the time when masters were compelled to deposit £50 as surety for their servants' return home, it is not easy to suggest a remedy. Some of them are married to English wives, and all or nearly all of them have deliberately rejected offers of help from the Strangers' Home. We can hardly deport them if they do not choose to go. The police and the magistrates may safely be left to deal with them according to English law. With regard to the actual victims of their masters' knavery or misfortune, we repeat that their number is very small. It would be well in their case to revive the dormant rule of a £50 deposit, in addition to any measures for the punishment of a breach of contract on either side; for masters may need protecting as well as servants. In the case of the Natbars mentioned above Sir S. Northcote followed up his act of timely charity by calling the attention of the Local Governments to the need of legislating against the recurrence of evils such as those endured by the victims of Messrs. Hanlon's failure to keep their word. For all such unfortunates however the shelter of the Home is meanwhile open. Its officers are always ready with advice or help for all who may need it, and no one really seeking for the latter has ever been turned away from their doors.

## Correspondence.

DR. FITZ-EDWARD HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your last issue of the 17th March, Captain Robert Osborn has come forward as a champion of Dr. F. E. Hall, and has taken it upon himself to deny the truth of some of the evidence which, in regard to the recent conduct of the Librarian to the India Office, Dr. Hall, had been supplied to me by several well-known gentlemen, and which I had made public in the *Athenæum* of the 13th and 27th February last.

The denials of this defender of Dr. Hall are unfortunately so poor, both in quality and quantity, that, even if they had any value so far as they go, they would scarcely be of any use to his client. But as the long space of time which has elapsed since my communications to the *Athenæum* appeared in print, seems to have had the effect of weakening the memory of Captain Osborn in reference to the facts of the whole case, I request your permission to remind him briefly of these facts.

On the 21st November, 1868, there appeared in the *Athenæum* a letter signed "Master of Arts," which, after having referred to a passage in Mr. Hunter's "Annals of Rural Bengal," asked this question—"Is it possible that the MSS. [viz., the MSS. which Mr. Bryan H. Hodgson had presented to the India Office Library] have been given to him [viz., to Mr. Hunter] as worthless, or sold to him for a small sum [viz., by Dr. Hall]?" This was, as every one can see, by implication a most serious charge against the Librarian; and it was not surprising, therefore, that in the next number of the *Athenæum*, of the 28th November, Dr. Hall, after having dwelt on the services which he considered himself to have rendered to Mr. Hunter, with the consciousness of a deeply injured, but truly innocent man, endeavoured to refute the charge, and then indignantly exclaimed, "I have found myself inquired about publicly, and—provided the specious implications mooted against me had not turned out to be baseless—on grounds prejudicial to me both personally and officially."

As it had reached my ears that the "Master of Arts" letter, containing that serious charge against the Librarian had been imputed by him to me, and in terms reflecting on my character, I felt compelled to lay before the public the knowledge I had obtained regarding the authorship of this letter and its history. This I did first in a letter to the *Athenæum* of the 13th February, and afterwards in another letter, containing additional evidence published in the same journal of the 27th February last. The facts, then, resulting from the evidence adduced by me, are these:—

1. From a letter of Mr. F. J. Furnivall, of the 4th February, addressed to me, it became clear that the letter signed "Master of Arts," had been

written by Mr. Furnivall, and that it had been written not only at the special request of Dr. Hall himself, but on the basis of a letter which this same Dr. Hall had composed and asked Mr. Furnivall to forward to the *Athenæum*. Hence it was in reality Dr. Hall himself who had made against himself the serious charge contained in the "M.A." letter; and he knew, therefore, that he was the intellectual author, and Mr. Furnivall the writer of this letter. Of this manoeuvre, which I need not qualify, Captain Osborn says—"It is true that Dr. Hall asked Mr. Furnivall to ask him certain questions in the *Athenæum*—a perfectly justifiable request" [the italics are mine]—"but," he adds, "it is not true that he was the intellectual author of the letter signed 'M.A.' The letter was widely different from what Dr. Hall either suggested or desired." In what this difference consisted Captain Osborn does not tell us, nor does he support the little he asserts by as much as a particle of proof; nor does he show that Dr. Hall up to this moment ever has disclaimed any participation in the charge brought against him in the "M.A." letter, and so triumphantly repelled by him in his letter of the 28th November. Captain Osborn fully admits, however, as we see, that Dr. Hall knew who was the writer and author, and also who was the instigator of the "M.A." letter.

2. In spite of this knowledge, admitted by Captain Osborn, we find that Dr. Hall, after having "shown up" (as he at least probably thinks) Mr. Hunter, wrote in the *Athenæum* of the 28th November, 1868—"If this letter is his [viz., Mr. Hunter's] Nemesis, it is not of my [viz., Dr. Hall's] evoking." Captain Osborn is completely silent on this interesting exclamation of his "intimate friend."

3. In spite of this knowledge, admitted by Captain Osborn, we further find that Dr. Hall distinctly denied to several persons having any knowledge as to who the writer or author of the "M.A." letter was. I named one of those persons on his written evidence, Mr. Beames, a distinguished member of the Civil Service of India; and, if necessary, I could have named another distinguished gentleman, formerly belonging to the same service, to whom, likewise, Dr. Hall made the same denial. On this interesting point, too, Captain Osborn maintains the most perfect silence.

4. But we find, besides, that, in a conversation with Mr. Trübner, Dr. Hall imputed the authorship of the "M.A." letter to me. In reference to this point we have Mr. Trübner writing, on the 8th February, as follows:—"I assured Dr. Hall that he and his friends" [who, as Dr. Hall asserted, surmised that I was the author of that letter] "were mistaken; but, so far as I can remember, I left him at the time with the impression that I had not succeeded in convincing him." Personally Mr. Trübner had told me, moreover, that Dr. Hall had even severely abused me for being the author of that letter; and Mr. Furnivall, in his printed letter of the 4th February, stated—"A friend of all three of us" [by these words Mr. Trübner is meant] "has told me that Hall abused you for it."

To all this evidence Captain Osborn remarks:—"When questioned on the subject by Mr. Trübner and Mr. Beames, he evaded giving any opinion of his own by mentioning instead a surmise that he had heard from third parties." This defence, even if it were based on truth, is of a character not to require any comment; but even its truth Captain Osborn has not proved by a particle of evidence. Nor does he tell us who those "third parties" are, and, if they are really in existence, whether they spontaneously made any such surmise; and, if so, whether, with the knowledge he possessed, Dr. Hall at once distinctly assured them that they were wrong, or whether he studiously contrived to leave them under their wrong impression. I have asked these very questions already in the *Athenæum* of the 13th February; but, instead of answering them—and this "intimate friend" of Dr. Hall seems to know so much of him—he merely tells us that Dr. Hall "evaded" the question by an equivocation. Perhaps he considers this, likewise, as "perfectly justifiable."

5. We further find that, in a letter which Dr. Hall in November, 1868, wrote to Mr. Bryan H. Hodgson, he distinctly imputed the authorship of the "M.A." letter to a "disappointed rival of his in the candidature for the Librarianship," thus implying that the writing of it was an act proceeding from the basest motives, though he perfectly well knew that Mr. Furnivall had never been a rival of his in that candidature. This letter had been seen, when it arrived, by an intimate friend of Mr. Hodgson; and this gentleman, known by Dr. Hall, stated what he saw to Dr. Rost, to myself, and to others, and he has since informed me that Mr. Hodgson affirms the accuracy of the impression which the perusal of the said letter left on his mind. Dr. Hall perfectly well knows to whom I allude; that this gentleman is a man of position and the very highest character, and that merely from self-imposed reticence I have hitherto refrained from mentioning his name in print. Also on this important point Captain Osborn maintains the completest silence.

6. To Mr. Furnivall, we further find, Dr. Hall, in a letter of his own of the 6th February, published by me in the *Athenæum* of the 13th February, denied ever having written that November letter to Mr. Hodgson in which this false charge occurred. Also on this point Captain Osborn is completely silent.

7. And lastly, we find, on the evidence of a letter of Mr. Beames to me of the 13th February, published in the *Athenæum* of the 27th February, that Dr. Hall first stated to this gentleman that "he did not know" who had written the "M.A." letter, and then "that he had become an object of dislike to certain persons on account of his having obtained the librarianship, and he supposed it was one of those persons who had written it." And Mr. Beames adds—"I was too new to English affairs to understand the allusion, but I now see that it was pointed against you." On this evidence, as well as on that of Mr. Trübner quoted before, Captain Osborn merely observes—"The statements of Mr. Trübner and Mr. Beames are 'glosses' [!], so to speak [!], exactly [!] of the kind which almost always [!] unconsciously creep into reports of conversation which were not actually written down from the lips of the speaker." [!]

And now I have first to ask Captain Osborn on what authority he has ventured to impeach, at least in some respect, the veracity of three

honourable and independent witnesses, whose truthfulness has never been impeached before—of Mr. Furnivall, Mr. Trübner, and Mr. Beames? It is true that some of the evidence published by me—and that evidence of the most important kind, as we have seen—has not even been alluded to, much less contradicted, by him, and that this part of my evidence alone would amply suffice to enlighten the public on the conduct of Dr. Hall. But, nevertheless, I must repeat my question: On what authority does Captain Osborn gainsay evidence of which he has no personal knowledge whatsoever, and of which he can have none, since he was not present at any of the interviews, in this affair, between Dr. Hall and any of the three gentlemen named? Are we, then, to understand that he has come forward spontaneously, and that he speaks on his own authority alone? In this case I should have merely to observe that his testimony is worthless. Or, are we to infer that he has been instigated by Dr. Hall to state that of which he has, and can have, no personal knowledge? Then I have simply to ask—Why does Dr. Hall not come forward himself to justify his conduct, and of course with something more valuable than bare denials without proof? He who on the 28th November, 1868, so readily answered the *fictional* charge made in the "M.A." letter of the 21st November; he who then so indignantly exclaimed:—"Such things do not refute themselves; and silence on my part would have been interpreted to my disadvantage," strangely enough, this same Dr. Hall has not only hitherto left "such things" as I have been compelled to make public, unrefuted; but from the 13th February up to this day he has not even uttered a sound to show that there is somewhere a mistake, or a circumstance which might militate in his favour. But I have another question to address to Captain Osborn. In his letter to you, of the 9th March, he writes:—"This [viz., the statements made by him, and quoted by me before] Dr. Hall shows, on indisputable evidence, in a reply which he has prepared." Where is this reply? Where was it on the 9th of March? It is not in any number of the *Athenæum* up to its last issue; it has not reached me, nor any one else I know of; nor have I been able to discover its existence anywhere, though I took pains to that effect. Yet I consider it impossible that Captain Osborn should publicly impeach the truthfulness of three honourable gentlemen, and publicly make statements claiming belief—however little their value be as a defence of Dr. Hall—unless the "reply" of Dr. Hall, which he alleges as the voucher of his good faith, was likewise public already on the 9th March, and that already then it admitted of public scrutiny. I trust that Captain Osborn will give a satisfactory answer to this question.

One word more, and I take leave of him. He calls my "personal explanation" in the *Athenæum* "accusations" brought by me against Dr. Hall, without, in the slightest manner, qualifying this expression of his. This representation of my "explanation," to say the least of it, is certainly very unfair on the part of a gentleman who must have known that what he calls "accusations" was nothing but a self-defence, forced on me, against a serious charge made against me, according to the evidence produced by me, by Dr. Hall, directly and indirectly. Captain Osborn must therefore have also known that, if in consequence of this self-defence, I had to bring matters to light which are not to the liking of Dr. Hall, the latter alone has to thank himself for it. But when Captain Osborn, besides, expresses the belief that "such a proceeding, [viz., as that of Dr. Hall exposed in the columns of the *Athenæum*] when thus nakedly stated, is so absurd and irrational as to refute itself;" I can assure him that there are many persons who, not looking upon such a proceeding as merely absurd or irrational, think quite otherwise.—I am, Sir, &c.,

TH. GOLDSTÜCKER.

14, St. George's-square, N.W., March 22, 1869.

## Notices of Books.

*English Homes in India.* Part 1—The Three Loves. Part 2—The Wrong Turning. 2 Vols. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1869.

Two readable, nicely written stories, illustrating various phases of Anglo-Indian life, by a lady who has evidently seen or experienced much of what she describes. Her name is not on the title page, but we can make a shrewd guess at it, as a name not unfamiliar to Anglo-Indian ears. The two volumes before us may be characterised as thoughtful studies of life and character, presented in the shape of stories, with India for their common background. Their main object is to give a truthful picture of English Homes in India, as seen "in different parts of the country, under various social and professional aspects." And from this point of view we think that the writer has been fairly successful. Without dealing in the Hindustani lingo dear to some writers of similar books, she enables us to look closely at Anglo-Indian scenes in the days before the Mutiny through the medium of a clear, easy, ladylike English style. Her romance is reserved for the incidents of the story; in respect of local colouring she keeps sternly true to facts, as she and most of her fellow-exiles read them. Her descriptions take nearly all the gilt off the gingerbread. One leading moral of the book is that life in India shows a great deal more of its seamy side to those who try it than their countrymen at home can readily understand. The luxury is all at best a savage luxury, necessitated by the horrible climate and other circum-

stances, and counting for nothing beside the comforts of an ordinary English home. Twenty native servants do the work of two English here at greater cost. House-rent is comparatively dear, and such houses! Food and other necessities of native origin are, or rather were before the Mutiny, cheap enough; but everything English—and how many things English are downright necessities!—costs double and treble what it would at home. The first thing you do in India, unless you are very rich, is to fall into debt as it were perforce. Cheating servants and smooth-tongued shopkeepers combine to hang about your neck a load of which it may take years to rid you. Each servant will only do his own work, and as little of that as he can help, and your ayah treats you as her slave. These and similar touches, which come out incidentally here and there, serve at any rate to show how far the iron of exile has entered into the writer's soul. One great curse of life in India she has somehow overlooked; we mean that early separation of parents from children, which almost necessarily leads to a transfer of the children's best affections from the far-off parent to the guardian acting in her place.

In her sketches of English character, on the other hand, the author deals more kindly with her fellow-exiles than some writers have done. Her sympathies are evidently on their side, even when she has to hint a fault or expose an injustice. The struggle between her head and her heart, or, if you like, between Anglo-Indian ethics and home propinities, shows itself in the excess of horror which John O'Connor's pardonable assault upon a native inspires in Mary's breast. In her desire to vindicate a good general principle, the duty of keeping one's hands off all men alike, the writer is a little unjust to the noble-hearted Irishman, and makes Mary unjust also to a man who had saved her from gross insult, and proved himself to her knowledge the kindest and most forbearing of masters. With this exception however, O'Connor is drawn in the most taking colours. His early death, for which we can hardly forgive his literary parent, serves to illustrate the quick work of an Indian fever, and to bring another type of Anglo-Indian on the stage, Sir Ralph Everard, a high official of unblemished character and wide renown. The Indian ladies in both stories have little in common with those that figure in the stereotyped satires of Anglo-Indian morals. They are hardly distinguishable from the better-behaved samples of feminine life at home. Next to the native villain of the story, the author's aversion is reserved for Mr. Le Normand, the philanthropist who has nothing good to say of his own countrymen, who paints all natives with the same bright brush, and proves an arrant coward in time of danger. That last touch is surely a feminine revenge for a disagreeable difference of opinion.

Of the two stories in the book the first has perhaps more character, and the second the better-conceived plot. Mary is interesting for her heroic patience and self-denial. John O'Connor deserved not to die so soon. Sir Ralph is rather dim to our eyes, and Harry, if more lifelike, is too weak to interest us long. Lotty is quite a lay figure. In the second story Mrs. Breadalbane is the only personage one cares to remember. Both plots are rather melodramatic. But it is evident that these tales must be read by the light of their author's main purpose. To that end incidents and characters are useful mainly as vehicles for the description of local scenes and manners. From this point of view we may commend these volumes as a pleasing and pretty truthful picture of the life they set before us. Only in pleading for her own countrymen, the author might have done more justice to the natives themselves.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES COMMITTEE.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that the most important points in the Committee's conclusions are its rejection of the supposition that the French system will eventually supersede the long-established English proportions, and its preference for binary subdivisions. We do not observe it to have been advanced, but we believe that the rapid system of mental arithmetic in which many natives excel is binary and not decimal; and as a question of natural instinct, we possess the opinion of the Astronomer Royal, Sir George Airy, quoted in the report, who says that if he had a new nation to create with a new system of weights and measures, he would give them the binary scale throughout as the nearest to perfection—no power on earth, for instance, could make a rustic demand three-tenths of

a quart of beer, although he might readily ask for half or a quarter of that measure. But apart from scientific opinion, it does not appear to the Committee that the metric will ever supersede the English system, and it is estimated more desirable to adopt the standards of our own than a foreign land. It has accordingly recommended the yard, the acre, the seer, and the quart; the first already familiar throughout the country, the second for all Government transactions, and the seer at two pounds with decimal multiples up to a ton of 1,000 seers. Two of the members, Messrs. Apar and Graham, have also suggested a representation to the Secretary of State as to altering the present English cwt. and ton to a 100 and to 2,000 lbs. Mr. Shaw Stewart has partly dissented, inasmuch as he disapproves of a seer of two pounds as a unit, and differs from the committee's views regarding the gradual introduction of the reform. Colonel Strachey, with whom Mr. E. F. Harrison and Colonel Hyde concur, has adhered to the metric system, and Mr. Strachey in Council and Mr. Maine have advocated the same, the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Noble Taylor, and Sir Richard Temple favouring it with regard to weights only, and the latter with respect to measures of solidity and capacity also. These members of Government appear to think that weights only might be dealt with for the present.

#### APATHY OF NATIVE RULERS.

The *Times of India* observes that scarcely one of the native chiefs has during the present distress bestirred himself in works of amelioration. In deference to the desire of Government, as conveyed by the various political officers, most of the independent Sovereigns have certainly agreed to forego grain duties. This however appears to be almost the "head and front" of their action. They have been content to see the people depart from the country, carrying off as much of both live and other property as possible. They have been content to see the residue suffer, or even die. But, with one or two honourable exceptions, they have "made no sign." In every case in the native States, where anything in the way of relief has been attempted, we think we are correct in stating that its origination has been due to British officers. Nothing indeed could more distinctly display the difference between British and native rule than the energy of action for the relief of the poor under the former compared with the perfect apathy characteristic of the majority of the latter. In British Mhairwarra, for instance, the public money is being almost lavishly expended. Thanks to the promptitude of Colonel Keatinge, the first week of certainty of famine was marked by the opening of works in the Burr Pass, on which several thousands have since found daily sustenance, while contributing to the formation of a road, the absence of which has long been severely felt. The extension of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad road, the Ajmere and Jeypoor road, the Pokur Pass, and the supply of water for the Nusseerabad cantonment, have all afforded employment for the famine-stricken of the surrounding country. But if we turn to neighbouring native States, to Marwar, to Sirohi, to Meywar, in many parts of which assistance was as urgently required as in Mhairwarra and ask what has been initiated in the way of famine works, the answer is—nothing! The native chiefs, have, as a rule, ignored their liabilities up to the present time. We have now, however, pointed out a method by which they may avert much and continued distress. It remains for the only Power capable of ordering results to exert its prerogative.

#### THE SINDE AND PUNJAB RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The *Sindian* declares that the plans proposed by Mr. Anjrew are gradually being carried out in their entirety, and their completion will, we feel confident, realise the most sanguine hopes entertained by the most enthusiastic of their promoters. The present "hiatus" must not be allowed to check enterprise in this direction; for, writing on the spot, and cognisant of all the facts, we are bound to say that there is evidently a bright future in store yet for all concerned in the prosperity of this line. Our readers need scarcely be told what is the object of these combined undertakings. It is, generally, the establishment and maintenance of speedy and efficient means of communication between the port of Kurrachee and the Punjab, and the connection of Lahore and the north-west frontier with Calcutta on the one side, and the western coast on the other. Great as are the public works executed in India by British enterprise, there are none greater than this; for, while opening a great part of the interior of the country to the beneficial influences of rapid and economical intercommunication, it constitutes one of the strongest securities for the permanence of British dominion in India. Kurrachee, on the western coast, is the nearest port to England; and its natural and improved capabilities place all the military resources of England within easy reach in case of aggression from the North-West; while these lines more than any other combine the interests of the great cities of India. It was only a perfect knowledge of the wants and the claims of India that could have devised such a system, and it was only the most indomitable perseverance and energy that could have carried it into successful execution. These combined undertakings are four in number—namely, the Scinde Railway, the Punjab Railway, the Delhi Railway, and the Indus Steam Flotilla. Though under one direction these undertakings are separate and distinct. They have different capitals, and each has an independent guarantee from the

Indian Government. Having a common object such as we have endeavoured to describe, and the same supreme management, nothing can be more certain than that some time or other it will be for the public advantage, as well as for the advantage of the shareholders, that they should be really amalgamated. The time, indeed, has now almost arrived for this transaction, seeing that the purposes which, in the first instance, rendered a division unavoidable, have been all but accomplished. British railway proprietors need not be told how combination promotes economy and efficiency where the nature of the undertaking suggests it, and what is true in England in these respects is true in India.

#### DEPOT BATTALIONS.

The *Bombay Gazette* would say a few words on the subject of depots. It is reported that the depot battalions are about to be abolished, and we hail the rumour with delight. Depot battalions are not only very costly institutions, but work positive harm. How many privates and non-commissioned officers, who have conducted themselves invariably well when with their regiments, get into trouble as soon as they join a depot battalion! Again, the colonel, major, adjutant, musketry instructor, and sergeant-major are all strangers, and consequently carry out their duties at a disadvantage. There is no kindly feeling, no bond of union, no *esprit de corps* at a depot battalion, consequently everything is effected by the iron hand of discipline alone—moral influences being dormant for the time. The same may be said of the young officers. They belong to no one, no one feels himself responsible for or interested in their conduct away from the parade ground and the mess table, and the wholesome influence of a score of young men not very much older than themselves which in a regiment does so much is at a depot battalion wanting. The only people at all inclined to interest themselves in a youngster's conduct and able to influence him are the two captains and perhaps one subaltern; the others are all youngsters like himself. The captains and subalterns of the other regiments of the depot do not trouble themselves about him. Now of the two captains and one subaltern of his own regiment—one, perhaps two are married, and the other is a part of the time on leave. It is evident, therefore, that so long as a youngster does not violate some express regulation he may do pretty much as he likes. It would be much better were all officers—except during a campaign—to join the head-quarters of their regiments at once; while as for the rank and file, whenever the regiment is at home, it would be far better to leave to the regimental authorities both the obtaining and the instruction of their recruits. Greater trouble would be taken in getting a good class of men, the recruits would be trained from the first as they are intended to go on, and they would further reap all the advantages of the example of the best of the old soldiers, and the kindly supervision of the captain, who would take an interest in the men because he would know that there was no chance of sending them off in a draft—as in a depot battalion—and never seeing them again under his command. For emergencies as well as for regiments abroad it would of course be necessary to have general depots as well as general recruiting establishments. The combination of regimental and general recruiting and training would be very effective, far pleasanter to the men than the depot battalion system; and, finally, it would result in an enormous saving to the country.

**TROOPS IN THE HILLS.**—The following return shows the probable numbers of British troops of all arms in the Bengal Presidency to be stationed in the Hills, either in cantonments, at depots, or on working parties, during the hot season of 1869. Cantonments.—Darjeeling—1st battery 25th brigade Royal Artillery, 3 officers, 97 men. Dugshai—1st battalion 3rd Foot, 35 officers, 892 men. Subathoo—41st Foot, 29 officers, 895 men. Jutogh—A battery 22nd brigade Royal Artillery, 4 officers, 75 men. Kangra—detachment 1st battalion 5th Foot, 4 officers, 73 men. Abbottabad (temporarily in huts on Murr-road)—5th battery 25th brigade Royal Artillery, 5 officers, 87 men. Total, 80 officers, 2,101 men. Sanitaria.—Darjeeling—Selected details, 7 officers, 120 single men, 14 married. Nynce Tal—Selected details, 14 officers, 328 single men, 28 married. Landour—Selected details, 9 officers, 187 single men, 23 married. Kussowlie—Selected details, 6 officers, 370 single men, 26 married. Bhugsoo—Selected details, 6 officers, 110 single men. Murree—Selected details, 17 officers, 250 single men, 120 married. Total, 69 officers, 1,365 single men, 311 married. Single and married total, 1,676. Working Parties.—Raneekhet—2nd battalion 25th Foot, 7 officers, 200 men. Chukrata—55th Foot, 32 officers, 172 men. Chumba Hill-roads—38th Foot, 7 officers, 175 men; 85th Foot, 7 officers, 150 men; 92nd Foot, 7 officers, 170 men. Murree and Abbottabad-road—1st battalion 6th Regt., 10 officers, 225 men; 1st battalion 19th Regt., 10 officers, 225 men; 88th Regt., 4 officers, 100 men. Total, 84 officers, 2,120 men. Grand total, 233 officers, 5,897 men. Including officers, the number will be somewhat over 6,000. Here are the figures:—

	Officers.	Men.
Cantonments ...	80	2,101
Sanitaria ...	69	1,676
Working Parties ...	84	2,120
Total ...	233	5,897



## Bengal.

**COLONEL KEYES.**—The *Pioneer* believes that Colonel Keyes, C.B., will obtain the command of the Guides.

**COLONEL BROWNE.**—It is said that Colonel S. Browne, C.B., V.C., has been appointed Commandant of the Central India Horse.

**CLAY FOR PORCELAIN.**—A bed of peculiar clay, said to be valuable for pottery and porcelain, has been discovered in the Delhi district.

**INDIAN FREEMASONS.**—We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that Lord Mayo has consented to be the Patron of the Order of Freemasonry in India.

**SIR G. COUPER.**—The *Pioneer* confirms the report that there is a likelihood of Sir George Couper returning to the province where he has already done so much good service.

**AMATEUR EXPLORERS.**—Colonel Longden, Adjutant-General of the Army, and Colonel Dickens, Secretary to the Government of India in the D.P.W., were to leave India in company in March, and make for England *via* China, Japan, and North America.

**NEWS OF MR. COOPER.**—Mr. Cooper, the China overland traveller, is in Calcutta at present, and proposes endeavouring to make Western China from India, *via* the route through the Abor country adjacent to the north-eastern extremity of Upper Assam.

**MEDICAL SERVICE UNIFORM.**—It is stated that the "black strap" worn to distinguish medical from combatant officers of the army is to be rendered of a more ornamental character by the addition of a border of gold lace on the pouch and sword belt.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**PRINCE FREDERIC OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.**—It appears from a paragraph in the *Moffusilite* that his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein is to proceed to Europe *via* Calcutta and Madras, and not by Bombay, as was stated by the Lahore paper.

**SIMLAH.**—We hear from Simlah that there has been a very plentiful fall of snow, which lasted from the 6th to the 8th February, followed by abundant rain on the 10th. Arrangements are being made to render Peterhoff fit for the reception of Earl Mayo during the hot season.

**ILLNESS OF CAPTAIN SLADEN.**—Captain Sladen, we are sorry to hear, has been prevented by illness from laying before the Government of India the report of his journey to the Panthay country. The *Friend of India* says that if Captain Sladen is forced to take leave, Captain Strover is likely to succeed him as political agent at Mandalay.

**SIR DINKUR RAO.**—According to the *Friend of India* there is no truth in the accusations, born of intrigue, which have recently been made against Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao. The worst charge against him is that his purity is a pride which prevents him from working with filthy tools. But even this is wrong. He is a Brahmin and a Maharratta, and therefore knows the native world.

**CHOLERA IN ASSAM.**—We learn that cholera has broken out in the neighbourhood of Gowalparah, in Assam, and there has already been considerable mortality among the lower classes of the population, to whom, however, the mortality is said to be entirely confined. The Civil Surgeon of Gowalparah has despatched native surgeons to the localities where the disease is most severe.—*Englishman*, Feb. 20.

**UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES.**—It is asserted that the committee to whom the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, as returned by the Secretary of State, have been referred, do not see their way to the alterations in them the Home Government desire. The committee's report will probably be explicative of the ground on which the rules were framed. These grounds are held to be good and strong; but if the Secretary of State cannot be made to see this, they will have to be altered.

**RELIEF WORKS IN THE PUNJAB.**—The sums already sanctioned for the employment of the poor on relief works in the Punjab amount to Rs. 1,90,000, divided amongst the following works:—Repairs to the Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Umballa, Rs. 52,000; repairs to the Lahore and Peshawar Road, Rs. 40,000; construction of the Delhi and Muttra Road, Rs. 20,000; and improvement of the Delhi and Goorgaon Road, Rs. 40,000; together with Rs. 30,000 sanctioned in the annual budget.

**NEW POLICE POST IN BRITISH BURMAH.**—The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has asked the Government to sanction the establishment, from January to June, of a new police post of fifty-two men on the north-east frontier of Tenasserim. This will involve an expense of 776 rupees per mensem. It appears that the working of the forests on the east bank of the Salween, beyond British territory, has been interrupted by a quarrel which has broken out between the Chiefs of Zimmay and Eastern Karennee, as to the ownership of the forests. The camps of the Foresters are of course on the British side of the stream, but in order to deter them from prosecuting their working, bands of dacoits have, in no less than seven or eight cases, crossed the river and threatened the camps. The country on this frontier is not only wild but most sparsely peopled, and the police posts appear to be about four days' march from each other. Hence the disturbance is beyond the reach of timely reinforcement, and hence arises the necessity for the additional post.—*Englishman*.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.**—The Rev. C. M. Grant, B.D., has lately arrived in Calcutta in connection with the mission of the Church of Scotland, and is to give his attention to a sphere of labour which attracted the special notice of Dr. Norman McLeod during his late visit, viz., work among that large class of natives who already know something about the facts of Christianity, and may not be averse to know something about it as a power. Mr. Grant will lecture every Sunday evening at seven o'clock, in the General Assembly's Institution.

**THE BERARS.**—The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* writes that Mr. Saunders has promulgated a most important rule. Land in the Berars is to be subject to sale by decrees of Civil Courts, with the exemption of ancestral land or property. A question has been raised whether this rule is legal, considering that the Berars belong to the Nizam, and are only administered by the British. Another order directs that assistant-superintendents of police must pass a prescribed examination before they can be regarded as fit for promotion.

**WAHABEES AT DINAPORE.**—The following is from Dinapore:—"There is a great talk going on in the Bazaar; every shop is full of it, and customers delay to depart when they have bought what they want. The house of an old Wahabee, the late Cheda Khan, has been searched, and his books and papers taken to the Commissioner. No one knows what has been discovered, but there is a general suspicion that it is an important case. The durzees, and beesties, and butchers are very much excited, and the suspicion that they are interested parties is not unnatural."

**ACCIDENT TO MR. REILY.**—Mr. J. H. Reily, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Calcutta, who is just now on deputation duty at Delhi, connected with the Wahabee conspiracy, has met with an accident through the discharge of his revolving pistol. Mr. Reily's bearer carelessly allowed the weapon to fall, and one of the chambers exploding struck the floor and thus impeded the force of the bullet, which just cut the nerve of Mr. Reily's foot and fortunately only slightly injured him. Had the barrel instead of the chamber but exploded, or had the muzzle been directed upwards instead of down, the consequences would probably have been attended with more serious results.—*Moffusilite*.

**LORD MAYO ON DUTY.**—On the 18th Feb. Lord Mayo and a party of gentlemen went up to Kooshtea, and from thence by steamboat to the bridge building over the Gorai on the line of rail to Dacca. The cylinders for this bridge are nearly all placed *in situ*, by Mr. Leslie, the engineer, on a new principle, which promises to be very successful. Lord Mayo was, the *Englishman* states, much pleased with all he saw, and expressed himself gratified with the result of Mr. Leslie's ingenuity. The party enjoyed themselves much, "the day was cool, the sail on the river pleasant, and the luncheon on the most magnificent scale. The return was enlivened by the abundance of the champagne accompanied by sodas and ice."

**EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT SILCHAR.**—The gaol at Silchar seems to have suffered in a special manner from the earthquake of the 18th January. The brick-wall enclosing the prison was levelled with the ground, and all the wards rendered uninhabitable but one. The floor of the hospital was cracked, water oozing through the cracks. The gaol yard is described as having been torn up; large quantities of water and blue sand have been ejected from the fissures, completely flooding the yard. The prisoners were so paralysed with terror that only two attempted to escape. These, after a week's absence, returned to the gaol of their own accord. The prisoners have been accommodated for the present in a neighbouring tea garden, and the Inspector-General of Gaols has been asked to report on the whole subject of a new jail for Cachar.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY** received his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, on the 15th inst., at Government-house. His Highness was accompanied by four of his sons and Colonel Layard. The Nawab will embark this morning for England, his eldest son and one of his younger sons, with his secretary, Mr. Fox, accompanying him. The Government have placed the services of Colonel F. P. Layard at his Highness's disposal. The Government have most liberally placed the sum of Rs. 400,000 to his credit for the journey. Rs. 100,000 have been paid in India to enable him to secure passages and to make needful preparations; the remaining Rs. 300,000 will be paid his Highness through the office of the Secretary of State for India. The passage money *via* Marseilles is said to have amounted, for the Nawab and his suite, to Rs. 30,000.—*Englishman*, Feb. 16.

**OFFICIAL.**—The following changes, we understand, will immediately take place:—Mr. Melvill, Commissioner of Rawul Pindee, will act as Financial Commissioner for Mr. R. Egerton. Major Cracroft goes to Rawul Pindee, vice Mr. Melvill, and Colonel Cox, Commissioner of Lahore, takes Major Cracroft's place as Additional Commissioner of Peshawar. Colonel Farrington will succeed Colonel Cox in the Commissionership of Lahore. Lahore society is probably as sorry to lose so amiable and hospitable a member as Colonel Cox as it is glad to acquire one of the social qualifications of Colonel Farrington. We hope that all this indicates the absence of any intention on the part of Government to bring Mr. Cooper back to Lahore. That officer, we understand, will succeed Mr. Naesmyth, who goes home in April next, in the Commissionership of Hissar.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

**BRITISH BURMAH.**—We learn from the Rangoon papers that a force of about three hundred Shans, supposed to be Dacoits, had threatened to attack the village of Pahpoo, on the Yoonzal-en. The Assistant Commissioner had applied for one hundred epoys and 150 police to protect the village, and some of the latter had already been despatched, whilst more were to follow. A report has reached Rangoon that Moung Bah, one of the pupils of the Rev. Mr. Mark's school at Mandalay, had been beheaded by the King's order for going into one of the monasteries with his shoes on. A shock of earthquake was felt at Prome on the 1st inst.—*Englishman*, Feb. 16.

**MEMORIAL CHANCEL.**—At a committee meeting held in the vestry of St. John's Church, Peshawur, on Saturday, Nov. 28, it was unanimously resolved to apply a fund of upwards of Rs. 1,000 derived from the sale of some of the materials of the late Christ Church, Peshawur, to the erection of a chancel in St. John's Church, in memory of the many gallant and worthy officers, civil and military, who have fallen in the valley by sword or pestilence. The committee feel that the present opportunity calls for the united and generous assistance of all those who have marked with interest and sympathy the progress of events in the valley.

**OUTLAW CAPTURED.**—The capture of another outlaw, a member of Rughoonath Sing's gang in Central India, has been reported; he was one of the most daring, and was arrested by Mr. W. Clifford, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, near a Jeitpore village, called Passanabad. The outlaws saw the police approach and fled, when Mr. Clifford gave chase, and himself seized Mudree. Two others escaped in the darkness. Mr. Clifford has been highly commended by Government for his energy and dexterity. The stringent measures adopted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the adjoining Native States, will soon rid the country of these outlaws.

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—Two reports of Select Committees were presented to the Legislative Council at its weekly meeting yesterday—the final report of the Select Committee on the Articles of War Bill by the Commander-in-Chief, and that on the Emigration of Coolies Bill by Mr. Gordon Forbes. Sir George Couper moved that the Select Committee's Report on the Village Police Bill, N.W. Provinces, be taken into consideration. The objects of the measure have been expounded in its earlier stages, and the emendations proposed in Committee were not significant. Sir Richard Temple moved for leave to introduce a Police Superannuation Funds Bill. He said that the various police forces in India had certain deductions made from the pay of the men, who became thereby entitled to a certain scale of pensions. This arrangement had been found, however, to give an immense deal of trouble in the framing of the accounts of every man, and was otherwise inconvenient. It was now proposed to abolish these funds, and to guarantee on behalf of the Government the pensions which the men would otherwise have received; they would obtain greater security for their pensions, and would regard the measure as quite satisfactory; and, on the other hand, the financial convenience of the Police Department would be consulted. The pay of the men would have to be revised, so as to bring out approximately an amount equal to the net sum which they now receive after the present deductions. He had, therefore, with the full concurrence of his colleague in charge of the Home Department, Mr. Strachey, brought in this Bill. This was the only new measure introduced, and the Council adjourned to Friday next.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 23.

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—It is supposed that the command of the Governor-General's body-guard is being kept vacant for Col. D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., whose furlough expires on the 12th March. We learn from Indore that Colonel S. Browne, C.B., V.C., Commandant Guide Corps, succeeds to the command of the Central India Horse and Western Malwa Agency, in succession to Colonel Hughes, who has left for the Punjab to command the Frontier force. We hear from Lucknow that the 55th Regiment were to leave that station for Cawnpore on the 1st March, *en route* to Chukrata. The regiment would march as far as Cawnpore, and proceed thence by rail to Meerut or Moznuffernuggur, resuming its march *via* Roorkee and Dehra. Sir William Manfield was to leave Calcutta about the 15th March, on a tour of military inspection, visiting Lucknow, Seetapore, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Rancekhet (the proposed new sanitarium near Nynce Tal), Moradabad, Chukrata (the proposed new sanitarium near Mussoorie), and from Chukrata he would proceed straight to Simla. We learn from Jacobabad that Major-General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., has concluded his inspection of the Frontier Field Force, which is in a highly satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency, a fact most creditable to Colonel Phayre and the officers under his command. We learn that Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. H. Cox has been appointed Commandant of the 1st Punjab Rifle Corps and Punjab Light Horse (Volunteers), in succession to the late Mr. A. A. Roberts, C.B., C.S.I. The first detachment of her Majesty's 62nd Regiment, *en route* from England to Lucknow, arrived at Jubbulpore at 4 A.M. on Monday, the 15th Feb. The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* says that the officers and men were thoroughly disgusted with their trip in the military bullock train from Nagpore to Jubbulpore. It is said that owing to the breaking down of carts, and the absence of a proper number of bullocks at some of the chowkees, the number of men stowed in the carts was

about double what it should have been. Who's to blame? asks our contemporary.

**THE RAID OF THE BEZOOTES.**—In our issue of Monday last we published a Lahore telegram announcing that the Bezootes had again been disturbing the peace of the border. Whilst not questioning the fact that one policeman had got knocked on the head and one or two others carried off, we then expressed our conviction that the foray did not portend anything like what might be called frontier disturbances. Fuller intelligence confirms us in that opinion. The *Indian Public Opinion* says that about two o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. "a party of twelve or thirteen Ootmaukeyl Dowlutzaies (Orukzais) surprised the guard in the tower at the foot of the Kohat Kothul. The guard were asleep; the night was dark and rainy; and the marauders contrived to make a ladder and ascend the tower unobserved, and without disturbing the sleeping inmates. The surprise was complete; the policeman who resisted was killed, and the rest were carried off to the hills. Subsequently one policeman managed to effect his escape. How far this will involve us in hostilities with the Orukzais remains to be seen; but it may be assumed that this unprovoked attack on our guard cannot be permitted to remain unnoticed." A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Kohat on the 15th instant, gives the following:—"For months past the Jirgahs of the Bezootes have been inunulating the station, nominally waiting on the Deputy-Commissioner to know the terms of the British Government for their scandalous behaviour last year, but actually to fritter away time and avert the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads for last March's affair. The heads of the Jirgahs, as I have above stated, are in here. About a week ago, during the absence of the Deputy-Commissioner on affairs 'Pollockal' the tribe came down and fired on a tower held by militia, and no notice was taken thereof. Three nights ago a party of the same tribe came down on the same tower, attacked and took it; one militiaman was killed and two carried away into captivity. Last night again (no notice of the last indignity having been taken), having become bolder, a party came and attacked one of the out-works of the station, firing several shots at a tower about 150 yards in advance of the lines of the 4th Punjab Cavalry. In a night or two we may fairly expect an attack on one or more of the bungalows of the residents."—*Times of India*, Feb. 26.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17. Edward Percy, Walker, Liverpool.—19. City of Athens, Carnagham, London; Michael Angelo, John, Bombay; City of Florence, Graham, London.—19. Andromeda, Thompson, Liverpool.—21. Rinaldo, Burniss, Bombay; Astronomer, Jeffery, Liverpool; Shah Jehan, Muratorio, Muscat; John Bellamy, Donaldson, Liverpool.—22. Str. Burmah, Gray, Moulineux; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Michael Angelo.—Col. Barnard, Capt. Boyle, Capt. Macrid, Lieut. Gunton, Lieut. Branson, Surg. Mitchell and lady and one child, Qmr. Garland and lady and three children.

Per City of Florence.—Mr. Finter, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Birch, Mr. Graham and child.

Per str. Surat.—From Southampton.—Ensign Stewart, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. R. A. M. Stark, Mr. J. Dearden, Mr. and Mrs. Reilly and infant, Mrs. Carter and two children, Mr. J. H. Toogood, Mrs. Boraston and child, Mr. L. Stephenson, Miss Trayte, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. D. Buckleitch, Misses E. and M. Frames, Mr. Carzill, Mr. A. McLarn, Mrs. King and infant, Mr. G. Hillyard, From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. R. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lawrence and infant, Mr. R. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. Batten, Mr. Alexander, Mr. W. Clarke, Lieut. J. Waterhouse, Mrs. Strachey and infant, Mr. S. W. Phipps, From Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, From Singapore.—Mr. Tripe, From Hong Kong.—Col. Grant, Hon. C. Poston, From Bombay.—Mr. Safe, From Galle.—Col. Lawrence, From Madras.—Capt. D. H. Trail, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Beauffort, Rev. W. Fergusson, Mrs. Kenny.

Per Rinaldo.—Capt. Scovell, Mrs. Scovell and two children, Capt. Whitty, Capt. Church, Lieut. Seungell, Ensign Hamilton, Ensign Bayford, Asst. surg. E. O'Brien.

Per str. Cashmere.—Col. Warden, Mrs. Woodrow, Mr. D. Mackinnon, Mr. A. Elliot, Mr. H. Thomas.

Per str. Burmah.—Mr. H. Lawless, Capt. Gethring, Capt. Bullan, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. J. C. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Lieut. col. Mr. and Mrs. A. Oliphaat, Miss Dawson, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. J. Parratt.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17. Str. Mooltan; British Peer, City of Amoy, Sapphire, Helen Morris, Tam-bay Candassamy.—19. Clyde, Rathfern, J. P. Whitney, Hypatia, Calabar.—19. James Russel, Saint Lawrence, Marie Collet.—21. Strs. Kurrachee, Rangoon; City of Foochow, Rajpoot, Marlborough; strs. Clan Alpine, Arratoon Apear; River Indus, Northern Empire, Manfred, H. D. J. G.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For Marseilles.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. R. M. Westropp, Mrs. J. W. W. Osbourne and infant, Lieut. Young, Mrs. Jenkins and infant, Mr. C. E. Creswell, Mrs. Pereira, Capt. G. F. M. Phillips, Mr. Rutherford. For Southampton.—Mrs. H. Stobart and four children, Major and Mrs. Baken, Mr. W. Betts, Col. Etheridge, Lieut. Coles and infant. For Suva.—Mr. J. Clash, Mr. J. Stephens, Dr. and Mrs. Broughton, Capt. Brown, Col. and Mrs. C. H. Luard, Major E. H. Langmore, Mr. A. Levin.

Per troopship, Euphrates.—Col. and Mrs. Raines, Major Hughes, Surgeon and Mrs. Brady, Major and Mrs. Macpherson, Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Surgeon Kearney, Mrs. Kearney and five children, Major Hand, Capt. Thackwell, Mrs. Thackwell and two children, Capt. Finch, Capt. Logan, Capt. and Mrs. Carlisle, Capt. and Mrs. Warren, Capt. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Vachell, Asst. surg. Clifton, Capt. Dudeney, Capt. Hawley, Mrs. Hawley and three children, Capt. Richmond, Lieut. Day, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Wright and child, Asst. surg. Lever, Lieut. Nicholson, Capt. Morgan, Lieut. Gariner, Asst. surg. Staples, Capt. Fuller, Lieut. Cotton, Mrs. Cotton and child, Riding-master Bray, Lieut. Mortimer, Lieut. Downes, Lieut. Aishbie, Lieut. Ferris, Mrs. Ferris and two children, Lieut. Firebrace, Lieut. Davidson, Lieut. Welsh, Riding-master Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson and five children, Lieut. Shepherd, Lieut. Pochin, Lieut. Marker, Mrs. Marker and child, Lieut. Shepherd, Croshie, Clarke, and A. Shore, Asst. surg. Alden, Lieut. Taylor, Lieut. de la Voe, Cornet Tyler, Ensign and Mrs. Shore.

Per I. G. S. N. Co.'s str. Progress.—Col. Thompson, Lieut. Cooksley, Mr. H. L. Mitchell, Dr. Allnutt.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1869.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 95 0 to 95 2
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	95 4 to 95 8
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	105 8 to 106 0
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	113 2 to 113 6
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	109 0 to 109 4
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	

## EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ... 1 11½	
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 1-16 to 2 0½	

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	112 to 115
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	200 to 210
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	164½ to 1650
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	10 to — pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	500 to —
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	50 to 60
Ditto (Contributory) ...	600 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	530 to 540
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	60 to 62½
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	— to —
Ditto New Shares ...	250 ...	190 to 195
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	100 ...	43 to 45
E. B. Indigo Company ...	218 ...	210 to —
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or ...	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 35pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£10 or ...	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	197½ to —
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	150 to 152½
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	320 to 330
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	400 to 410
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	139 to —
New Fort (Glover) Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	265 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	80 to 82
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	595 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	74 to 75
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	8 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	25 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 12 6 to £0 0 0 ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 2 6 to 0 0 0 ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	Nominal.	Nominal.
Jute ...	1 17 6 to 2 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Cotton ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**NORTON'S TUBE WELLS.**—We observe that the Madras Government have directed the Board of Revenue to forward, for transmission to the Secretary of State for India, a full report on the results of working Norton's tube wells at the several places to which they were sent, including the results of the trials at the model farm at Sydapet.

**AMMUNITION FOR SNIDER RIFLES.**—The *Derwentwater* has landed at Madras a portion of the machinery for making Boxer ammunition for Snider cartridges; the remaining portion is shortly expected. The building to contain the machinery has not yet begun, but the Mount has been approved of as the best locality for the cartridge and bullet factories.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**—A branch of the Bank of Madras is about to be opened at Gunttoor, a large cotton mart in the Kistna district. This makes the fiftieth branch, and another is already in contemplation for Mangalore. The present branches are at Alleppy, Bangalore, Bellary, Berhampore, Bimlipatam, Calicut, Coconada, Cochin, Colombo, Kandy, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.

**MR. McDONELL'S MONUMENT.**—The monument which is being erected in memory of the late Mr. McDonell, at Trichinopoly, has almost attained completion. This monument, says a local paper, is tastefully built of polished granite, and occupies a very prominent site. It was planned by Colonel Greenaway while he was executive engineer, and has been in course of erection during the last six months or more. It is intended to enclose the monument with iron railings which is all that is now necessary to complete the work. The following is the inscription which the monument bears, being engraved both in English and Tamil:—To the Memory of Aeneas Ranald McDonell, Esq., for many years Collector and finally Judge of Trichinopoly. This monument is erected by the Native community of the district in grateful remembrance of his kindness, generosity, and earnest desire, for their welfare. Born 19th October, 1824. Died 2nd February, 1867.

**GOSSIP.**—A Madras paper says that a dashing Cavalry captain, well-known on the Indian Turf, is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, preparatory to entering the Church and occupying a living in the gift of his family.

**MR. T. JONES.**—The *Pioneer* hears that Mr. Thomas Jones, Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government, having completed the purpose of his mission to Madras with success, is about to proceed to Europe on furlough.

**DEPARTURE OF THE "GOSFORTH."**—The *Gosforth* left Madras for England on Monday evening, February 15, taking with her the following passengers:—Mrs. Colonel Young, 3 Misses Young, and 3 boys, Mr. and Mrs. Carnient and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cardozo, and 1 child, A. R. Hutchins, Esq., M.C.S., Dr. Wilson and 2 children, Captain and Mrs. O'Rielly, 2 children and 1 servant, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Rostron, and Master Dickie Bradshaw and servant.

**BULLOCKS FOR CEYLON.**—The Ceylon Government, being desirous of improving the breed of stock in that colony, has, the *Madras Mail* states, commissioned Dr. Hunter, the Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts, to purchase some of the best specimens of draft bullocks in the Presidency for shipment to Ceylon. Dr. Hunter will make arrangements for procuring some of the prize cattle at the Nellore show, as also some good specimens from Mysore. The experiments that have been made in crossing the Nellore and Mysore breeds have proved very successful.

**RETURN OF GENERAL WILDE.**—General J. Wilde, lately in command of the frontier force, left Lahore on the 9th of February, en route to Madras, to take up his appointment of Military Secretary to the Madras Government. The General would shortly on promotion have been compelled to give up the force, and is to be congratulated on having obtained so pleasant an appointment elsewhere; yet, says *Indian Public Opinion*, we cannot but consider his departure a loss to the Punjab. His services have been many and distinguished, and the present fine condition of the frontier force and his great personal popularity prove how well he was fitted for its command.

**SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—It is under consideration, we learn from the *Madras Mail*, to establish in the Madras Presidency a Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition. This proposal will be carried out during the early part of next year. The measure would have taken effect earlier, but that the authorities wish ample time to be given to those who are desirous of being contributors. We also learn that an application is to be made to the railway and steam-boat companies to allow a free passage for three men from each corps to the Presidency and back, and to charge these men half price for the articles brought by them to the Exhibition. In this Presidency similar indulgences were allowed as regards the passage, &c., on the occasion of the Exhibition held at Poona in 1867. An Exhibition like this will be the first of its kind organised in Madras, and his Excellency Lieutenant-general McCleverty, who we hear is the prime mover in this undertaking, will no doubt see it carried out with true military regularity.

**HOMEWARD BOUND.**—The *Renown* left Madras for London on Saturday, February 20, with passengers and a large and valuable cargo of produce. The following is a list of the passengers:—Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Foulis, Mrs. Harris, 10 children, and 2 European servants, Mrs. Surplice, and 2 children, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Davidson, and 3 children, Mr. H. Beddek, 3 children, and native servant, Mrs. C. Douglas, and 4 children, Mrs. E. Bowden, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Dibb, and 4 children, Miss Clarke, and European servant, Misses Cherry (3), Misses Vansomeran (3), Misses O'Connell (3), and native servant, Mrs. Chambers. Major A. J. D. H. Harris, Captain H. R. W. Smith, Captain A. A. Davidson, Rev. S. E. Symons, Rev. A. Dibb, Mr. Hinson, Rev. J. O. Newport's child and servant, Mr. R. C. Dobb's two children and servant, Mr. Breithaupt's two children, Mr. Heelis's child, and ayah, Masters G. A. and A. Vansomeran, Master Cherry. The following officers have command of the troops proceeding home:—Capt. R. N. Surplice, H.M. 2-24th Foot, Capt. H. B. Hayward, H.M. 45th Foot, Lieutenant E. Erskine, 2-24th Foot. The troops consist of 108 men, 10 women, and 20 children of H.M. Royal Artillery, 16th Lancers, 2-19th, 21st and 24th Foot, 3-60th Rifles, 76th and 91st Regiments, one insane patient and one military convict.

**MADRAS LEGISLATION.**—A meeting of the Legislative Council took place on Friday, the 19th Feb. At a meeting previous to this the Hon. Mr. Loch had moved that the Bill to amend Act IV. of 1842 (for the better management of boats and catamarans in the Madras roads) be taken into consideration, but as it was held that time should be given to those who were immediately affected by the Bill to express their opinions regarding it, the consideration of the Bill was postponed. Two petitions were sent in to the Council—one by a single boat-owner who set his face quite against the Bill, being of opinion that it was opposed to the principles of free trade; and the other from thirty-seven other boat-owners, who did not seem to object to the Bill, but suggested a scale according to which they wished the boat-rates to be fixed. As the Bill had not met with general opposition from the boat-owners, and the Council not considering it in any way contrary to the principles of free trade, it was, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Loch, passed. The Hon. Mr. Clarke also presented the report of the Select Committee on the

Bill to enable Government to levy a duty by way of excise on salt manufacture. A long debate ensued with regard to the tribunal by which the compensation to be granted under the Bill should be decided. The majority in the Council, including his Excellency the President, held that an Arbitration Court would be preferable. The next question which called for discussion was as to the course which should be adopted with regard to having an arbitration clause in the Bill, as a Bill having similar arbitration clauses had once already been vetoed by the Supreme Government. The discussion of this point is to be renewed at the next meeting.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15. Dorwentwater, Foreman, London.—16. Str. Sattara, Beyts, Calcutta; Josse Isabel, Ochiltree, London; Mallard, Andrews, Liverpool.—20. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Galle; str. Mooltan, Beasley, Calcutta.—21. Robert, Baker, Boston.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For GALLER.—Mr. Dawson, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Newmarch. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Akland, Dr. Miller, Mr. Howard. For SYDNEY.—Lieut. Brebner, Rev. and Mrs. Cawdell. For SCEZ.—Mr. Lynall, Capt. Clarke, Mr. M. Andelies, Mr. R. Baillee, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael and family, Dr. S. Anderson. For MARSHALLS.—Mr. Walker, Mr. Steinthal, Capt. Decey, Major Clarke, Mr. Fowler, Major Miles, H.H. Nawab Nizam of Bengal, Col. Mrs., and Miss Layard, Mr. W. Fox and sons, Mr. C. Halford, Mrs. E. Palmer, Mrs. Shercove, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds' family, Dr. and Mrs. Fleming and family, Mrs. Sterling and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Oyley and family, Mr. Martin, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. Apear and child, Mr. F. Collingridge, Mr. Watt, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Alexander and child, Mr. Cambridge, Mr. S. Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and family. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Thompson and family, Mr. N. Taylor, Mr. W. Lawler, Capt. Melville, Mr. F. St. Cowie, Mr. D. M. Kue, Mr. A. Langford, Miss Hausen, Miss Dawson, Major and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mr. W. Derry, Mrs. Scott and family, Mrs. Ross, Mr. Chalmers and family, Mrs. Cox, Capt. Colquhoun, Mr. T. Beasley.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Northern Ports; Gosforth, Wight, London.—18. Tapazcur, Arnaud, Pondicherry.—19. Napoleon, Gillespie, London.—20. Str. Labourdonnais, Rapatel, Calcutta; Renown, —, London.—21. Eastern Empire, —, Akyab; Bene de Anjou, —, Bordeaux; str. Mooltan, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Cashmere.—For GORAPULPORE.—Dr. and Mrs. Walter, Mrs. O'Neill. For BILMILPATAM.—Mrs. Cholmeley, Col. Prichard. For COCANADA.—Miss Fraser, Mr. J. E. Breacey, Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Miss Cox. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. St. Clare, Mr. J. Davison, Mr. H. Rodcliff, Mr. R. Farnaud.

## Bombay.

**BERAR.**—It is notified in the last *Gazette of India* that the Rev. James Aitken is appointed temporarily to be an Inspector of Schools in Berar.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES IN PROSPECT.**—We understand that when Mr. Lushington goes home in April, on furlough, Mr. Charles E. Chapman, Bengal Civil Service, will succeed him as Accountant-general and Accountant to the High Court. Mr. Chapman, it will be remembered, acted for Mr. Lushington during his recent absence from Bombay.

**DUTIES ON WOOL AND COTTON.**—We are glad to learn, says the *Sindian*, that the Government of India have abolished municipal dues on all cotton and wool exported from Kurrachee. The municipal commissioners here are preparing a new schedule of duties, wherein they have been requested to exclude the items of cotton and wool.

**KURRACHEE HARBOUR.**—The *Sindh News* says that about a month ago Government ordered the immediate prosecution of the Kurrachee harbour works, for which purpose the sum of rupees seventeen lakhs had been sanctioned. Quarterly reports of expenditure, as well as of the effects of the works as they progress, are to be submitted to Government.

**THE BHORE GHAUT ACCIDENT COMMISSION.**—The Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the recent fatal accident on the Bhore Ghaut incline was to commence its sittings on Monday, March 1. We are glad to learn that the name of Mr. Dossaboy Franjee has been added to the Commission, the previous absence of any native gentleman having caused great dissatisfaction in the native community.

**MHOW.**—On the recommendation of Lord Napier, we hear that Government has sanctioned the supply of oil for the purpose of lighting the gymnasium of H.M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards at Mhow. It was urged that Cavalry men have much less time at their own disposal than Infantry, and anything therefore which contributes to their amusement and at the same time their physical and moral advantage is to be advocated.—*Sindh News*, Feb. 15.

**PASSENGERS FROM BOMBAY.**—The following is the list of passengers per steamer *Nceera*, Captain Hauscom, which sailed for Aden and Suez on the 25th February:—Capt. and Mrs. Lyon and two children, Miss Murray, Mrs. Robinson and three children, Colonel and Mrs. Taylor and four children, Mrs. Packe, Miss Fuller, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Colonels Waddington, Travers, and Shuldham, Major Brereton, Capt. and Mrs. Balfour and three children, Capt. Wells, Rev. W. Scholbred, Lieuts. Waudby and Hay, Messrs. Wright, Walters, Mosey, Gimblet, N. Addiss, U. Addiss, and Signor Desire.

**COTTON.**—The cotton shipped from Bombay during the month of January last amounted to 18,026,354 lbs., valued at Rs. 60,14,247.

**MILITARY.**—We hear that the 59th Foot was to proceed to Bombay from Ceylon in March, instead of the 39th Foot from England. Owing to cholera having again broken out among the workmen employed on the road between Khandeish and Mhow, the head quarters and a battery of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, lately arrived from England under orders for that station, have been ordered to remain at Deolalee for the present. A few cases have ended fatally in the station of Mhow among the native camp followers. Major-General Adams, C.B., and staff, arrived at Neemuch on the 15th inst., and are expected to return to Mhow some time next week.

**LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.**—At a meeting of the shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial Company, held in the premises of the Royal Bank of India, Meadow-street, on February 28th, the following resolutions were passed:—"That a new subscription, at the rate of half a rupee per share, be raised for resisting the calls and bringing to justice all persons who have been guilty of fraudulent transactions in connection with the above bank." (2.) "That a committee of the following persons—viz., Messrs. Limjee Jamsetjee, Sudanund Balcrisna, Nusserwanjee Snapoorjee Paruck, Najurdass Purmanundass, and Furdoonjee Merwanjee—be appointed to look after the interests of the shareholders and to take steps for that purpose."

**SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.**—The Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould, who retires from the Bench at the end of the present term, has so well kept pace with the work of his Court, that he will not leave a single case set down for hearing before him in arrears. The learned Judge's punctuality and his close attention to work have always been highly appreciated by suitors whose cases have come before him. At the sitting of the High Court yesterday Mr. Scoble took occasion to compliment his Lordship on the fact that when his Lordship retired he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he left no case in arrears, a circumstance which, so far as he (the learned counsel) was aware, was without precedent in an Indian Court. As against this satisfactory state of things truth compels us to add that in one of the division courts it often happens that the business is only just beginning when the other Courts have got through half a day's work.

**THE ESPLANADE.**—A petition is now being signed for presentation to his Excellency the Governor, praying that he will use his influence towards having the extension of the Baroda Railway removed from the Esplanade, and the site of the terminus fixed at some less objectionable spot than Colaba. The reasons advanced in support of the petition are, we consider, such as no Government can refuse to attach great weight to. At any rate, they are such as should be urged by the public with respectful but firm determination, showing that the community is sensible of the magnitude of the spoliation the railway threatens to entail upon it, and that it is resolved to prevent it if possible. Already the nuisance caused by engines emitting dense volumes of smoke along the foreshore is felt to be almost intolerable; and as new buildings spring up and the traffic increases, that nuisance will be increased a hundred-fold. The Colaba extension ought to be stopped forthwith, and in order to bring about that desirable end, every one in Bombay should sign the petition to which we invite attention. The case of the city is far from hopeless, for we know that the Viceroy has stated to the Secretary of State his conviction that the Colaba extension is a terrible mistake, and that the Government of Bombay has consequently ordered the suspension of all permanent works connected therewith, pending the decision of the Duke of Argyll on the subject.

**THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.**—The *Madras Athenæum* anticipates the tenor of the Commissioners' Report. "The latest news from home regarding this Commission is (says our contemporary) of a very cheering nature, so far as the shareholders are concerned. The report had, we hear, been completed, and was ready for presentation to the Duke of Argyll, whom it is expected to surprise. The prosecutions against directors of bubble companies show the popular feeling at home with regard to defaulting directors. The failure of the Bombay Bank was due to a neglect of duty on the part of the Government directors. Those directors were the representatives of the Government, and their neglect and the consequences of it must fall on the Government. We believe that the Commissioners have spoken very clearly on this point, and have used language of a strength suitable to the evidence brought before them. The Duke of Argyll will be in a difficulty, and it is expected that to gain time he will refer the subject to the authorities in India, who are, of course, most conversant with the matter, being on the spot, notwithstanding that Sir John Lawrence and Sir Bartle Frere will both be at home before the despatch can reach their successors, who ought not to be troubled with it. The question is a difficult one for a new minister to decide upon, but he can come to a decision as easily with the evidence before him in England as he can after referring the matter to Lord Mayo. Government must do something to recoup the shareholders for the losses sustained by the negligence of the agents of Government, whose presence on the directorate of the Bombay Bank was regarded as a guarantee against a misapplication of the money in the hands of the bank."



**CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.**—At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Westropp in Chambers, Mr. Peile, on behalf of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Colah, applied for an order for an inspection of the books and papers of the Central Bank of Western India, now in liquidation, for the years 1864-68, the applicant being a registered shareholder. Mr. Pigot, on behalf of Mr. Dunlop and other liquidators, stated that an inspection had been allowed to the applicant, and that Mr. Dunlop had done all that a business man could do to assist in the inspection, which, however, had to be stopped eventually in consequence of the annoyance caused by the applicant to the employees of the bank. Mr. Peile read the affidavit made by his client, and stated the liquidators had filed no balance-sheet for 1867 and 1868, and that the shareholders had therefore had no opportunity of knowing the real state of affairs; and this circumstance was to account for the application not having been made long ere this. The applicant had reason to believe that the directors of the bank had been guilty of misconduct; and the application was made with the object of finding out what they had done with the capital of this company, of which he (applicant) was an unfortunate shareholder, having lost a considerable sum of money. Mr. Pigot said the bank was in voluntary liquidation, and expressed a doubt whether the Court had power to make any order in the matter. Mr. Peile referred to section 154 of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, to show that even where a company is winding up voluntarily the Court might be applied to to determine any question relating to the company, as if it was winding up under the Court. His Lordship made an order that the applicant and his son be allowed to inspect the books and papers of the bank, the power to be revoked in the event of their causing annoyance; each party to pay his own costs of the application.

**FAREWELL ADDRESS TO DR. ARNOTT.**—An address from the Warrant Medical Officers serving in Bombay was presented to Dr. Arnott, Inspector-general of Hospitals, at his office in the Town Hall, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 24th inst., on the eve of his retirement from the Indian Medical Service of this Presidency. Dr. Arnott replied as follows:—"Mr. Burn, and Gentlemen,—The great honour you have conferred upon me, in presenting this address, I assure you I duly appreciate and cordially thank you for. To me nothing could have been more gratifying than to find that those with whom I had served and worked for the greater part of my life had deemed me worthy of the high distinction you and this deputation have now awarded me. With the utmost gratitude I accept the expression of your kind feelings towards me. In your address you give me credit for more than I deserve, but I have failed to benefit the department to the extent I wished, for more from want of ability than from any lack of desire to do so; far from the day when my first services began in the hospital of my old brave regiment the Bombay Fusiliers, I learned to appreciate the zeal, the ability, and the high standing of the department of which you are members, and whenever an opportunity has offered I have not failed to advocate its claims. For years, however, it remained most unfairly and unwisely depressed, but I hope better days have at last come, and that the late order of the Government of India will now render the department worthy of the services of such men as I now see before me, for I repeat that the department contains an admirable body of men, whose intelligence and ability would do credit to any service. The Warrant Medical Officers serving with me I always regarded as friends and coadjutors influenced by the same motives as myself, and I have never been deceived in them, for I uniformly found them as interested in the welfare of the sick and in the proper discharge of all hospital duties as I was. In future years I shall have a pleasing recollection of my services in India, crowned as they now are by the approval of so many well calculated to form a proper estimation of them. Again, Mr. Burn and gentlemen, I tender my heartfelt thanks for the honour you have done me, and wishing each and all of you every success in your professional career, I bid you farewell."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Cannanore; Thunderbolt, Hore, Liverpool; Ahmed Bux, Nacoda, Calcutt; Royal Alexandra, Browning, Liverpool.—21. Str. Carnatic, Coleman, Suez; Anna, Bazana, Clyde.—22. Str. General Havelock, Hewitt, Madras; Damah Letchmy, Nacoda, Negapatam; John and Mary, Geary, Hong Kong; Gloucester, Butcher, Rangoon.—24. Mahi, Nacoda, Cochin; Persian Packet, Scheel, Bundar Abbas; St. Bernard, —, Calcutta.—25. Eagle, Nacoda, Aleppic.—26. Khorasan, Wilson, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Newport and infant, Major J. H. Pierce, Major E. Hammond, Capt. Scrivener, Capt. J. C. Wilkinson, Dr. J. T. Gray, Mrs. G. Lambert, Messrs. J. Young, J. C. Single, G. White, M. Potter, V. S. Fitzgerald, J. Stennett. From Marseilles.—Captain and Mrs. Trevor, Dr. and Mrs. Pringle, Lieut. Vallings, Mrs. Showell, Messrs. W. H. Vidall, A. Brodhurst, C. Eales, P. Creagh, A. T. Simson, G. W. Hawkes. Per ship Khorasan.—Mr. W. Green, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, and Mr. Wilson.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20. Str. Baroda, Haselwood, Aden and Suez; str. Mula, Winckler, Persian Gulf; Tecondoroga, Holland, Calcutta; Asin, Morrison, Singapore; Omar Pasha, Bullock, Calcutta; Dragon, McClemon, New York; Adriatic, Wilson, Rangoon; Faiz Allum, De Costa, Bangkok.—22. Str. Arabia, Ballantine, Persian Gulf; Bhow-nuggur, Jones, Rangoon; Lalla Rookh, Willis, Calcutta; Louisa Fletcher, Luckes, Liverpool; Ceylon, Davies, Rangoon; A. L. Banfield, Sherris, Cochin; National, Soret, Bordeaux.—23. Hippogriff, Bews, Moulmain; Irwell, Fern, Liverpool; str. General Havelock, Hewitt, Malabar Coast.—23. Str. Philox, Baker, Goa.—24.

Lady Cecilia, Elliott, Rangoon; Moorhill, Sterling, Havre; Kennington, Rattray, Havre; Saint Andrew, Lemieux, Akyab.—25. Anasi, Billman, Havre; str. Pearl, Baldwin, Aden and Jooda; str. Neera, Hanscom, Aden and Suez.—26. Morning Star, Wilber, Point de Galie; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bussorah.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancora.—For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson, Mr. Graf, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Gausson and child, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Capt. and Mrs. Bowie, Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. Ferdinand Eisenlohr. For Marseilles.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. W. R. E. Alexander and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Clayton and three children, Capt. M. Chowne, Mr. P. Anderson, Mr. G. Sehmer, Mr. Gustave Dieffenbush, Mr. W. F. Faviell, Lieut. col. M. B. Ford, Col. B. Boyd, Dr. F. S. Arnott, Mr. A. Colville, Mr. F. W. Dickinson, Major Morris, For Southampton.—Lieut. col. J. Buchanan, wife, and two children, Mrs. Cherry and two children, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Filcher and three children, Mrs. Lucius and child, Mr. Clark, Mr. Best's child, Col. and Miss Black, Capt. C. L. Raikes.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 26, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	2s. 0 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	2s. 0 4d. to 2s. 0 3d.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	2s. 0 7-16d. to 2s. 0 4d.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ...	...	105 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) ...	...	6750 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040) ...	...	par
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 300) ...	...	15 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) ...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500) ...	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) ...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	...	Rs. 1500
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ...	...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	...	...
Frere Land Company ...	...	1100
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ...	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company ...	...	75 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ...	...	55 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ...	...	par
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) ...	...	Rs. 1240 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) ...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) ...	...	680 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) ...	...	7 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000) ...	...	Rs. 500 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan ...	...	Rs. 97
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	...	" 97
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ...	...	...
" " " " 1842-43 ...	...	...
" " " " 1854-55 ...	...	...
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ...	...	169 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	...	112 1/2

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ...	...	each Rs. 10 1/2
Spanish Dollars ...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars ...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas ...	...	106 1/2
Sycee Silver ...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch ...	...	per Tola. 16 1/2
Gold Bars, English ...	...	16 11-16
Ditto Peking ...	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 2s. 6d. to £2. 5s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 5s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.

**MODE OF CALCULATING FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**—Referring to the form of statement of leave published in G.O. No. 67, dated 27th January last, the leave taken by officers is to be calculated by years and days only, and not by years, months, and days. The amended form of the statement of service, published in G.O. above quoted, can be obtained from adjutant-general's office, Poona.

**ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**—List of estates which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator-General of Bengal, during the month of December, 1868, and January, 1869.—J. A. Addy, late a guard in the service of the East Indian Railway Company; W. S. Stuart, late a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery; D. Burn, late sole proprietor of the late firm of Messrs. Wallis and Co., tailors, Calcutta; J. Byrne, late of Barrackpore, a local lieutenant, and editor of the *Exalted Star of India*; H. Cookson, late a preventive officer in the Custom-house, Calcutta; H. Hudson, late ticket collector in the East Indian Railway at Tondlah, near Agra; J. J. Kavanagh, late an accountant in the department of Public Works, Punjab; B. McCallum, late a British subject residing at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency; A. McEvan, late in the service of the Murree Brewery Company (Limited), Murree; W. Mole, lately employed in the carriage department of the East Indian Railway; F. Newham, late station master in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, at Sahibgunge, in the district of Rajmehal; A. E. V. Ponsonby, late a lieutenant in H.M.'s 2nd battalion 12th regt. of foot; A. G. Priestley, late a major in the Bengal staff corps; H. Walsh, late a sub asst. surg., attached to the revenue survey, 5th division; J. H. White, late an asst. surg. in the Bengal medical establishment. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-mentioned estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, officiating administrator-general.—Feb. 5, 1869.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

**BOXWELL, J. B.**, offic. covenanted dep. coll., has been put in charge of Pooree treasury from Feb. 1, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

**BRAMLEY, W. J.**, to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Allypore during leave of Phillips. Feb. 9.

**CHARDE, E.**, asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Jhung, with effect from Jan. 26. [of Bangalore. Feb. 12.]

**CHRISTIAN, E. R.**, to offic. as supt. of police for the dist. and cantonment

**CUTCLIFFE, Dr. H. C.**, to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Dacca, during abs., on leave, of Dr. J. F. N. Wise. Feb. 15.

**DALTON, G. J. B. T.**, asst. mag. and dep. coll., Monghyr, is vested with the powers described, to take up railway cases at Jamalpore. Feb. 10.

**DICKENS, P. D.**, offic. under sec. to Govt. of Bengal, to offic. temp. as conservator of forests, Lower Provs., in add. to his present duties. Feb. 11.

**FIREBRACE, Lieut.**, to offic. as asst. consulting engr., P.W.D., Bengal. Feb. 13. [dated Camp Futtehpore, Feb. 6.]

**FITZGIBBONS, H.**, overseer, Rareilly div., P.W., is transfd. to Moradabad;

**FRASER, Major H.**, of the Madras staff corps, appd. to be military sec. to the resident at Hyderabad by notification, dated Feb. 12, assumed charge of his office on Jan. 25.

**FREEMAN**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 2, appg. Capt. Freeman, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer 4th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, in the room of Capt. E. H. C. Simpson on leave.

**GOMPERTZ, Capt.**, supt. of police, to offic. as cantonment mag. of Bangalore. Feb. 15.

**HARRISON, J. F.**, uncovenanted dep. coll., has been put in charge of Cuttack Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries, from Feb. 7.

**ISAAC, T. S.**, offic. suptg. engr., 2nd cl., to offic. suptg. engr., Presy. circle, dur. leave of Trevor. He assumed charge of Presy. circle, Feb. 1.

**KIERNANDER, W. W.**, supt. of Sulkea Salt Golahs, having returned to duty Jan. 30 last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him of Jan. 16, of which he availed himself on the 23rd idem, is cano.

**LARPENT, F. de H.**, to offic. in 5th class of the financial dept., and posted to the office of the acct. gen., Punjab. Feb. 10.

**LASSALLE, Lieut.**, 1st asst. dist. supt. of police, Bengal, to be an asst. comr. of the 3rd class, in Ajmere.

**LINCOLN, T.**, is appd. asst. sec. to financial comr., Punjab.

**LLOYD, J. H.**, asst. mag. and coll., Allahabad, to offic. as Under Sec. to this Govt. during absence on deputation of Whalley, with effect from the date on which he took charge. Feb. 15.

**LOVELY, Rev. G.**, sen. chaplain on the Bengal estab., has reported his departure from India by the ship *Newcastle*, which was left by the pilot at sea Jan. 20.

**MACDOUGALL**.—The subsidiary leave granted to Lieut. J. W. Macdougall, asst. comr., Raepore, in notification No. 21, dated Jan. 15, is cano.

**MCCNEIL, Capt., R.E.**, made over ch. of the Damoodah P.W. div. to Garnault, exec. engr., Damoodah irrigation div., Jan. 22.

**MADDOCK, C. R. S.**, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Rajshahye, is transf. to Patna, and vested with powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class in the latter district. Feb. 15.

**MALE, W. F.**, asst. engr. P.W., N.W.P., with 2nd Allahabad div., services placed at disposal of the comr. of Jhansie for employ. on the relief works in that division.

**MARTIN, S. N.**, is appd. to offic., temp., as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, with effect from Feb. 12.

**MARTIN**.—In consequence of the departure of Col. Hughes to take the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, Capt. Martin assumed charge of the office of political agent in Western Malwa, on Jan. 15, as a temp. arrangement.

**MARTIN, W. B.**, dep. coll. at Bhaugulpore, has been authorised to take charge of treasury there, and draw bills on all other treasuries. Feb. 17.

**METCALFE, H. H.**, to be an asst. comr. in Cachar, and to exercise the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that district. Feb. 13.

**MILLER, Lieut.**, asst. comr., Nagpore, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag., 1st class. Feb. 12. Lieut. Miller will belong to the 5th grade or courts of asst. comrs. 1st class.

**NEWMARCH, Lieut. col.**, offic. chief engr., Oude, is allowed prep. leave, with effect from Feb. 5.

**NOLAN, Lieut.**, unatt., exec. engr., 4th grade, having returned from sick leave to Europe, is attached as an exec. engr. to Soane Canal Works, which duty he joined on Dec. 23 last.

**PEACHEY, T.**, made over charge of the office of dep. comptroller gen. of accounts to Mr. E. Gay, M.A., on Feb. 5.

**POGSON, W. R.**, dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Hooghly treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries. Jan. 16.

**PRINSEP, J. H.**, is invested with the full powers of a mag. and dep. coll. within Mynporay district. Feb. 9.

**PUCKLE**.—In consequence of the approaching departure on furlough to Europe of Capt. Lindsay, offic. dep. supt. of the Bangalore district, the foll. appt. is confd.:—Major Puckle, cantonment mag. of Bangalore, to offic. as dep. supt. of the Bangalore dist.

**PIE**.—Consequent on the departure of Capt. Luard on furl. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. offic. appt.:—Lieut. Pie, R.E., to offic. as sen. dep. consulting engr.

**QUINN, J.**, has been app. sec. to the municipal committee of Benares. Feb. 9.

**RENNY, R. H.**, dep. mag., &c., of Bettiah, is vested with powers of a mag. in Chumparun. Feb. 11.

**ROGERS, Capt. B.**, offic. dep. conservator of forests, Western div., is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class, to be exercised within the limits of his forest div. Feb. 11.

**RUNDLE, C. S.**, is appd. to the P.W.D. as an exec. engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab. Feb. 8.

**SHERER, J. W.**, who has reported his return from leave on m.c., is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Banda. Feb. 15.

**STODDARD, Lieut. col. J. F.**, Madras staff corps, is appd. to the P.W., as an exec. engr. of the 1st grade, and posted to British Burmah for special duty. Feb. 11.

**STONE, S. J.**, asst. dist. supt. of police, Punjab, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Montgomery. Feb. 3.

**TOLLEMACH, Rev. C. R.**, has been appd. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to be a jun. chaplain on the Bengal estab. Feb. 10.

**TRONSON, E. O.**, asst. dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, 2nd class, will draw Rs. 530 per mensem, with effect from Feb. 1.

**WALLACE, Lieut.**, to offic. as dep. consulting engr., P.W., Bengal. Feb. 13.

**WHALLEY, P.**, offic. under sec. to Bengal Govt., services placed at disposal of home dept., with effect from Jan. 26.

**WILKINS, C. A.**, to be a member of, and sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Bhagulpore. Feb. 15.

#### MILITARY.

**ALEXANDER, Capt.**, 93rd foot, to offic. as interp. from Dec. 22 last.

**BADELEY, Lieut.**, 19th foot, has been posted to 2nd battalion.

**BANISTER, Col.**, offic. 2nd squad. subalt. on probation, and offic. 3rd squad. officer, Punjab cav., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Shepherd, on furl., retaining 3rd squad. till Underwood rejoins regt.

**BARTON, Lieut.**, 3rd squad. officer, 18th Bengal cav., to be sub asst. comy. gen. of 3rd class, on probation, v. O'Donel, prom. Feb. 5.

**BLAIR, Lieut.**, Royal (Bengal) engr., to be capt. from June 13 last.

**BLAKE, Lieut.**, 1st squad. subalt. and offic. 2nd squad. officer of Punjab cav., in add. to his other duties, v. Hawkins, on leave, and till Gillespie rejoins. [Capt. Bunbury to 35th N.I.]

**BUNBURY**.—Saugor station order confd., dated Dec. 26 last, attaching CAVENAGH, Major, Bengal S.C., late com. depot 1st Ghoorkas, is posted to Jhelum for gen. duty. Feb. 5.

**CLARKE, Capt.**, 21st hussars, is confd. in the appt. of A.D.C. to Major gen. Belcher, com. Sirhind div., with effect from March 13 last.

**CRAIGIE**.—Dum Dum station order confd., app. Capt. Craigie, 1st N.I., to offic. as station staff, in room of Atkins, who resigns.

**DALRYMPLE**.—Nowshera station order confd., dated Dec. 21, appgt. Lieut. Dalrymple, 88th foot, to be station staff, in add. to his other duties, with effect from 16th idem, v. Bengough.

**DREW**.—Oude div. order confd., dated Dec. 15, dir. Lieut. T. Drew, 55th foot, to do duty with invalids, proceeding towards port of embarkation.

**DUNN, Lieut.**, rifle brig., was on recent prom. posted to 2nd batt. Jan.

**DUTTON**.—Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot.—Lieut. the Hon. C. Dutton, 85th foot, to be station staff officer, v. Capt. Macnamara, whose tour has expired. Dated Feb. 3. [Barton, on leave.]

**FARWELL, Lieut.**, 1st wing sub., 25th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. GIFFORD.—The prom. of Lieut. Gifford, 4th hussars, to the local rank of capt. in India, dated April 28 last, is cano.

**GORDON**.—The prom. of Capt. (brevet major) Gordon, late 39th N.I., ret., to the rank of Brevet lieut. col. and regtl. major, published in G.O.'s No. 597 and No. 1,174 of 1868, respectively, is hereby cano.

**GOULDSBURY, Ens.**, 103rd foot, to be lieut., v. Wilson, prom. Dated Jan. 22.

**GRANT, Major**, staff corps, is transf. for gen. duty to Morar, Gwalior. (In supersession of G.O. of Jan. 11, transf. him to Peshawur.)

**HARE, Capt.**, 11th foot, has been posted to 2nd batt.

**HILLIARD, Lieut.**, rifle brigade, has been permitted to exchange to the 3rd battn. Jan. 26.

**HOWEY**.—The appt. of Capt. Howey to offic. as 2nd squad. officer of the 19th Bengal cav., published in G.O. of Dec. 28 last is cano.

**IRWIN, Lieut.**, 3rd foot, has been posted to 1st battn.

**JACKSON**.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Dec. 28 last, posting Lieut. Jackson, gen. list, inf., recently offic. as interpreter to 2nd battn. 25th foot, for duty with the 27th foot (temp.). [battn. Jan.]

**JAMES, Capt.**, rifle brigade, has been posted, on recent prom., to the 3rd

**KERR, Lieut.**, rifle brig. has been perm. to exc. to 2nd battn. Jan. 26.

**LARPENT**.—Futtehpore station order confd., dated Jan. 4, app. Capt. Larpent, 1st N.I., to be station staff, in the room of Capt. Miller, 41st foot, proceeding with his regt.

**MCCULLAGH, Lieut.**, R.E., is appd. an asst. surveyor of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Feb. 5.

**MACFARLANE, Capt.**, wing officer 24th regt., 1st in comd., to offic. as comdt. Dated Jan. 23.

**MACKENZIE**.—The permission granted to Lieut. Mackenzie, R.A., to join and study in the Thomason College, Roorkee, till Nov. 1 next, by G.O. of Nov. 28 last, is cano. at that officer's request.

**MACNAMARA, Capt.**, 93rd highlanders, to offic. as mily. storekeeper, Fort William, during furl. of Brevet Lieut. col. Walton; dated Feb. 4.

**MCAIR**.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 1, appt. Capt. McAir to continue, on prom., to offic. as adjt. 12th Bengal cav.

**MERCER.**—Local rank is assigned and Major and lieutenant col. Mercer is to be colonel 85th foot, from March 6, 1866.

**MILLER.**—The undermen. officer of 19th ft., on his recent prom., has been posted to the batt. of his regt specified:—Lieut. J. F. Miller, 2nd batt.

**MITCHELL,** Lieut., rifle brig., has been removed to the 3rd batt. Jan.

**MONEY,** Capt., 2nd wing subalt., and offic. 2nd in com., 5th Punjab inf., is apptd. station staff officer, v. Bruce, on march with his regt. Dated Dera Ismail Khan, Jan. 16.

**O'CONNELL.**—Shahjehanpore station order confd., dated Dec. 10 last, appg. Ens. O'Connell, 37th ft., to be station staff, in room of Quin, who vacates.

**PATERSON,** Lieut., 1st wing subalt., 23rd N.I., to offic. as qmr. from Dec. 28 last, v. Marsh.

**PORTER,** Lieut., 7th hussars, to act as interp. during abs. of Bennett, there being no qualified officer available. Dated Nov. 24.

**PRINGLE.**—Berhampore station order confd., dated Nov. 18 last, directing Lieut. Pringle, comdg. detach. of 37th N.I., to offic. temp. as station staff on departure of Martin.

**RAIKES,** Capt., com. of No. 4 batt. 25th brig. R.A., to perform du. of foot adjt. in add. to his other duties, as a special and temp. arrangement. Dated Sept. 7. [of staff service in that grade has expired.]

**ROBERTS,** Capt., R.A., to be 1st asst. qmr. gen., v. Johnson, whose term

**SHAKESPEAR,** Lieut. col., Madras S.C., having completed 5 years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to rank of col. by brev. from Feb. 10.

**SWINEY,** Lieut., 1st squad. sub. 17th Bengal cav. to offic. as adjt. in add. to his other duties, v. Newnam, on leave. Order dated Nov. 10, confd.

**SYM.**—Agrore detachment order confd., dated July 30, directing Lieut. Sym, 5th Goorkha regt., to perform duties of detachment staff.

**THOMPSON,** Lieut., 1st squad. subal., 13th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Pennington, on leave. Order dated Dec. 26 confd. [Feb. 5.]

**THOMSON,** Lieut. col., late 53rd N.I., is posted to Bareilly for gen. duty.

**TILDEN.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 7, apptg. Lieut. Tilden, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, to be asst. instructor of musketry.

**WHEELER.**—The services of Lieut. Wheeler, 95th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, are placed at disposal of foreign dept. Feb. 5.

**WILSON,** Lieut. 105th foot, to be capt., v. Walpole, ret. Dated Jan. 12.

**WORSLEY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 10, making the foll. appt. dur. abs. on leave of Major Barton, wing officer:—Capt. R. Worsley, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in comd., in add. to his other duties.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 155.—The undermen. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of lieut. col., from the date specified, under the provisions of Govt. G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major A. G. Forsyth, Feb. 7.

No. 156.—The undermen. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provisions of Govt. G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. J. Graham, Feb. 7.

## 4TH GOORKHAS.

The regtl. order dated Nov. 4 last is confd., making the following appts., in the room of Major J. A. Tytler, v.c., comdt., on leave:—  
Capt. Turton, 2nd in command, to offic. as comdt.  
Capt. Rowcroft, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command.  
Lieut. Farquharson, adjt., to offic. as wing officer.  
Lieut. Hay, quartermaster, to offic. as adjt.  
Lieut. Mainwaring, 1st wing subal., to offic. as quartermaster.

## PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Feb. 12.—No. 173.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

## Promotions.

Cadre of late 39th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. King to be major, and Lieut. W. F. Bartleman to be capt., from Nov. 1 last, v. Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. D. Macdonald, prom.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. J. Hay, staff corps, to be capt. from Dec. 31 last, v. Capt. F. H. Goold, late 47th N.I., rem. from the service.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. B. A. Poulton to be lieut. col. from Jan. 29, v. Lieut. col. (Brev. col.) J. F. D'E. W. Hall, dec.

Cadre of late 64th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) R. Davidson to be major, and Lieut. W. D. Macturk to be capt., from Jan. 29, v. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. F. D'E. W. Hall, dec.

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) R. A. Nowell to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. Poulton, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 32nd N.I.—Capt. R. Blair to be major from ditto, v. Lieut. col. Poulton, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

General List, Inf.—Lieut. A. Fitzgerald to be capt. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. Poulton, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) E. N. Perkins to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. Nowell, capt. in staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 14th N.I.—Captain (major in staff corps) S. C. D. Ryder to be major, and Lieut. L. C. deL. Daniell, staff corps, to be capt. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. R. A. Nowell, capt. in staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major S. Black, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. E. N. Perkins, staff corps, rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 37th N.I.—Captain (major in staff corps) P. Maxwell to be major, and Lieut. J. W. A. Michell, staff corps, to be capt. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. Perkins, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. E. Cracroft to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) Black, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 69th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. I. Willes to be major, and Lieut. F. R. A. B. Constable, staff corps, to be capt. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) Black, rem. from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. L. Montgomery to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 65th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) A. Combe to be major, and Lieut. R. M. B. Thomas, staff corps, to be capt., from ditto, v. Lt. col. J. E. Cracroft, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. H. S. Marshall to be capt. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. C. L. Montgomery, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major C. C. Johnson, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lt. col. C. H. Byers, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 33rd N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. B. Malleson to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. F. Battye to be capt., from ditto, v. Lieut. col. C. H. Byers, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) H. P. W. Wynch to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. C. Johnson, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 59th N.I.—Capt. J. Angelo, staff corps, to be major, from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. C. Johnson, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. E. D. Smith to be capt. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. C. Johnson, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) E. Smyth to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. P. W. Wynch, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 13th N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. R. E. Hutchinson to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. S. Thain to be capt., from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. P. W. Wynch, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major (capt. in staff corps) A. A. Currie to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. E. Smyth, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 45th N.I.—Capt. J. W. Hoggan, staff corps, to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. Swetenham to be capt., from ditto, v. Lieut. col. E. Smyth, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major J. C. Millar, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) A. A. Currie, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 29th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. B. Smyly to be major from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) A. A. Currie, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. J. S. Tait, staff corps, to be capt. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) A. A. Currie, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major G. J. D. Hay, staff corps, to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. C. Millar, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 57th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. Shaw to be major, and Lieut. H. C. Garden to be capt., from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. C. Millar, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Major C. P. Hildebrand to be lieut. col. from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. J. D. Hay, removed from list of regtl. lt. cols.

Cadre of late 10th N.I.—Capt. H. A. Browne to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Fitz-Gerald to be capt., from ditto, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. J. D. Hay, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

## Alterations of Rank.

Cadre of late 39th N.I.—Capt. W. A. Garden, staff corps, from July 3, 1866, v. Capt. (brevet major) G. H. Gordon, retired; Capt. E. H. C. Simpson, staff corps, from June 29, 1867, v. Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. F. Smyth, prom.; Capt. F. Wheeler, staff corps, from June 8, 1868, v. Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. D. MacDonald, prom.

Cadre of late 2nd E.B.F.—Capt. C. H. Cantor, staff corps, from Feb. 6, 1868, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) J. F. Campbell, prom.; Capt. T. N. Walker, staff corps, from Feb. 9, 1868, v. Capt. A. L. Douglas, 104th foot, deceased.

Cadre of late 17th N.I.—Capt. A. G. Ross, lieut. in staff corps, from Oct. 30, 1868, v. Capt. R. G. Armstrong, staff corps, deceased.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. H. F. Bunbury, from Nov. 1, 1868, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) J. Fendall, late 17th N.I., prom.; Capt. V. W. Tregear, from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Capt. (major in staff corps) E. H. Paske, late 53rd N.I., prom.

## HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

The following Hazara field force orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 21 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. R. C. C. Hickson to assume medical charge of the field hospital, British troops, at Abbottabad, in the room of Asst. surg. W. Millar, R.A., directed to proceed to Peshawur.

Dated Jan. 28, making the following appointments in the field hospital, British troops, at Ogee:—

Staff surg. N. Norris to assume medical charge.

Asst. surg. W. Curran, 88th foot, attached for duty.

Dated Jan. 30, appointing Lieut. and adjt. (local chaplain) A. Stokes, 38th foot, staff officer to the Derbund column.

Dated Oct. 2 last, appointing Lieut. A. W. R. Becher, 16th Bengal cavalry, station staff officer at Oghee, in addition to his other duties, and until the return of the expedition against the tribes of the Black Mountain.

Dated Jan. 29, directing Asst. surg. Griffith to assume medical charge of the field hospital, native troops, in addition to his other duties, in the room of Asst. surg. A. Skeen, transferred to another appointment.

#### THE PERSONAL STAFF OF H.E. THE VICEROY.

Feb. 10.—No. 157.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on his lordship's personal staff, with effect from 13th ult. :—

#### To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Captain Brevet (lieut. col.) A. J. Hadfield, of Madras invalid estab.  
Capt. (brevet col.) D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., of late 3rd Eur. L.C.  
Lieut. col. Sir W. H. R. Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., of Bombay staff corps.  
Capt. (brevet major) J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., of the Madras staff corps, political agent, Bhopal.

#### POSTINGS.

Lahore division order, dated Dec. 21 last, posting the following officers to detachments of invalids, &c., as below :—

Peshawar Detachment.—Capt. J. G. Campbell, 104th foot; Lieuts. H. F. Cotton, 92nd foot, and H. W. Pride, 36th foot; Ensign J. L. Rose, 36th foot; Lieut. M. S. Saunders, 20th hussars; Staff Asst. surg. J. Fleming, M.D., to the medical charge of the above.

Umballa Detachment.—Lieuts. H. W. C. Bulkeley and C. L. Heathcote, 104th foot; Staff Asst. surg. Jones, to the medical charge.

Sealkote Detachment.—Cornets C. Fita G. Thomson and W. B. Trousdell, 7th hussars; Asst. surg. J. V. T. Malcolm, M.D., to med. charge.

Ferozepore Detachment.—Lieut. C. H. Broad, 1st batt., 5th fusiliers.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 169.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt., with effect from Jan. 10, 1868 :—

4th Cavalry.—Cornet C. A. H. Banister, of the 19th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, offic. 2nd squad. subal., to be 2nd squad. subal. on probation, v. Lieut. Blake, appd. 1st squad. subal.

1st Cavalry.—Asst. surg. G. Thomson, M.B., of 4th Sikh inf., to the medical charge, v. Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney.

No. 181.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Cavalry.—Capt. F. Hammond, 2nd squad. officer, 5th cav., to act as 2nd in command and squadron officer, v. Capt. Gillespie, who is retransf. to his own regt., the 4th cavalry.

3rd Cavalry.—Capt. A. Vivian, 2nd in command and offic. comdt. 1st cav., to offic. as comdt. during the absence on furl. of Lieut. col. Jones, or until further orders. Lieut. J. D. Macpherson, adjt., to act as 2nd in command and squad. officer, v. Capt. Vivian. Lieut. R. B. Lockwood, 1st squad. subal., to act as 2nd squad. officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. W. C. Anderson, or until further orders.

4th Cavalry.—Capt. J. Gillespie, 2nd squad. officer, to act as 2nd in command and squad. officer, in room of Capt. Hawkins, who is about to proceed on furlough to Europe.

5th Cavalry.—Capt. G. C. Bird, adjt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Capt. Hammond, appd. to the 2nd cavalry.

#### MEDICAL.

BOGLE.—Pres. div. order, dated Jan. 4, confd., directing Surg. Bogle, 11th N.I., to afford med. aid to the estab. attached to the gun foundry at Cossipore, in add. to his other duties.

CAIRD.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Jan. 1, directing Asst. surg. Caird to assume med. charge of a squad. 3rd Madras L.C., in the room of Asst. surg. Clorg.

CARTER, Surg., 20th N.I., to assume med. charge of Nos. 2 and 7 comps. sappers and miners, and of the Peshawar and Hazara mountain batteries, in add. to his other duties. Order confd. dated Oct. 29 last.

CLIFTON, Asst. surg., R.H. art., to proceed from Umballah to Jubbulpore to take med. charge of invalids from the Saugor district, proc. home by the Bombay route.

COLLES.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Jan. 17, directing Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colles, doing duty at the station, to assume med. charge of a detachment of the 13th N.I.

COOPER, Hon. asst. surg., is appd. to med. charge of Hissar. Feb. 3.

COURTNEY, Asst. surg., of the 1st cav., Punjab field force, to med. charge of 2nd cav. ditto, v. Farrell, to Europe.

CURRAN, Asst. surg., 88th foot. to proc. and join his regt. at Peshawar. Order confd. dated Oct. 29.

DANIELL.—Pres. div. order confd., dated Dec. 11 last, directing Asst. surg. Daniell, M.D., to proc. to Dacca, for duty with 7th N.I.

EARLE, T. A., of the sub. med. dept., will continue to act in med. charge of the Mhairwarra batt. and of the civil med. duties at Beawur. Feb. 12.

FAUGHT, Staff surg., 7th foot, is appd. to the med. charge of the Murree convalescent depot.

FERGUSON, Dr., is appd. to med. charge of Madhope. Feb. 3.

GRIFFITH.—Peshawar div. order confd., dated Dec. 8 last, directing Asst. surg. Griffith to relieve Galloway of med. charge of 31st N.I., and placing the services of the latter officer at the disposal of the Dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Peshawar circle.

HANNAHAN, Asst. surg., do. du. in field hospital (British troops) at Abbotabad, to proc. to Murree for the charge of invalids proceeding towards Rawul Pindee. Dated Oct. 30. [Attachment of recruits for Fyzabad.

HOWARD, Asst. surg., E battery 8th brig. R.A., to medical charge of a detachment of recruits.

HUGHES.—Umritsar station order confd., dated Nov. 24, directing Staff asst. surg. Hughes to afford med. aid to station staff, in addition to his other duties, with effect from April 8 last, there being no qualified officer available.

KELLY, Asst. surg. 1st Punjab inf., will receive over med. ch. of jail, &c., at Kohat, from Jan. 1, till arr. of Skeen.

KIRKWOOD.—Pres. div. order confd., dated Nov. 21 last, directing Asst. surg. Kirkwood, 102nd foot, to take over med. charge of No. 3 baty. 25th brig., R.A., and proceed with it to Morar.

LEASK.—Presidency div. order confd., dated Oct. 30, directing Staff asst. surg. Leask to proc. to Darjeeling, and assume med. ch. of a party of invalids proceeding to Jubbulpore, en route to England, and to return to Calcutta on completion of that duty.

MCDONALD, Surg., to offic. as med. storekeeper and staff surg. at Umballa, v. Beatson. Dated Jan. 16.

McLAREN.—Allahabad div. order, dated Jan. 4, confd., directing Asst. surg. McLaren, do. du. 4th N.I., to proc. to Moradabad, and assu. med. ch. of 29th N.I. [Simpson. Feb. 13.]

MATTHEW, Surg., to offic. as civil surg. of Darjeeling, during furl. of Dr. M'Creery.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Dec. 12, directing Staff asst. surg. M'Creery, att. to left wing 79th foot, to proceed in med. ch. of a detachment marching in relief from Delhi to Roorkee, and to return to the former station with the detachment from Roorkee.

MURRAY.—Secpree station order confd., dated Nov. 21, directing Asst. surg. Murray, 93rd foot, to take over med. ch. of 1st Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, dur. leave of Amesbury.

PARTRIDGE, Dr., officg. civil asst. surg. of Bustee, is app. to med. ch. of Mhairwarra battalion, and to civil med. du. at Beawur, but will continue to offic. as civil asst. surg. at Bustee. Feb. 4.

PURDON.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Dec. 14, directing Staff asst. surg. Purdon, attac. to 2nd batlu. 25th foot, to proc. to Nynee Tal, and assu. med. ch. of detachts. of recovered men, proc. to their respective regiments in Oude and Rohilcund, and to report himself on arrival at Lucknow. [Gujeranwala dur. leave of Bose.]

QUINNELL, Dr., in med. ch. of Madhopore, is transf. to civil med. ch. of RANDALL.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Dec. 26 last, directing Asst. surg. Randall, 1st batt. 14th foot, arrived at Meerut in med. charge of the companies 105th foot, to rejoin his regt. at Cawnpore.

REILLY, Vet. surg., F brig., R.H.A., having reported his arrival at Umballa, is directed to assume professional charge of the Govt. horses at that station, in room of Ferris, on other duty.

RUSSELL.—Darjeeling station order confd., dated Dec. 9 last, appg. Asst. surg. Russell, att. to the convalescent depot, to med. charge of the garrison cells at Jallapahar, in addition to his other duties, during absence of Bolster, with effect from 13th idem.

SEXTON, Asst. surg., Bombay med. estab., to offic. as dep. assay master of the Calcutta Mint during abs. of Surg. Bellow on deputation at Madras.

SHEKLETON, Surg. major, made over charge of the office of assay master of the Calcutta Mint to Surg. Busteed, M.D. Feb. 1.

SKEEN, Asst. surg., in med. charge field hospital, native troops, Abbottabad, to report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Rawul Pindee, for employ. with camp of the Lt. gov., Punjab. Dated Oct. 29 last.

SMITH, Asst. surg., civil asst. surg. of Bijnour, is placed in charge of the jail of that dist., and is invested with the powers of a mag., within the jail, with effect from Jan. 21 last.

SMITH.—Ferozepore station order confd., dated Dec. 24 last, directing Staff asst. surg. Smith to receive med. charge of the ordnance dept. from Asst. surg. McCarthy, M.D., 1st batt. 5th foot.

SPRY.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Dec. 26 last, directing surg. Spry to do duty with the 36th N.I. at Meerut.

TUSON.—Umballa brigade order confd., dated Jan. 5, directing Surg. Tuson, 12th Bengal cav., to assume med. charge of detachments 13th and 26th N.I., v. Colles, on leave. Lieut. Tuson is appd. to med. ch. of med. depot staff and Lock Hospital, Umballa, v. Beatson on other du.

VERCHERE, Asst. surg., 13th N.I., to med. ch. of Lock Hospital at Julundur, with effect from Nov. 16, v. Oliver. Sirhind order confd.

WAKEFIELD.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Jan. 9, appg. Asst. surg. Wakefield, 103rd foot, to med. charge of brig. staff and Lock Hospital, in the room of Maunsell, to Secpree. [vacancy. Feb. 5.]

WATSON, Supy. surg., is brought on the estab. of surgs. to fill an existing

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE HAZARA CAMPAIGN.—COMPLIMENTARY LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

No. 168.—H.E. the Governor gen. in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the following military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 6, dated Jan. 13, 1869 :—

Military.—No. 6.

India Office, London, Feb. 13, 1869.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

Sir,—I have received and considered in Council your military letters [Nos. 365 of Sept. 19, 378 of Sept. 26, 386 of Oct. 3, 395 of Oct. 10, 406 of Oct. 17, 417 of Oct. 24, 428 of Oct. 31, 445 of Nov. 7, 1868], on the subject of the operations of the Hazara field force.

2. I have also received and perused with much interest and satisfaction your despatch No. 447, dated Nov. 7, and its enclosures, from which I learn that the operations have been brought to a successful termination, and in which you express your approbation of the manner in which the expedition has been conducted by Major gen. A. T. Wilde, C.B., S.I., and the officer and troops under his orders.

3. I shall cause the general order which you have issued on this occasion, together with the several despatches to which it refers, to be published in the *London Gazette*, and I avail myself of this occasion to express to your Excellency in Council the high sense which her Majesty's Government entertain of the energy and judgment displayed throughout these proceedings by the Government of India and by his Excellency the C. in C.

4. Her Majesty's Government entirely concur also in the opinions which your Government have recorded regarding the conduct of Major gen. Wilde and the officers, political and military, concerned in this brief



and successful expedition. That the force should have had to encounter comparatively slight resistance in the course of its operations in a country presenting natural difficulties of a most formidable character is, I cannot doubt, mainly due to the admirable manner in which the force was organised and equipped, and the skill and determination with which its operations were conducted, no less than the excellent spirit displayed by the troops themselves. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal C. in C. has expressed to me his concurrence in these sentiments.—I have, &c.,  
ARGYLL.

#### OFFICERS' LETTERS.—POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 21.—The following Post-office Notification, printed in the *Gazette of India*, No. 3 of 1869, is published in continuation of G.O. No. 391 of 1868:—

Post-office Notification, dated Calcutta, Jan. 12.—Referring to the regulations respecting the correspondence of commissioned officers of the army conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by British packet, published under dates Aug. 5 and Nov. 30 last, it is hereby notified for general information that the definition of the term "civil employ," given in paragraph 4 of the notice of Aug. 5, has been superseded by a ruling of the Government of India, military department, whereby officers of the following classes are declared to be entitled to the privilege rates, viz.:—

(1.) Officers serving with regiments or corps, whether under the orders of the C. in C. or Civil Governments, as well as officers on the staff of those forces.

(2.) Officers serving in departments under the C. in C., as well as those serving in the following departments, which are under the Government of India and the Government of Madras and Bombay, viz.:—Ordnance army commissariat, military account, clothing, stud, medical, except medical officers holding civil charges.

(3.) Personal staff officers, whether of a military or civil functionary.

The following clause has been added to para. 3 of the same rules, viz.:—

"A commanding officer or head of a department when sending a letter is recommended to sign it twice, i.e., once as sender, and again (cross-ways) as commanding officer or head of a department. Where it may be quite clear from the address that the officer who signs it is both the sender and the commanding officer or head of department, no surcharge will be made, but it is safer for the officer in all cases to sign it twice as above recommended, so as to leave nothing to conjecture."

#### RETIREMENT COMMISSIONS.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, Jan. 25.—No. 24.—The following letter from the military sec., Horse Guards, dated Oct. 31, 1868, to the C. in C. in India, is published in continuation of G.O. Nos. 118 and 394 of 1868:—

"In reply to your letter dated July 7 last, I am directed by the Field Marshal C. in C. to acquaint you that his Royal Highness, with the concurrence of the Sec. of State for India in Council, approves of the retirement from the service of Captain . . . of the . . . foot, who will receive the sum which the rules of the service entitle him to, viz., £1,575.

"His Royal Highness observes that Captain . . . has applied, in common with some other officers of the non-purchase regiments, to retire from the army, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated Feb. 3, 1866. I am accordingly to explain that this Warrant is not applicable to officers who entered the new line regiments from the Indian army as regards their receiving from the Indian revenues the value of their commissions on retirement from the service, and that their applications to retire under the Warrant are irregular.

"These officers, under the conditions of Horse Guards' G.O. No. 48 of 1868, are permitted, subject to the approval of the Sec. of State for India and the Field Marshal C. in C., to receive on retirement a sum of money as the value of their commissions, provided they are not entitled, under Indian regulations, to either full or half-pay."

THE 59TH FOOT.—Intimation has been received that the 59th foot will proceed to Bombay from Ceylon in March next, instead of 39th foot from England.

RETIREMENTS.—Major gen. C. Prior, Bengal infantry, is permitted to reside in India and draw his pay from the Sirhind Circle. The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign S. E. Underwood, 82nd foot, has been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief. Dated Jan. 21.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England (February):—Major gen. J. Travers, v.c., of infantry, and Assistant surg. C. Hatchell, of the medical department, date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 30; Lieut. R. C. Beavan, of the Bengal staff corps, date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 5.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India as assistant superintendents of the 4th grade in the telegraph department, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, reported their arrival at Calcutta on Feb. 3:—W. E. Ayrton, F. G. Maclean, and C. T. Smyth, Sept. 1, 1868; G. J. Hare, J. G. Pope, and E. C. Bird, Nov. 26, 1868.

HOSPITAL SERGEANTS.—In order to assimilate the remuneration given to hospital sergeants of British corps serving in India with that which they receive in England, the Right. Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that hospital sergeants shall for the future receive free rations, and that those who have served seven years shall receive Rs. 7-8 instead of, as at present, Rs. 7 a month.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers have been reported by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed a successful examination on Jan. 6, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Lieut. C. E. Hunter, guide corps, high proficiency in Oordoo; Ensign G. F. Young, 79th foot, and Lieut. R. H. A. Quinet, 2nd wing subaltern 12th N.I., on probation, 101st foot, higher standard in Hindoostanee. Mr. J. Heinig, asst. engr. with Cawnpore div., public works, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindoostanee.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS OF MEDICAL WARRANT OFFICERS.—No. 180.—With reference to para. 27 of G.G.O. No. 550, dated June 5 last, and under authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, it is hereby notified that the grant of pensions to widows of medical warrant officers is subject to the usual declaration that their husband did not die possessed of property to the following amounts:—Hon. asst. surgs., Rs. 10,000; other grades, Rs. 7,500.

RATIONS TO THE TROOPS.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Government General Orders No. 454 of May 27, and No. 869 of Nov. 7, 1864, to all native local troops, and likewise to all permanent military establishments, departmental as well as regimental, who are in receipt of less than ten rupees per mensem, and to sanction compensation for dearness of provisions being passed to the local troops at the scale laid down for 1st class or fighting men, and to the public establishments at the 2nd class or followers' rate, whenever the aggregate cost of their respective rations exceeds the assigned amounts.

MAGISTERIAL.—The following officers are invested with the powers of a moonsiff in the districts to which they are severally attached:—Lieut. Rutherford, assistant commissioner, Durrang. Mr. MacDonnell, assistant commissioner of Burhee, in Hazareebaugh. Mr. Walker, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigoorce. Mr. Webster, officiating assistant commissioner, Lohardugga. Mr. Campbell, extra assistant commissioner, Luckimpore. Mr. Mackenzie, extra assistant commissioner of Gobindpore, in Maunbhoom. Mr. Bedford, extra assistant commissioner, Maunbhoom. The following officers are empowered to receive and hear appeals from the decisions of officers exercising powers less than those of a magistrate within the sub-divisions noted against their names:—Mr. Campbell, assistant commissioner, Burpettah. Mr. Driberg, extra assistant commissioner, Mungledye.

CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants obtained furlough, &c., in February, on m.c., and under the last new rules, except where otherwise specified:—Mr. Craster, judge of Gya, leave prep. to furlough to Europe. Capt. Clarke, dep. comr. of Sebsaugor, leave prep. to Europe, on furlough. Mr. Park, offic. joint mag., &c., of Hooghly, 1 mo's. leave prep. to Europe. Mr. O'Really, dep. mag., &c., Purneah, from India per steamer *Mongolia*, Feb. 3. Thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence (under the military rules of 1868) to enable him to reach the port of embarkation with the view of proceeding on furlough to Europe, is granted to Major Eckford, dist. supt. of police at Mirzapore. Mr. Rich, Patrol Hansi div. of Customs, one year from March 1. Hony. lieut. Crohan, asst. coms. of ordnance, attached to the gunpowder agency of Ishapore, for two years. Capt. Tucker, executive engr., 1st Presy. div., thirty days' prep. leave to Europe, m.c. Mr. Wil-laume, asst. supt., survey and settlement, Hyderabad assigned dists., obtained six months' leave to Europe, with effect from July 24. Six weeks' privilege leave has been granted to Mr. Leeds, joint mag., &c., of Mirzapore, with effect from March 4. Mr. Ronny, asst. supt. of police, Raneengunge, for two months, under para. 11 of the Unconvenanted Service Absentee Rules. Capt. Burbank, protector of emigrants, Calcutta, for 14 months, under para. 11 of the Unconvenanted Service Absentee Rules, from March 16. Dr. Simpson, civil surg. of Darjeeling, is allowed prep. leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough, from April 1 next, or any other date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. O'Flaherty, asst. supt. of police, Serajunge, for two months. The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Mr. Thaine, who reported his return from leave on m.c. to Europe, Dec. 11 last, to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. O'Donnell, supt. of the 1st grade in the telegraph dept., British Burmah, is granted leave of absence on m.c. for twenty months' to Europe, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence to Europe on m.c., under the new rules, unless where otherwise specified:—Second Capt. Monckton, R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, m.c. Capt. Cockburn, R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, m.c. Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) Gibb, 22nd brigade, to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation, m.c. Quartermr. Bewsey, 25th brigade, to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation, m.c. Lieut. Sharp, 26th foot, to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation, m.c. Ensign Turnbull, 2nd wing subal., on probation, 24th N.I., to Calcutta, for four months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages, as a special case. Lieut. Thackwell, 90th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, m.c. Capt. (brev. major) Stewart, 92nd foot, to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation, m.c. Capt. Richardson, 104th foot, to Arrah and the district of Tirhoot, on m.c., from Jan. 20 to April 20. Capt. Girardot, 106th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, m.c. Quartermr. Clarke, rifle brigade, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Lieut. col. Wroughton, Bengal inf., to Calcutta, from Dec. 14 last to Feb. 14, m.c. Staff Asst. surg. Bourke, m.s., to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, m.c. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Lieut. Downing, of the late 51st regt. N.I., Dec. 12 last, from Bombay. Lieut. Badgley, of the Bengal staff corps, *Salsette*, Jan. 23, from Bombay. Lieut. col. McAndrew, Capt. Mackesy and Lewin, and Lieut. Darrach, of the Bengal staff corps, *Mongolia*, Feb. 3. Lieut. col. Wroughton, of inf., and Lieut. Pennington, of the Bengal staff corps, *Essex*, Feb. 2. Capt. Stafford, of the Bengal staff corps, *Bengal*, Feb. 6, from Bombay. Lieut. Campbell, of the Bengal staff corps, who was granted furlough to Europe for two years, dated Jan. 22, will embark at Bombay. Qrnr. Wooden, v.c., 5th lancers, to Calcutta, from Jan. 26 to Feb. 24. Lieut. Cripps, royal art., 5th brig., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Parker, 10th foot, 2nd batt., overland, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. Foster, 36th foot, overland, from date of embarkation.—This

cancels the leave granted in G.O. of Oct. 21 last. Asst. surg. Clark, 38th foot, for 12 mo., from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage if required. Lieut. Methuen, 79th foot, for 17 mo., from date of embarkation, with troops proceeding round the Cape via Calcutta.—This cancels the leave to England granted to him in G.O. of Nov. 30 last. Capt. (brevet major) Hand, 82nd foot, via Egypt, in troop ship, from date of embarkation. Ens. Stevenson, 85th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Brevet col. Maxwell, c.b., 88th foot, for 1 mo., from date of availing himself of it, and for 15 mo. from date of embarkation. Lieut. Wood, 103rd foot, to remain in Madras from Feb. 10 to March 10, in extension. Lieut. Stevens, staff corps, adjt. 13th N.I., to Calcutta for 1 mo., from date of availing himself of it, prep. to applying for furl., under the rules of 1868. Lieut. col. Maisey, Bengal inf., deputy judge advocate general of the army, to Bombay, for 20 days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough, under the rules of 1868. The order issued by the Govt. of Bombay, granting furlough to Europe, m.c., under regulations of 1854, to Lieut. col. Prescott, Madras staff corps, comdt. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, is confirmed. Lieut. col. Jones, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 3rd cav., Punjab frontier force, has furlough to Europe for two years, embarking at Bombay. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, m.c.:—Capt. Bowie, Madras staff corps, district superint. of police, Jessore, for two years; Capt. Melville, Bengal staff corps, surveyor, No. 1 topographical party, in charge of the photographic and photoincographic branch, surveyor gen.'s office, for six months. Col. Boyd, infantry, who was granted furlough to Europe for 3 years, under regulations of 1796, by G.G.O. No. 56 of Jan. 15 last, will embark at Bombay. Lieut. Cautley, gen. list, cav., assistant, pay dept., has furlough to Europe, m.c., for two years. The undermentioned officers have furlough to Europe:—Lieut. col. Maisey, inf., dep. judge advocate gen. at army head qrs., for two years, embarking at Bombay after March 30; Lieut. col. Metcalf, Bengal staff corps, for two years; Lieut. col. Anderson, inf., for three years; Lieut. col. Irwin, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant, stud. dept., for two years; Lieut. col. Mercer, Bengal staff corps, dep. comsgr., Punjab, for nine months; Surgeon major White, m.d., medical dept., civil, Akyab, for two years, embarking at Bombay; Surgeon Stewart, m.d., medical dept., conservator of forests, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay; Major Hall, Bengal staff corps, dep. comsgr., Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay; Major Paget, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 5th cav., Punjab frontier force, for two years, embarking at Bombay. The privilege leave for three months, dated Jan. 7, to Asst. surgeon Pilcher, superint. of the Central Prison at Allahabad, is hereby cancelled. The usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Dr. Pilcher, with effect from Feb. 8.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BABINGTON, Col. J. H. M., to be a town comr. for carrying out in the town of Vellore, in the North Arcot district, the purposes of the Act during the year beginning May 1 last, and ending April 30 next.  
BLAIR, Lieut. H. W., staff corps, to act as superint. of police in Trichinopoly during abs. of Capt. Hodges on leave. Feb. 16.  
BRANDT, F., actg. jt. mag., North Arcot dist., to perform duties of a mag. of the district. [Burnell from Oct. 3 last.]  
HUGHESDON, J. C., to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore dur. abs. of Maclean, C. D., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Coimbatore, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the sub. mag. of the 2nd class stationed within the northern div. Feb. 16.  
PRITCHARD, T., dep. coll. and mag. in the dist. of Cuddapah, is dir. to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in English. Feb. 16.  
SHAW, G. B., to be a member of the commission for the 1st div. of the municipality, in the room of Van Someren, resigned. Feb. 16.  
STOKES, H. E., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, dur. abs. of Burnell, to take effect from Oct. 3 last.  
TAYLOR, W., head master of the zillah school, Cuddapah, to be marriage registrar of the dist. of Cuddapah. Feb. 16.

### MILITARY.

ARMITT, Ensign, 21st fus., who arr. from England Jan. 30, will proc. to join his regt. in Burmah.  
BALMER, Senior Lieut. A. B., 24th regt. N.I. (capt. in S.C.), to have the position of capt., v. Ingram, dec. Dated Feb. 8.  
BUDD, Second Capt., royal (Madras) art., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to act as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, during employ. of Major Dangerfield on other duty. Feb. 16.  
CAULFIELD, Capt., staff corps, to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, on the Neilgherry Hills during abs. of Capt. Halsted, on leave.  
CLOETE, Lieut. J. G., 31st regt. L.I., having completed 12 years' service, to be capt., by brevet, from Feb. 6.  
COLE, Capt. G. W., 41st regt. N.I., actg. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Feb. 16.  
COX, Lieut., qrmr. 15th N.I., to be offic. adjt. 16th N.I., to join. Feb. 11.  
CURTIS, Capt., removed from 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd L.C., to 1st squad. subalt. 2nd L.C., v. Bullock, who vacates. Jan. 30.  
DANGERFIELD, Capt. (br. v. major), royal (Madras) art., comy. of ord., 2nd class, to act as comy. of ord., 1st class, dur. abs. on leave to Europe of Major Thomas. Feb. 16.  
DICKINSON, Capt., 2nd wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, 1st N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, v. Capt. T. Obbard, removed to 17th N.I. Feb. [of Riding-master J. O'Connell.]  
FRASER, Cornet, to act as riding-master 3rd light cav. dur. indisposition

FIRTH, Lieut. col., 39th N.I., to be offic. 2nd in comd., from date of departure of Lieut. col. Waterman. [and wing officer. Feb.]  
GODFREY, Major, offic. wing officer, 35th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd.  
HALLETT, Lieut. and adjt., 1st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prej. to his own duties, v. Capt. Dickinson. Jan. 28.  
HUNT, Lieut., qrmr. 3rd regt. light infantry, to act as sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, dur. the abs. in Europe, on furlough (m.c.) for 2 years, of Capt. O'Reilly, sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Feb. 16.  
IRVINE, Brevet. lieut. col., rem. from 10th to 5th brig. R.A., and ordered to India.  
KEITH, Capt., 2nd wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his own duties, v. Major Neild, on other duty. Feb.  
MCALL, Lieut., from att. to depot, Poonamallee, is apptd. qrmr. 7th N.I., v. Lawder, who vacates, and is dir. to join.  
MORRIS, Major, 36th N.I., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. Cooper, resigned the com. Feb.  
NANGLE.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to order the following transfer of officers affecting the R.A. in this presy.:—Capt. Nangle, from 5th to 12th brig.  
NORTON, Major, 22nd N.I., to be offic. wing officer, 39th N.I., from date of departure of Lieut. col. Waterman to join 25th N.I.  
OXLEY, Lieut., 1st N.I., to offic. as wing officer from Dec. 25, v. Hallett, on other duty.  
READ, Major, to be offic. wing officer 22nd N.I., with effect from date of departure of Lieut. col. Waterman, to join 25th N.I.  
ROBINSON, Capt., staff corps, to be offic. qrmr. 1st N.I. Feb. 4.  
SMALLEY, Lieut., att. officer 36th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Lieut. and Adjt. Stainforth, rel. Feb. 3.  
SMITH, Col., offic. 2nd in com. 36th N.I., to offic. as comdt. Feb. 4.  
TROTMAN, Lieut., infantry general list, to act as superint. of police in Tinnevely during abs. of Porteous on leave. Feb. 16.  
WARDEN, Major, offic. wing officer 27th regt. N.I., to offic., without prejudice to his regtl. duties, as paymr., Mysore Circle, during abs. of Russell, on leave. Feb. 16.  
WATTS, Lieut., 1st royals, is app. to be 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd L.C. To do duty with 45th foot at Madras.  
WHITE, D. S., to be ensign No. 5 company Madras volunteer gds. Feb. 16.  
WILSON, Col., comdt. 26th N.I., to com. garrison of Trichinopoly from Jan. 21, v. Major gen. Duke.

### MEDICAL.

HAZLETT.—The services of Asst. surg., are placed at the disposal of Govt. of India for appt. to med. ch. of the 1st barrier div., Upper Godavery works, v. Miller, res. at his own request. Feb. 16.  
NICHOLSON, Asst. surg., R.A., is directed, on arrival at Trichinopoly from Calicut, with detach. of 1st batt. 1st royals, to proc. to Madras, to embark for Rangoon on Feb. 3.  
NICHOLSON, Asst. surg., 20th brig. R.A., having rep. his arrival at Madras, to do duty with 45th foot till the dep. of the steamer for Rangoon, on March 3.

PRIZE CLAIMS.—The attention of officers and departments concerned is directed to G.O.G., Jan. 21, No. 23, requiring that all correspondence on the subject of prize claims should in future be addressed to the controller of military accounts.

ALLOWANCE TO ACTING QUARTERMASTERS.—It is notified that the sum of Rs. 3 per diem, fixed in G.O. Oct. 13, 1865, No. 367, as the allowance payable to acting quartermasters and paymasters of wings of regiments when separated from head quarters, is in lieu of the monthly consolidated amount (Rs. 91-5) specified in clause V., para. 51 of the pay code.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Capt. Thomson, staff corps, assistant superintendent, 1st class, Mysore commission, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 7. Mr. Marshall, staff corps, Capt. A. Mears, staff corps, and Capt. R. D. Thorpe, staff corps, deputy assistant quarter master general, Ceded districts, arrived at Madras on Feb. 12.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—The following removals and appointments are ordered (Feb. 5):—Lieut. Lawder (Europe), from att. 7th N.I., to att. 8th N.I.; Capt. Swanston, from 2nd wing subaltern, 8th N.I., to 1st wing subaltern 8th N.I.; Capt. Ellis, from 1st wing subaltern, 8th N.I., to 2nd wing subaltern 8th N.I.; Capt. Barnett, from att. 26th N.I., to 1st wing subaltern, 26th N.I.; Lieut. Macneill, from att. 41st N.I., to offic. adjt. 41st N.I.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.—Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India the Right. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, as in the Bengal and Bombay armies, all appointments to regimental commands will henceforth be made at the discretion of H.E. the Commander in Chief, seniority, service, claims, &c., being held in view with due fitness for the exercise of command. Field officers, whether lieut. cols. or majors, will distinctly understand that those who may be found unfit will not be placed in command of regiments, whatever their seniority may be, whether in army, cadre, or staff corps rank.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers, &c., have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Capt. Williams, staff corps, attached 2nd N.I., Waltham, Jan. 18. Lieut. Keith, 1st battalion 1st foot, Madras, Jan. 7. Cornet Scott, 16th lancers, Bangalore, Jan. 20. Ensign Hornsby, 2nd battalion 19th foot, Bangalore, Jan. 20. Asst. surg. Power, B.A., m.d., Sumbulpore, Jan. 8. Asst. surg. Trimmell, Bangalore, Jan. 20. Asst. surg. Harvey, Waltham, Jan. 18. The undermentioned officer has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—Major Farrer, staff corps. The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Tamil language:—Capt. F. D. Plowden, attached to the 17th N.I., Madras, passed the elementary test on Feb. 2.

**MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, under new rules, on m.c.:—Capt. Hicks, staff corps, a prob. supt. of police, Bellary, on furl., m.c., for 20 months, and to embark from Madras. Surg. Wilson, zillah surg. and supt. of the jail of Tinnevely, on furl. for two years, and to embark from Madras. Col. Russell, of the staff corps, paymaster Mysore Circle, is granted leave of absence from the date of expiration of his privilege leave, and until June 30. Major Wilson, dep. judge adv. gen. Nagpore force, from Feb. 2, or date of departure, for one month—Bombay, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. col. Forde, R.A., will proceed to England and report himself at the Horse Guards, his exchange with Lieut. col. Nuthall having been cancelled by the promotion of the latter officer.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave of absence in February, on m.c., under the last new rules:—The privilege leave granted to Capt. C. J. Richards, cantonment magistrate at Wellington, in the Fort St. George *Gazette* dated Dec. 1 last, is cancelled, and subsidiary leave is granted instead from the date on which he delivered over charge of his office to the date of his embarkation from Madras on m.c. to England. The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. R. Sewell, assistant to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot, six months' special, to Europe; Mr. W. H. Glenn, assistant to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, three months' cumulative; Capt. Porteous, supt. of police, Tinnevely, thirty days, prep. to m.c. to Europe; Rev. A. Taylor, chaplain of Kamptee, two years' furlough to Europe.

**TRANSFERS IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to order the following transfers of officers affecting the Royal Artillery in this Presidency:—Capt. W. C. Nangle, from the 5th to the 12th brigade; Capt. and brevet Lieut. col. H. Irvine, from the 10th to the 5th brigade, and ordered to India. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieut. H. M. Williams, 21st foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 2nd battalion of his regiment. The following removals and appointments are ordered:—Lieut. F. J. Lawder (Europe), from attached 7th N.I. to attached 8th N.I.; Capt. N. Swanston, from 2nd wing subaltern 8th N.I. to 1st wing subaltern 8th N.I.; Capt. J. A. Ellis, from 1st wing subaltern 8th N.I. to 2nd wing subaltern 8th N.I.; Capt. H. C. B. Barnett, from attached 26th N.I. to 1st wing subaltern 26th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. R. D. Macneill, from attached 41st N.I. to officiating adjutant 41st N.I.; Lieut. H. G. Hands, from attached 5th N.I. to quartermaster 5th N.I.; Lieut. R. E. Cox, quartermaster 15th N.I. to officiating adjutant 16th N.I. to join; Capt. H. S. Robinson, staff corps, to officiating quartermaster 1st N.I.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

- BUCKLE, Lieut., actg. exec. engr. for irrigation, is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class in Poona dist. Feb. 25.
- DANIELL, Capt., delivered over ch. of office of dist. superint. of police, Kaira, to H. J. Duggan, insp. of police in that dist., on Feb. 15.
- FENNELL, Rev. W. J., on his return from England, is app. jt. chaplain of Poona. Feb. 25.
- FITZGERALD, H. V., to be supernum. asst. settlement officer in Scinde.
- FLEET, supernum. asst. to coll. of Belgium, is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class, and with powers to commit cases to the sessions in Belgium dist. Feb. 25.
- GIBSON, J. R., asst. superint. Tanna and Rutnagherry survey, has been app. asst. settlement officer, to aid superint. Feb. 25.
- JACKSON, Lieut. F. H., com. H.H. the Gaekwar's batt. at Dharce, to act as asst. resident at Baroda. Feb. 25.
- JOHNSTON, Rev. C. F. H., is app. to do duty at presy. Feb. 25.
- KIRK, Rev. C., is app. chaplain of Rajcote and Bhooj. Feb. 25.
- LEFEUVRE, Rev. P. H., B.A., is admitted to the service from Feb. 21, and app. garrison chaplain at presy. Feb. 25.
- MACAULAY, Maj., asst. political supt., Upper Sind frontier, is appd. actg. registrar, Upper Sind frontier, at Jacobabad. Feb. 25.
- ONSLow, Rev. A. L., B.A., chaplain of Rajcote and Bhooj, is appd. chaplain of Surat, visiting Broach and Baroda. Feb. 25.
- PRESCOT, C. W., has been admitted vakcel of H.M. high court of judicature. Feb. 25.
- PRIDEAUX, Lieut., 26th regt. N.I., is appd. to act as comdt. of H.H. the Gaekwar's batt. at Dharce, v. Lieut. Jackson. Feb. 25.
- SCOTT, M. H., mag. F. P. in Kaira dist., is invested with powers of appeal, under section 412 of Criminal Procedure Code. Feb. 25.
- SPRING, Rev. F. J., M.A., is perm. to retire from March 6 next.
- STEAD, Rev. S., M.A., appd. chaplain to cantonment at Belgium. Feb. 25.
- WATSON, H. E., has been appd. a 3rd class dep. coll. in Sind. Feb. 25.
- WILSON, Rev. C. T., M.A., acting garrison chaplain, is appd. sen. Presy. chaplain. Feb. 25.

### MILITARY.

- ELGEE, Major, 23rd regt. Welsh fusiliers, to be comdt. at Deolallee.
- GIBBARD, T. B., 18th brig. R.A., leave granted is canc. from Nov. 28, 1868, to Jan. 4, 1869.
- HAWTHORN, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as wing sub. 24th N.I. Feb. 20.
- HODGSON, Lieut., staff corps, serv. are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Madras. Feb. 18.
- JACOB, Capt., 19th N.I., Bhooj station order confd., dated Feb. 9, dir. this officer to act as station staff and superin. of bazaars, v. Wandby.
- MARTIN, Lieut., 21th N.I., to be wing sub., 26th N.I. To join.
- TRENCH, Lieut., 19th N.I., to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Wandby. Confd. Feb. 9.
- VANRENEN, Cor., 3rd K.O. hussars, is appd. interpreter to the regt. from

### MEDICAL.

STEELE, Staff asst. surg., is app. to the med. charge of the detach. 82nd foot at Kurrachee. Feb. 19.

**EXAMINATION.**—Mr. H. J. Duggan, 2nd class inspector of police in Kaira district, has passed with great credit the examination prescribed by Govt. notification dated July 8 last.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Feb. 13 last:—Colonel Hough, staff corps; Lieut. French, staff corps, wing subalt. 29th N.I.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The following gentlemen obtained furlough on Feb. 1:—Mr. Boswell, collector of Rutnagherry, is allowed furlough to Europe, on m.c. for 20 months, and preparatory leave for 3 weeks; Surg. maj. Wiehe, inspector-general of prisons, the privilege leave of absence for 3 months granted is cancelled at his own request; Hon. Sir C. Sargent, Knt., judge of H.M.'s High Court of Jud. at Bombay, is allowed 3 months' privilege leave of absence from April; Mr. H. Bolton, deputy collector, Frontier district, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 2 months, and received charge of office of registrar of assurances, Upper Sind Frontier.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Europe, on m.c., under rule 15 of the furl. regs. of 1868:—Lieut. Hay, asst. supt. of police, Colaba, for 20 mo. Lieut. Waudby, adjt. 19th N.I., and staff officer, Bhooj, for 2 years. Lieut. Balfour, 32nd Madras N.I., is allowed furl. to Europe for 2 years, on m.c. Asst. surg. Pilcher, Bengal med. estab., supt. Central Prison, Allahabad, is allowed furl. to Europe for 2 years, on m.c., under the furl. regs. of 1868. Lieut. col. Buchanan, comdt. 4th Madras L.C., is allowed furl. to Europe for 22 mo., on m.c., under the furl. regs. of 1796. Capt. Mackenzie, Bengal cav., is allowed furl. to Europe for 2 years, on m.c. Capt. Raikes, Madras staff corps, attached to 6th Madras N.I., is allowed furl. to Europe for 2 years, on m.c. Lieut. Morris, Madras staff corps, is allowed furl. to Europe for 2 years, on m.c., under the furl. regs. of 1854. Lieut. Ryves is permitted to count as service for pension so much (not exceeding 18 months) of the leave of August 17 last. Ridingmaster Wilkinson, 20th brig. R.A., to Europe. Capt. Warren, 12th foot, to Europe.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

- ALLAN—At Mercara, Feb. 12, wife of A. G. Allan, of Pachinda Malay Estate, son.
- AUSTIN—At Quilon, Feb. 7, wife of Ware Austin, C.S., son.
- BAGRAM—At Calcutta, Feb. 11, wife of G. J. Bagram, son.
- BETTS—At Oorungabad Factory, Moorsheadabad, Feb. 19, wife of C. G. D. Betts, son.
- BROOKS—Feb. 15, wife of W. E. Brooks, son.
- CAMPBELL—At Ewart Lodge, Matheran, Feb. 22, wife of J. Campbell, twins (son and daughter), prematurely. [son.]
- CAMPBELL—At Colaba, Feb. 25, wife of Capt. Campbell, asst. qrmr. gen., [son.]
- CLOSIN—At Philour, Feb. 12, wife of P. E. Closin, son.
- KEENE—At Azimgurh, Feb. 13, wife of H. G. Keene, civil and sessions judge, son.
- MARQUARDT—At Titaghur, Feb. 19, Mrs. Charles Marquardt, son.
- RUSSELL—At Gya, Feb. 11, wife of C. M. Russell, M.D., son.
- SKINNER—At Chinchpoojly, Feb. 21, wife of C. A. Macgregor Skinner, R.E., daughter.
- SMART—At Calcutta, Feb. 12, Mrs. H. M. Smart, daughter.
- TWENLOW—At Moulinein, Feb. 12, wife of W. Twenlow, collector of Customs, daughter.
- WALKER—At Coonor, Feb. 13, wife of Col. G. W. Walker, R.E., daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

- BROWN—CLOUGH—At Byculla, Feb. 24, Thomas, son of the late Joseph Brown, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Sarah Brown, daughter of the late Francis Clough, of Bombay.
- COLLINS—PRINGLE—At Calcutta, Feb. 11, B. Samuel Collins, to Ada Alice, daughter of Walter H. Pringle.
- FOSBERY—DAVIES—At Balasore, Feb. 15, William Henry, son of the late Capt. Fosbery, M.N.I., to Rebecca, daughter of the late Dr. Davies, of Warwickshire.
- NEDOU—WINDERS—At Bombay, Feb. 18, Michah A. Nedou, to Jessie Maria Windez, daughter of the late Edward G. Winders, of Carsbalton, Surrey. [ter of R. Baxter, Calcutta.]
- PETERS—BAXTER—At Calcutta, Feb. 20, John Peters, to Jeannie, daughter.

### DEATHS.

- CAMPBELL—At Bombay, Feb. 22, Matheran, inf. daughter of J. Campbell.
- DICKSON—At Moorarvee Railway Station, E.I. Railway, Bengal, Jan. 28, Mr. James Dickson, D.P.W. [G.I.P.R.]
- GARDNER—At Egutpoora, Feb. 17, E. R. Gardner, Inspector of police, HUDSON—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, Chas. O. Hudson, E.I. Railway, aged 44.
- ONRAET—At Bhaugulpore, Feb. 16, Josephine, wife of P. C. Ouraet, aged 28.
- RANSON—At Outacamund, Feb. 16, Jane, wife of Capt. W. Ranson, European Veterans, aged 61.
- ROBERTS—On board H.M.S. *Malabar*, Feb. 8, between Aden and Bombay, Eveleen Sautelle, child of Lieut. col. Fred. Roberts, aged 7 mo.
- ROBINSON—At Colaba, Feb. 20, Mary, wife of Capt. Samuel Robinson, aged 42.
- SONNIPSEN—At Calcutta, Feb. 13, Johannes M. Sonnipson, aged 55.
- SPARKES—On board the ship *Abrothos*, at sea, Feb. 18, Edward Sparkes, son of the late Capt. Sparkes, H.E.I.C.S.
- WOODS—At Hazareebagh, Feb. 8, Bertram Henry, son of Surg. D. Woods, R.A., aged 5 mo.

## Home.

**LORD STRATHNAIRN.**—General the Right Hon. Hugh H. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., from 92nd Foot, to be Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, v. Field Marshall Hugh Viscount Gough, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., dec.; March 3.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The *Times* publishes a telegram from its special correspondent in Egypt, which says that the waters of the Mediterranean were admitted into the Bitter Lakes at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning last, with complete success, in the presence of the Viceroy. Another despatch says that his Highness repeatedly expressed to M. de Lesseps his admiration and satisfaction at the progress of the canal.

**AGRA BANK.**—It has been resolved by the Board of the Agra Bank to recommend to the shareholders, for declaration at the ensuing annual meeting, a dividend for the past year to the A shareholders of 9 per cent., making, with the interim distribution of 4 per cent. in September last, 13 per cent. for the year 1868, and, with the 7 per cent. declared for the year 1867, the full preferential dividend amounting to them of 20 per cent. for the last two years.

**LORD NAPIER'S SALARY.**—The Bill which has been introduced in the House of Commons to enable Lord Napier of Magdala to receive his salary as member of Council at Bombay, or as holding any other office in India, notwithstanding his being in receipt of an annuity of £2,000, simply provides that his lordship's salary is to be paid in full, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of 1833, which directs that the salary of certain high officials in India, who may be in the receipt of a pension from the Crown, is to be reduced by the amount of such pension.

**THE LATE LORD GOUGH.**—The extreme simplicity of Lord Gough's funeral greatly surprised the public; but it is now understood that it was carried out in every way in express agreement with his own desire, made known to his family long previous to his death. A movement is already on foot for the erection of a monument to the memory of the gallant old soldier. One proposition is that it shall be placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Dublin; but another, and the more popular of the two, is that it shall be placed in one of the principal thoroughfares of that city. A large sum will be easily raised for either purpose.

**DRILL AS IT SHOULD BE.**—The communicating of the orders for brigade movements by means of signals was tried last Saturday at Chatham by the Royal Engineers, instead of doing their ordinary drill. One battalion, commanded by Captain Maitland, advanced from Gillingham and attacked and dislodged a defending battalion under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, which was drawn up on the field work ground with outposts thrown out. The attack was made in two columns covered by skirmishers. The whole of the words of command were sent by signal, and the system was found to answer admirably, although the numbers of men were not sufficiently large to show how much greater the advantages of so working them would have been had they consisted of large masses instead of a few hundred men on each side. As this is the first time the experiment has been tried, and the signallers had had no practice at similar work, the result was considered extremely satisfactory.

**THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**—The officers of the Indian medical service are loudly complaining of what they consider an act of great injustice and hardship in being deprived of the advantages granted by the new furlough rules. It appears that the Secretary to the Government of India, in a communication to the Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Indian Medical Service, Lower Provinces, dated 29th of December last, which has since been published for general information, states that he has been directed to acquaint him that regimental medical charges are not considered appointments in the sense of clauses 2, 7, 13, and 16 of the Government General Order No. 1,064 of 1868. This, we are informed, was Sir John Lawrence's parting order to the medical service. Why should the medical be the only officers in the Indian army who are supposed to hold no appointments? If this order be carried out, the instructions of the Secretary of State will have been altogether set aside; and, as nearly all the medical officers hold regimental medical charges, they will be excluded from reaping any benefit from the new furlough regulations.—*The Lancet*.

**APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**—On March 15 their lordships gave judgment in the case of "Nee-kisto Deb Barmono v. Beer-chunder Thakoor." The appellant claimed the Raj of Tipperah on the hills, with the vast estates, amounting to between £60,000 and £70,000. The respondent was the elder brother, and claimed to be the Rajah. The late Rajah had made the younger brother his successor. The appeal was dismissed with costs. Lord Justice Selwyn terminated the sittings of the committee on March 15 by giving judgment in the case of "The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan v. the Eastern Financial Association." It was an appeal from a decree of the judges of the High Court of Bombay, which affirmed a decree of a single judge as to a compromise accepted from a bank in liquidation. The points were—whether the court below had power to sanction a compromise so as to bind all the contributories,

and, further, whether the compromise was of a character to be accepted. It was held that the Court at Bombay had jurisdiction to sanction a compromise of the nature entered into, and that it was a proper one to be embraced by the parties in litigation. Her Majesty would, therefore, be advised that this appeal should be dismissed with costs.

**WILLS AND BEQUESTS.**—The will of Admiral John Rivett-Carnac, R.N., late of Seymour-street, Portman-square, was proved in London, on the 10th instant, by Sir John Rivett-Carnac, Bart., his nephew; Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, the relict; Mr. Francis E. Guise, Middle Temple; and Mr. Alexander F. Twedie, Ely-place, the executors and trustee. The personality was sworn under £14,000. The will was executed in 1853, and a codicil in 1858. He leaves to his wife, beyond all other bequests, a life interest in one-third of his property, with power of disposal over her share; but in default thereof the same is left amongst all his children. The remaining two-thirds he leaves amongst his three daughters, but stipulated as to the amount to each, regard being had so as to assimilate their share with that under settlement.—The will of Colonel William Henry Stopford-Blair, Royal Artillery, late of Penningham, Wigton, N.B., and of Portman-square, was proved in London, on the 22nd ult., by Mr. James Stopford-Blair, his son, and Mr. Stewart Macnaughten, the personality being sworn under £140,000. His will bears date 1848, and a codicil 1866. He has bequeathed to his only daughter, Elizabeth Ellen Maxwell, on the decease of his two sisters, Catherine and Jane, two sums of £10,000 each, in addition to her fortune; and, after making a few bequests, he appoints his only son, James Stopford-Blair, his residuary legatee.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, March 16.—INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.**—Mr. T. CHAMBERS asked the Under Secretary of State for India when the Jhansi prize money (second instalment) would be paid; and whether there would be any prize money for Gwalior, Calpee, and other places in Central India captured by Sir Hugh R. se.—Mr. G. DUFF said nearly the whole of the Jhansi prize money had been paid away in the first distribution. About £10,000 was retained with a view to meet prospective claims; but the greater part of that sum had been paid, and if there should be any further distribution it would be but trifling.

**THE KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.**—Colonel NORTH asked the Under Secretary of State for India why the papers relative to the Banda and Kirwee prize property, which were moved for and promised at the end of July, 1866, and again in 1867, had not yet been produced; and whether the booty realised by the Government of India from the seizure of the funded property of the captured chiefs of Kirwee was to be distributed to the troops.—Mr. G. DUFF said the papers had been delayed because the Government had not been able to obtain the whole series. He should think that, now that the whole of the property had been distributed, the papers must have lost their interest. With regard to the second question, he believed it was not the intention of the Government to grant the prayer of the petition.

**THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY'S BILL.**—This Bill, which was recommitted, went through committee, and was read the third time on Thursday.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, March 18.**—The Duke of ARGYLL laid on the table a letter which he had received from Lord Napier of Magdala, in reference to statements by Mr. Rassam, as to some transactions of the Abyssinian expedition which he believed to be inaccurate.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, March 18.—RIFLES FOR INDIA.**—Mr. DIXON asked the Secretary of State for War whether an order for rifles had been received from the Indian authorities, and, if so, for how many; supposing such an order had been received, whether it was the intention of the War-office to allow the rifles to be made at the Government factory at Enfield or by the gun trade of the country; and if guns made at Enfield for the colonies and India were charged at the actual cost price, or whether a percentage was put on.—Mr. CARDWELL was understood to say that the Government intended to order 10,000 Sniders and 1,200 arms of other descriptions for India, to be made at the gun factories of London and Birmingham.

**MILITARY APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.**—Mr. O'REILLY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would have any objection to lay upon the table copies of the memoranda or other official documents which specify and describe the respective rights and functions with regard to military appointments in India of the Governor-general, the Governor in Council, the Commander or Commanders in Chief, and other authorities.—Mr. GRANT DUFF was understood to say that he knew of no such memoranda or other official documents as the hon. gentleman alluded to. The distribution of military appointments among the various authorities in India was formerly regulated by custom and usage, which custom and usage has been expressly recognised by the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 105.



**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, March 19.**—Mr. BAINES called for a return of the names of the Council of India, with dates of appointment according to seniority; stating also their ages last birthday, whether previously a director of the East India Company, and if so, from and to what dates; whether having served or resided at any time in India, and if in the service, in what branch, and from and to what dates; the annual amount of any pay, pension, civil fund, or other allowance now received for such Indian service; and the salary and allowances, if any, received as member of the Council; and similar return of the six Secretaries of Departments, and of the Accountant-general, the Auditor, and the Director-general of Stores.

## India Office.

March 20, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. F. D. Hawkins, Staff Corps; Surg. G. Farrell, Med. Estab.; Capt. W. C. Anderson, Staff Corps; Lieut. D. Darroch, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. Unwin, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. N. Maclean, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. major J. Y. Smith, Med. Estab.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. R. Pearson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major J. C. Bonamy, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. D. S. Bennet, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. R. Brown, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major G. Chesney, Engrs.; Surg. F. J. Earle, Med. Estab.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. W. G. Woods, Staff Corps; Major G. M. Payne, Staff Corps; Capt. A. G. D. Logan, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. L. R. de M. Hutchison, Inf.; Lieut. F. H. Winterbotham, Inf.; Capt. E. W. Shaw, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**BOWEN**—The wife of Major G. B. Bowen, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at St. Petersburg, March 2.  
**GOODEVE**—The wife of Henry H. Goodeve, Lieut. Royal Artillery, of a daughter, at Cook's Folly, near Bristol, March 15.  
**JOHNSTON**—The wife of William Johnston, Esq., H.M.'s late Indian Navy, of a son, at Stonehaven, N.B., March 12.  
**LAURIE**—The wife of Capt. Arthur H. Laurie, 108th Regt., of a son, at 103, Hereford-road, Westbourne-grove, March 14.  
**O'KEEFE**—The wife of J. W. O'Keefe, Esq., Calcutta, of a son, at The Leas, Upper Norwood, March 17.  
**TOWNSEND**—The wife of Meredith Townsend, Esq., of a daughter, at 94, Harley-street, March 18.  
**WILSON**—The wife of H. Wilson, M.D., Retired, Bombay Army, of a daughter, at Park-house, Maidenhill West, March 19.

### MARRIAGES.

**BAX**—NESHAM.—Bonham Ward Bax, Commander R.N., son of Capt. H. B. Bax, H.E.I.C.S., of Charlton, Kent, to Emily H., daughter of the late Lieut. colonel Nesham, at Harborton, South Devon, March 13.  
**HAMBRO**—MAYNE.—Percival Lewis, second son of Baron Hambro, of Milton Abbey, Dorset, to Grace Otway, eldest daughter of the late Major Henry Otway Mayne, late Commandant of the Central India Irregular Cavalry, at the parish church, Marnhull, Dorset, March 13.  
**MACINTYRE**—HAY.—Donald MacIntyre, Esq., of Highbury-crescent, to Maria, widow of the late W. J. Hay, Esq., Ceylon, and daughter of George Canham, Esq., late of Purneah, Bengal, at St. Mark's Church, Notting-hill, March 18.

### DEATHS.

**CHILCOTT**—Major Chilcott, late of the Bengal Native Infantry, at Redland, aged 62, March 13.  
**GRAY**—Mary Ann, widow of the late Capt. William Gray, 21st Madras Army, at Crowhurst Vicarage, aged 73, March 19.  
**HARRIS**—Louisa Jane, widow of the late Major Frederick Harris, H.M.'s Madras Army, at Brighton, March 18.  
**SNELL**—Rose E. C., daughter of the late Major Charles Snell, of the Madras Army, in France, March 12.  
**WALTERS**—Henry Walters, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and many years Judge and Magistrate at Dacca, at Camden-crescent, Bath, aged 75, March 13.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 15. Albrothas, Rangoon; Jane Blythe, Singapore.—16. Madras, Singapore; Shannon, Ceylon; Louisa, Bombay; Cairnie Hill, Rangoon; Excelsior, Rangoon; Theodore Knapp, Rangoon; Havfruen, Manila; Lloyds, Moulmein.—19.

Percy Douglas, Colombo; Knight Errant, Calcutta; Saladin, Calcutta; Riversdale, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

March 15. Ringdone, Singapore; Cossipore, Calcutta; Agra, Bombay.—16. Teesdale, Bombay; Edwin Fox, Madras; Coldingham, Bombay; Foundling, Bombay; Dorothy, Trincomalee; Jungfrau, Singapore; Libertas, Madras.—19. Knighton, Bombay; Lodore, Rangoon; Eleanor, Penang; City of Perth, Calcutta.—20. General Caulfield, Madras.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Syria, March 20.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Lieut. col. Holroyd, Mr. E. Bois, Mr. H. Spooner, Miss Carter, Asst. surg. Hutchinson, Capt. F. Fitzroy, Mrs. Apcar and three sons, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. N. O. Martelli, Mr. G. Christie. For Madras.—Asst. surg. J. Leader, Lieut. col. Hutchinson. For Bombay.—Mrs. Mactier, Lieut. Wilmer. For Ceylon.—Miss Hardy, Mr. R. W. Dickson. For Hong Kong.—Mr. T. Newton. For Singapore.—Mr. W. H. Newman.  
From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Miss Taylor, Miss Igel, Capt. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. J. Moore. For Madras.—Mrs. Houtain, Mr. E. B. Thomas, Col. E. Miller, Mrs. Bondier, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. N. D. McAllum, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Masters and infant. For Bombay.—Col. R. O'Connell.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### MARCH 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Robinson.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Lieut. Holdich, Major Lamb, Mr. Peile, and Asst. surg. W. C. Kiernander.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Payne.

#### APRIL 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Davis, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boswell, Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson, Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, Col. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. Leader, and Mr. F. Y. Cornish.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Col. G. Carleton, Asst. surg. F. H. Blenkinsop, and Capt. F. Howley.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Asst. surg. W. E. Wright.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. Robb.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Blay, and Mr. Melville.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. N. D'Estier and three children, Asst. surg. Eager, Mr. Hartshorne, and Miss Gale.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Gracie.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. A. Hawes, and Mr. Porter.

#### APRIL 17.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Commander Grant.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. Clementson.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Woodhouse.

SUEZ to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Thomas.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

The *Times* asks what would have become of financial equilibrium or of domestic peace, if Sir John Lawrence had been aggressive, or even indiscreet, in his dealings with Afghanistan? Had he attempted to re-occupy that country, there would have been, to begin with, a desperate struggle with a patriotic and warlike race, and for consequences perhaps a second mutiny in India, perhaps a European war. Yet to have resolutely put aside all ideas of such a project was, we do not hesitate to say, a high merit. The inducements were very strong; there was that which to some persons in his position would be irresistible—the temptation of military ambition; a policy of advance would in India have been very popular with both services, the civil and the military alike, and even in England it would, under the circumstances, have been plausible and in many quarters not unacceptable. But it would, we are convinced, have been a fatal error, and we must not forget that what saved Great Britain from committing it was that we had in the Governor-general of India a man who had no idea of self-seeking, and who, when his mind was once made up, had courage enough to resist all the social and political pressure that might be brought to bear upon him. Whatever may be the duty of the Home Government with respect to the Central Asian question, it is certain that Sir John Lawrence has done his, and that he surrenders to his country her Indian Empire in the most favourable condition to meet its future destinies. It would be wrong, however, to fix our attention too exclusively on the closing and most eminent phase of Sir John Lawrence's political life in India. His conduct throughout his whole career commands our respect and admiration. His success has not been due to chance, or interest, or calculating policy, or brilliant strokes, but simply to sterling virtue and an energy regularly productive, yet capable when called upon of prodigious efforts. He duly served his apprenticeship, and his gradual promotion from minor posts to the charge of a central district long accustomed to British rule, and thence to the settlement of a great territory recently conquered and still disordered, and finally, to the culminating position of Viceroy of India, was won, every step of it, the last no less than the first, by merit alone. His conduct in the highest place was of a piece with all his former life. Energetic, vigilant, practical, straightforward, such had he been in the Punjab, and such he showed himself as Governor-general of India; not careful of his words in his manifestoes and despatches so long as business was expedited and justice administered; not casting about how to please this man or that man, one party or another party, or even the general public, but moving straight to his mark, resolved that his duty should be thoroughly discharged, and careless of anything beyond. In honouring Sir John Lawrence, we feel we are honouring the whole body of Anglo-Indian civilians from which he sprang, and of which he is the natural and most illustrious representative. Indian public servants are apt, not without reason, to complain that their services are insufficiently appreciated and acknowledged in this country. The fact is it is impossible for the general public to do justice to Indian question

in detail. They have never seen India or its inhabitants; their home experience helps them but little to realise the relations towards a people living in a different climate, and quite alien in race, religion, and civilisation; they receive news from India only at intervals, often long after the event; and it is vain, therefore, to expect that they should make themselves acquainted with the functions of the various officers, still less with the excellences of individual collectors, magistrates, commissioners, and councillors. But the viceroy stands on different ground. Of necessity he is a great figure in the political world; to the public mind he sums up in his single person the entire administration; and the general features of that administration, the finances, the military, the trade, and the foreign relations of India, as a whole, are familiar as Parliamentary topics and matters of Imperial concern. Sir John Lawrence will, we believe, be immediately raised to the peerage. To the House of Lords it will be an honour to admit a statesman who has had a wider personal experience of Government than can be obtained in this country, who has laboured his life long for the good of the people, and who has shown that he can exercise the largest powers with wisdom, resolution, and disinterestedness.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Times* says that by the admission of the waters of the Mediterranean into the Bitter Lakes with perfect success one of the chief mechanical difficulties of the Suez Canal undertaking has been surmounted, and there can be no doubt that in a short time the canal will be open, at least for vessels of a certain tonnage, the whole length from Port Said to Suez. The *Times* has doubts, however, as to its capacity to admit the large-sized vessels in which the commerce of the world tends more and more to be carried on. We have already in the Mediterranean traders of much greater tonnage than the largest which visited its ports in the days when the canal was planned, and there can be little doubt that the distant trade with India and Australia will in future years employ vessels of 4,000 and 5,000 or more tons burden. What is the capacity of the harbours and the canal of the company for admitting these enormous vessels? However, when so much has been done we need not despair of finding the work improved from time to time, and brought up to the requirements of the age.

The *Daily Telegraph* remarks that when the waters of the Mediterranean flowed on Thursday last into the Bitter Lakes the last real difficulty of M. de Lesseps was overcome, and there is no longer any reason to doubt that the two seas will be united in the course of the present year. Such intelligence no longer awakens in the mind of the English public any feeling of jealousy or incredulity. Whatever was said or thought in past years, no people know better how to recognise the brave spirit which declines to admit the existence of "impossibilities," and none can more honestly applaud a piece of grand engineering, accomplished in the general interest of humanity. If in times past we have been slow to employ the language of sympathy and admiration towards the daring *entrepreneurs* of the Isthmus Canal, we can only say that most really great undertakings, conducted by English hands, fare no better while they are in progress. On the whole, the public desire is, that the commercial result may equal the engineering success of M. de Lesseps' grand labour; and the *Telegraph* awaits its completion with good wishes and cordial admiration.

### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of March will be as follows, viz. —

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, February 20th, and March 6th and 20th.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, February 13th and 27th, and March 13th and 27th.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursdays, February 18th, and March 18th.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterling taking	92 ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	Co. s Rs.	92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	1,000 as equivalent to	92 ½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	£100.	102
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	...	105
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	110
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	...
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	...	...

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d. ½	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	211
India 5 per cent.	...	112 ½
India 4 per cent.	...	102 ½
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	100 ½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	93 ½
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	...	105
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	110 ½
India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	104 ½
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104 ½
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	15s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	10s. to 18s. pm.
RAILWAYS.		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 ½ to 105 ½
Ditto F Shares	18	...
Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107 to 108
East Indian	100	107 to 108
Ditto L Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Ditto (new)	8	1½ to 1½ pm.
Ditto	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 106
Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	100 to 101
Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	105 to 106
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	1½ to 1½ pm.
Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102 ½ to 103 ½
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102 ½ to 103 ½
Ditto	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	102 to 103
BANKS.		
Agra (Limited) B	10	4 to 4½
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	21½ to 22
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	30½ to 31½
Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	75 to 78
Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
New	4	1½ to 1½ dis.
Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 3 dis.
East India Irrigation and Canal	all	...
East India Land (Limited)	8	6 to 4 dis.
Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102½ to 103½
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3½ to 3 dis.
North Assam Tea (Limited)	5½	7 to 5 dis.
Ditto B	all	9 to 8 dis.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	49½ to 50½
Ditto New, 1867	10	1 dis. to par

**SALARIES.**—It is an established rule of the administration that when an officer carries on the duties of more than one office, his entire salary, including acting allowances, must in no case exceed the salary of the most highly paid of the offices which he fills. The object of this rule is obvious—the Government does not desire to encourage the appointment of officers to fulfil the duties of more than one office. Instances have, however, occurred which lead H.E. in Council to think that the rule has either been forgotten, or is supposed to have been affected by the recent reorganisation of acting allowances.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

Vol. XXVII.—No. 859.] LONDON, MARCH 31, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 6; Agra and Calcutta, March 2; Madras, March 1.

The event of the week in India was the death of the Nizam, the bare announcement of which was all that reached us in the previous telegram. Afzul-ood-Dowlah died on the 26th February of heart disease and hydrocele, in the forty-fourth year of his age, after a reign of less than twelve years. The excitement of the Mutiny once over, he took but little outward share in the government of his country, giving himself up with the usual readiness of Eastern princes to a life of indolent seclusion. His heir, a boy of three, was at once proclaimed by the Resident, Mr. Saunders, under instructions from Calcutta. The next point to consider was, who should be Regent. A strong party, hostile to Sir Salar Jung, supported the claims of the late Nizam's nephew, Shums-ool-rao, to the guardianship for which his dying uncle is said to have named him. But the Resident, in concert with the Prime Minister, fixed his choice on the dead king's brother, Mejljee Meean. The disturbances which at first were deemed imminent have not taken place; and under the able leadership of Sir Salar Jung, supported by the tact and prudent counsels of Mr. Saunders, we may assume that all is going on as smoothly as we could wish.

THE long-expected meeting between Shere Ali and the Viceroy of India has come off at last. Entering Peshawar on the 4th of March under a Royal salute and an escort of two British regiments, the Ameer of Kabul marched thence to Lahore, where a grand durbar was to be held in his honour by

Sir Donald Macleod. Of his reception at the old Sikh capital no particulars have yet come to hand; but the latest telegrams inform us of his arrival at Umballa on the 24th of March, of Lord Mayo's arrival at the same place three days later, and of the meeting of the two potentates in grand durbar on the 28th. It is worth noting that Lord Mayo has not gone out of his way to meet the Afghan ruler, who has come so far out of his way to exchange friendly assurances with his powerful neighbour. We may be sure however that nothing was wanting on Lord Mayo's side to make the Ameer's reception as agreeable as it was stately. Eight thousand troops of all arms had been massed together in Umballa for the occasion; and along the Ameer's line of march from Lahore fifty wells were dug to supply water for his camp. Lord Mayo welcomed his princely guest in her Majesty's name, and expressed a hope that from that interview would date a new era of mutual confidence. The Ameer is said to have been greatly pleased with his reception, not the less perhaps that the presents bestowed on him by the Indian Government are valued at ten thousand pounds. It was a graceful act of Lord Mayo's to present him with his own sword.

THIS meeting seems at any rate to prove how little danger to the restored monarch was involved in the partial rekindling of the flames of revolt in Turkistan. Two sons of Azim Khan have really occupied Tukta Pool, and the Ameer's lieutenant was waiting for troops from Kabul before he would venture to move against the rebels. Abdurrahman Khan has also disappeared from his place of asylum in Bunnoo, with a view to join his cousins. But the ex-Ameer himself has not stirred, and Shere Ali must by this time be too strong to fear the issue of a local rising in a corner of his dominions. Much of course will depend on the promptitude with which his officers can quell the new revolt.

OUR news from the Kohat Valley is limited to a brief account of Colonel Keyes' march against the Bazotie raiders. On the night of February 24, that officer, with four hundred men of the Kohat garrison and the Acting Deputy Commissioner, set off in quest of vengeance, "surprised" the nearest village in the hills, carried off some cattle, and "well punished" the enemy. We hope he did, for his own loss, two sepoys killed and thirty-one wounded, was not small.

FROM the opposite corner of the great Bengal Presidency we learn that the infantry of the western column with half of the Eurasian battery were encamped at Jalnacheria on February 21, under Brigadier-general Nuthall. The eastern column, with the other half of the battery, was to march from Cachar on the 21st February under Major Stephenson, of the 7th Native Infantry. Colonel Nelson remains in command at Cachar.

THE Indian papers publish the Secretary of State's letter concurring in the measures suggested by Mr. Howell, and recommended by the Viceroy, for defraying the cost of primary education among the agricultural classes in Bengal and Madras out of local cesses. This is only assimilating the fiscal usage of those Presidencies to that of Bombay, where local cesses exist in company with a higher land-rent than that of Bengal.

THE programme of Sir R. Temple's Budget as sketched beforehand by some of the Indian journals contains some scheme for enlarging the fiscal powers of the local governments, and

one for advancing loans of public money to landholders for agricultural improvements.

SHOULD the Suez Canal be opened in November, one of the first vessels passing through it will be the *Messageries Impériales* steamer *Donnai*, of 3,000 tons burden. The passage of so large a steamer would settle the question of the canal's capacity for large ships. But as ships of that size would take two or three days perhaps in reaching Port Said, it is proposed, we hear, to transfer passengers, mails, and small parcels, at Suez from the P. and O. Company's steamers into swift steamers of light draught which would do the distance to Port Said in eight or nine hours. The heavy cargo would come on in the Bombay steamer. For many passengers this will be a great boon, especially for the sick and weakly. The highest toll to be levied by the Canal Company will be ten francs a ton on goods, and the same on every passenger, a rate which would certainly give the canal an advantage over the railway.

A WEEKLY contemporary seems inclined to quarrel with the India Office for being "as jealous of the use of their troops as possible." We for our part are glad to hear of this jealousy, as a good sign. It has often been asserted that India pays for the troops which England uses. It is comforting therefore to find that the India Office can sometimes enforce its rights at the expense of the English Government. If a general at Malta wants to take up an appointment at Aldershot, by all means let him come home in the *Crocodile* if he or the Government will only pay his passage.

DR. BUTLER, of Harrow, has done wisely in forming a "modern department" at Harrow School for the training of candidates for the civil and military services. If the heads of other public schools would only follow his example, some of the worst features in the present system of cramming youths for admission into those services would soon be mitigated, if not done away. Intending candidates would then be able to carry on their special studies under the best conditions for developing all their faculties of mind and body. All that was good in the old Haileybury and Addiscombe training might thus be reproduced by a process combining special preparation for an active career with all the moral benefits of education in a high-class public school. Instead of being untimely withdrawn from the healthier atmosphere of such schools, in order to be crammed by a private tutor with a given amount of technical knowledge in the shortest space of time, our English youths would find due provision made for their special destinies under the same roof where they had already been imbibing lessons of manliness and moral discipline hardly to be gained elsewhere.

THE full effect however of such a move will never be seen, so long as the system of examination for the public services remains unaltered. Competition is good under right conditions; but the existing rules of election into the Indian Civil Service, for example, are open to serious objections. The writer of a letter to a contemporary complains with reason of the low level of fitness practically laid down by the rule which rejects any candidate who, in his final examination, falls below a given standard in any one subject out of the seven or eight prescribed. Let him gain as many marks as he pleases for every other subject, still his deficient knowledge of that particular one ensures his final exclusion from the goal which many a less competent rival succeeds in creeping through. It is a good thing, no doubt, to have a fair knowledge of many subjects, and it is right to insist on a certain proficiency in some three or four of those required for the final examination. But if a candidate has passed with special credit in law or languages, it is surely hard to ruin his prospects at twenty-two, "because some zealous examiner, whom nobody knows, has puzzled him in the positions of Indian towns or rivers, the exploits of a freebooter, or in a passage of some foolish Oriental story." High excellence in one branch of study ought to be fairly weighed against failure in another. Under the present system a scholar like Mr. Hunter might be shut out through his imperfect conversance, let us say, with geography or mathematics, from a career to which scores of mediocrities, crammed sufficiently for the occasion, would have easy access. Last year, according to the writer in question, a former prizeman was rejected in this very way.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH has at length completed his education. It is many years ago since we first heard of his eating beef like any Englishman. The next stage in the metamorphosis was his appearance as a professed Christian. After that he came over to England, was duly received at Court, and introduced into the best English society. A few weeks ago his name figured in the papers in connection with some poachers who had made free with the game on his Suffolk estate. And now we are told that the dispossessed heir of Runjit Singh has qualified himself to serve as a justice of the peace in his adopted county. The transformation from the semi-barbaric ruler of a great kingdom to a modern English squire dispensing justice at the Quarter Sessions may now be regarded as complete. We hope that his Highness accepts his far from unenviable lot with the cheerfulness of a true philosopher, and has long since learned to forgive his adopted country for relieving him of the heavier if more splendid burdens involved in the possession of the Koh-i-noor. Some foreigner has said that the position of a wealthy English squire is about the happiest on earth. May we therefore congratulate Dhuleep Singh on the change of fortune which has brought him to the same comfortable level with the families of two or three other retired sovereigns?

WE were right in predicting that Sir John Lawrence, on his promotion to the peerage, would keep the old name which many years of distinguished service had long since rendered illustrious. He will henceforth be known among us as Baron Lawrence of the Punjab and of Grately in Hampshire. The honour comes to him rather late in the day. It was really his due ever since the Mutiny, which he more than anyone else contributed to put down. Had it been bestowed on him when he last went out to India his influence as a ruler would have been all the greater with the many to whom any sort of title conveys an impression of its wearer's superior worth or social eminence. In many ways the late Viceroy would have been far more popular, and therefore more powerful, as Lord Lawrence than as mere Sir John.

AT the Mansion-house banquet on Monday night Sir John Lawrence was the hero of the evening. In the course of his reply to the Lord Mayor's toast he dwelt on "the difficulty of governing India, filled as it is by antagonistic races, of reconciling the people to a foreign rule, of raising sufficient revenue in the country, of maintaining our power, and at the same time making the people satisfied and contented with their lot. The task was one from which any man, however remarkable, might shrink without disgrace, and the statesman might be forgiven who did not surmount all its difficulties."

CAPTAIN OSBORN'S reply to Dr. Goldstücker seems to us so far beside the mark, that, even were it shorter, we should be compelled to decline inserting it. It is no answer, for instance, to a grave charge to say that Dr. Hall's denial of it settles the matter, seeing how many witnesses are arrayed against him. When Dr. Hall's own statement comes before us, we shall be better able to judge the validity of his friend's defence. At present it seems to us weaker than none.

THE P. and O. steamer *Golconda*, with the outward Bombay mail of March 19, sailed from Suez at eleven A.M. on the 28th inst.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The following promotions in the ordnance department are made:—Dep. Asst. Comy. Walsh to be acting asst. comy.; Conductor McMillar to acting dep. asst. comy.; Magazine Sergeant Acting Sub-conductor Haughey to be acting conductor; Magazine Sergeant Thompson to be acting sub-conductor, from Feb. 18, in succession to Banyer, absent on furlough.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Major F. H. M. Sitwell, Bengal Staff Corps, at Cheltenham, March 19. MADRAS.—Lieut. col. A. Harrison, Madras Regiment, at Seville, March 18. Lieut. col. B. Holsm, Madras Army, at Penang, Feb. 16. Lieut. gen. J. A. Howden, Madras Army, at 30, Devonshire-place, London, March 22. Lieut. R. W. Nelson, 21st Madras N.I., at Jubbulpore, Feb. 12. Major A. Child, Staff Corps, in Europe, Jan. 14.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Mr. A. A. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Sandwith and four children, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bishop, Mr. A. McIntyre, Mr. Dymmock, Mrs. James and two children, Rev. F. J. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Martin and two children, Mr. W. Forester, Lieut. Marshall and child, Mr. McGavin, Mr. Schmitze, Major Cochrane, Mr. Todd, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Allen and infant, Mrs. Gibbs.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Massilia, April 3.—From Bombay.—Mr. Church, Mr. Smith and child, Dr. and Mrs. Reed and child, Col. and Mrs. Oldfield and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Holloway, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Macleod and two children, Master Macleod.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869.

## NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

THE first attempt at a Normal Training School for Female Teachers, on the Bengal side, is now making under the auspices of Lieutenant-governor Gray. As far back as the beginning of 1867, Miss Carpenter urged Sir C. Beadon to try and establish such a seminary in "the noble buildings of the Bethune School." Last year, after much correspondence all round, the Supreme Government declared its willingness to let each of the Presidency Governments spend Rs. 12,000 a-year for five years in starting a normal school at the Presidency capital. But the Bethune School Committee threw very cold water on the entire scheme. They opined that Miss Carpenter's projected reform began at the wrong end, that "the wives and mothers of educated zemindars and gentlemen" must first set the example to those below, that meanwhile no native lady of any social standing would voluntarily quit the zenana for the publicity of a training school, nor would such a one think of admitting low-caste teachers or female converts behind the *purdah* for the instruction of her little girls. In short, as they summed up, "a class does not exist, and cannot at present be called into existence, out of which the admitted want of trained native female teachers can be supplied." Moreover, if even the time were ripe for the experiment which the Government desired to make, the Committee were "clear and unanimous" in protesting against any attempt to engraft a training school on the Bethune Institution, because in the present state of native society "the means for teaching the young, and the means for training those who are to teach the young, should be separately provided for, and kept apart." Not satisfied with this view of the matter, the Lieutenant-governor took counsel with Messrs. Atkinson and Woodrow, of the Public Instruction Department. Both these gentlemen agreed in recommending the union of a Normal School for Hindoo women with the Bethune School under one head, as a measure which combined cheapness with efficiency. In accordance with their opinion the Bengal Government has finally given its sanction to a scheme for working the two institutions under one superintendent. If the experiment should belie the predictions of the Bethune Committee, we may hope to see its working extended, as Mr. Woodrow suggests, to Kishnaghur.

## THE TIBETAN HIMALAYAS.

LITTLE by little we are beginning to make way in new fields of geographical knowledge, or, it may rather be, to unearth

long-buried treasures of the knowledge that our ancestors won and lost. Under which of these heads should be classed the researches which Captain Montgomerie's Pundits lately pushed far into the highlands of Tibet, we are not prepared to say; but we hope that the fruits of their intelligent labours will live for centuries to come in print, and that further researches in the same direction will soon widen the boundaries of the knowledge for which we are indebted to those labours.

Captain Montgomerie's report of the work done by the three Pundits, whom he had trained especially for the purpose of exploring regions inaccessible to Europeans, is full of interest. Leaving Mussoorie on the 2nd May, 1867, they reached the Tibetan Frontier on the 3rd June. At the Mana Pass they had to wait for some time before the authorities would let them through. No traveller can enter Tibet until strict inquiry has been made into the sanitary and political condition of the country whence he comes. The inquiry in this case proving satisfactory, the travellers made their way over a pass 18,500 feet above the sea, spending their first night in one of those monasteries which Buddhism has sown so thickly over the land. At Totling, one of their halting places, they were lodged in a huge monastery a mile round, inhabited by only fifty or sixty monks. On their way thence to Gartok they crossed some vast plains, the haunts of antelopes, and came upon the Sutlej and the Indus water-shed. The former river was spanned by a suspension-bridge seventy-six feet across, made of strong iron links a foot long, and kept in excellent repair by frequent moistening with ghee. On the banks of the Indus they halted at a height of 16,650 feet above the sea, at a place named Phahala. Here the strangers were viewed with so much suspicion, that they had some difficulty in getting away. The gold-fields of Thok-Jalung next arrested their steps. At 16,330 feet above the sea level they found large camps of diggers, with their tents pitched in pits seven or eight feet below the surface of the ground. Over each field ruled a chief, subject in his turn to a common head, a commissioner who reported to the Lhasa authorities. The diggers smoke and drink tea all day long, consume any amount of butter and butter-milk, and sleep in the oddest posture imaginable, resting on their knees and elbows, the knees drawn towards the head, which supports itself on a kind of raised pillow, while all the clothing is piled upon the back. Such a position ought to "murder sleep," if habit were not indeed a second nature.

In spite of the piercing cold, the diggers prefer working in winter, on account of the advantage gained from the hard frozen ground. They extract the gold by washing away the excavated soil. One of the nuggets thus obtained before the Pundit's eyes weighed as much as seventy-five tolahs, or two pounds. These gold-fields stretch belt-like for miles along the northern water-shed of the Brahmapootra, and the gold is valued in the camps at something less than £3 an ounce. The diggings are jealously guarded by the Lhasa officials, who levy from each digger a yearly tax of two-fifths of an ounce of gold, and allow none but natives to engage in the work.

Under the guise of peaceful merchants laden with goods for sale, our travellers managed, often under great difficulties, increased by the greed of Tibetan officials, to carry out the main end of their mission. Observations taken by stealth at seventy-five different places enabled them, in the course of a journey of 850 miles, to map out some 18,000 square miles of country, to fix the position of eighty heights in the great Himalayan range, and to solve many questions connected with the great rivers that wander thence over the plains of Upper India. The course of the Upper Sutlej has been traced almost from its source to the British-Indian frontier. The eastern branch of the Upper Indus has been traced to its junction with the other from a point very near its source, and shown to have the best title to be called the parent stream of the river that flows past Attok and Hyderabad. They have also discovered for us new groups of mountains, one of which, towering eighty miles off in a long wall of snow, may be set down, thinks Captain Montgomerie, at twenty-four thousand feet high. Of the many

passes traversed on the road two are reckoned at more than nineteen thousand feet above the sea level. The country explored by them is for the most part wild and thinly peopled, nearly destitute of good water, and affording nothing but pasturage for numerous flocks and herds.

#### THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

ON the arrival at Bombay of a new Bishop in Dr. Douglas, we venture some remarks concerning the dioceses of India and their former representatives. If we except two or three notable examples of able Anglo-Indian bishops—such as Heber, Wilson, and Cotton—our Presidential episcopates have not been filled with the efficiency that might have been expected; and certainly neither Bombay nor Madras has enjoyed the services of the brightest ornaments of the Church. When the see of Calcutta was deprived by a lamentable accident of an excellent and amiable ministrant in Dr. Cotton, the nomination of Dr. Harding to the see met, we know, with considerable animadversion. The *Indian Daily News* observed, with reference to it:—"With the recollection of Dr. Cotton's admirable administration of the duties of his office, we could wish for a successor with more favourable antecedents than 'John of Bombay.' Such a successor, if permanent, would render the loss of Dr. Cotton doubly deplorable." The tenure of office of Dr. Harding proved only temporary; his lordship soon returned home to his Bombay diocese, and in October, 1866, retired from the latter bishopric, after having held it for about seventeen years.

The Bombay Presidency was not fortunate in its Episcopate; in parting with Dr. Harding it severed itself, as has been remarked, from a divine, who, however personally respected, was thought Pharisaical in the performance of his duties; at least we gather this from the animadversions of the Bombay press at the time of Dr. Harding's withdrawal from the See. His lordship is charged with an over-indulgence for a bishop in home-keeping tendencies and somewhat Sybaritic tastes. It is said that "John of Bombay," during his seventeen years' ministry in India, never did anything in the way of his duties to try a naturally robust constitution either by arduous "visitations" or excessive episcopal labour. He was certainly not addicted to going about preaching the Gospel in out-of-the-way places. The present Archbishop of Canterbury, when Bishop of London, was wont occasionally to gather his congregations around him in the open air before the portals of an East-end church; and the present Bishop has adopted the liberal practice of his predecessor. The late Bishop of Bombay never, we believe, evinced any such Evangelical turn of mind. Of course there is the excuse of the dessicating effects of an Indian clime on the European constitution to make on behalf of the latter. But the ex-Bishop is reputed to have avoided as much as possible the exposure of his frame to climatic extremes. It seems that he made a study of the art of taking care of oneself, and succeeded admirably in perfecting his knowledge of the Hygeian rules. He had a residence at the Mahabeshwur Sanitarium; and in his palatial abode at Mount Charlotte spent regularly the whole of the "hot season." The mean temperature at Mount Charlotte is about 76 degs. of Fahrenheit. He had a house at Poona in which his right reverence lived out the monsoon, the mean temperature here being about 70 deg. The "cold season" he divided between a visitation tour in the provinces and residence in Bombay, and the mean temperature of Bombay in the cold season is about 72 deg. Having then "existed" for seventeen years in a temperature more equable than, and quite as agreeable to the human frame as that of Italy, it is not wonderful that the right reverend gentleman should have been able to return home the perfect paragon of health he showed himself, notwithstanding his experiences had been those of an "old Indian."

But we have not yet quite finished our sketch of an Anglo-Indian bishop. An apposite illustration of our subject's easy-minded indifference to the affairs of his diocese is to be found in the state of education for European children at Bombay under the Episcopate. About a year before the departure of

"John of Bombay" from the Cambayan shores, the community of the Presidency was shocked by the assertion that the only private schools for European children at Bombay were *Roman Catholic* schools; and that these schools were actually filled with Protestant children. Inquiry showed that this statement was literally true. The Bishop had been peregrinating for so many years among sanatoria and in nursing his bodily health, he had forgotten the spiritual welfare of the little children that he should have invited to come unto him in the plains below. However, to the honour and credit of the clergy of the diocese generally, he it stated that, ashamed at the lax condition of things ecclesiastical at Bombay, they proceeded to stir up their inactive and phlegmatic diocesan to a due comprehension of his shortcomings. Two or three miserable attempts to establish Christian schools in Bombay have since been made by the clergy and two or three so-called schools actually established. But when compared with the Roman Catholic schools already flourishing, they are found in every respect vastly inferior. For all practical purposes Protestant education in Bombay remains still a desideratum.

We draw the moral of the above story for the benefit of the new Bishop, if he thinks proper to accept it. "Muscular Christians" are out of favour in the Bombay diocese. Dr. Douglas is probably not such a person. The new Bishop, if he be capable of maintaining an outward deportment as respectable and externally agreeable as his predecessors, may on that account find admirers; but if with the *suaviter in modo* he possess not the *fortiter in re*, and the disposition to work at his ministry with some evangelical zeal and earnestness, he will not win the love and the respect of his Anglo-Indian flock. The remark applies, and we hope it may be taken in good part by several other new Bishops lately sent out to various of our Indian dependencies. We close with an extract from an article on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, which appears in the *Madras Times*, and bears upon the Madras Establishment:—

The critical inquiry into the utility of sermons which has given our London contemporaries something to write about during the "illy" season, has served to remind the Anglo-Indian public of the painful shortcomings of their pastors. What the chaplains in the other Presidencies may be it is not in our power to decide, but it often seems to us that Madras is too frequently favoured with the "bad bargains" of the Indian Ecclesiastical Department. It is not too much to say that while all other branches of the Indian public service have in a greater or less degree marched with the times the Ecclesiastical has stood still if not retrograded. The salaries of the chaplains are on a liberal scale, their duties are absurdly light, their leave and pension rules are abundantly liberal. The feeling that the chaplains as a body stand in need of freshening up is almost general.

## Correspondence.

### THE SOUTH MAHRATTA CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is never too late to perform an act of justice, otherwise I would not ask you to bring to notice, through your influential journal, the claims which the Field Force employed in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-45 have for a medal. The troops serving in New Zealand since 1845 are about to have a medal issued to them, but the operations in which they took part were, in a military point of view, utterly insignificant when compared with those in which the troops were engaged in the Southern Mahratta country.

In addition to the fighting in the jungles and in the capture of stockades (planned with consummate skill by the Concan Mahrattas), the Force undertook several sieges of hill forts. In addition to the Siege Train, there were seven troops and batteries of Field Artillery engaged, besides a large force of infantry and cavalry, amounting in all to about twelve thousand men. The campaign lasted nine months, and the exposure and hardships encountered entailed a great mortality, in addition to the loss by the enemy.—Yours truly,

AN OFFICER.

[We alluded to this very subject in our Summary for March 24.

—Ed. A.I.M.]

# Notices of Books.

*A Dictionary of the Pushto or Afghan Language, &c.* By Major H. G. Raverty. Second Edition, enlarged. Williams and Norgate. 1867.

*A Grammar of the Pushto Language.* Third Edition. By the same.

*Selections from the Poetry of the Afghans, from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century, literally Translated from the Original Pushto.* By the same. New and Cheaper Edition.

*Thesaurus of English and Hindustani Technical Terms.* New and Cheaper Edition. By the same.

We are glad to see that Major Raverty's useful and well-digested works on the language of the Afghans have passed through more than one edition in eight years. The author had to overcome all the difficulties implied in the bringing out of these works at his own cost, unaided by public or private patronage, after many years of preliminary research carried on in the intervals of his professional labours. The Grammar and Dictionary, whose excellence is attested by such authorities as Dr. Sprenger, Dr. Bernhard Dorn, M. de Khanikoff, and other men of repute, ought to be of great service to all officers who have to deal with the Afghan and Pathan tribes of the North-West. Their value as acquisitions to modern philology is admitted by all who have any conversance with the subject. The Introduction to the Grammar seems full and carefully done, and goes far, we think, to settle the question of the Semitic origin of the Pushto. That the Afghans are essentially a Semitic race, of near kin to the Jew and the Arab, can hardly be doubted by any one who has noted their physical aspect; and their language, unless they had acquired a new one, ought therefore to belong to the same type. Whatever mixture it may contain of Aryan or Turanian words, its staple, we venture to believe, is purely Semitic. Of the Selections from Afghan Poetry Dr. Sprenger has spoken as being "so full that we may say it is the harvest of Afghan literature."

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### MOUNT ABOO AS A SANITARIUM.

The *Friend of India* cannot agree in the conclusion arrived at by the Bombay Government touching the removal of troops from Deesa to Mount Abou. It deprives us of the estimable advantage of having our Europeans quartered at a place beyond the reach of the hot winds, beyond the sultry climate of the monsoon, and heretofore beyond the range of the scourge of cholera. To what extent does malaria prevail at Abou? On referring to the reports of Dr. Moore, formerly in charge of the sanitarium, we find that the troops were quartered in barracks described as being situated in a "low valley overhung by hills, communicating with the lake by two ravines, through which the fog and miasma engendered by the water must be rolled by the frequently prevailing westerly wind, the ground beneath damp and marshy, and free perfilation from all sides impossible." Under such unfavourable circumstances, in five years, from 1857 to 1861, the ratio of admissions from fever during eight months of the year—i.e. from February to September—averaged 55 per thousand. The ratio for the months of January was 102 per thousand, and for the remaining three months more than double that again. The fever was not however of a dangerous type, for the ratio of deaths to fever admissions was only 1.5 to the thousand, whilst the mortality from all diseases was 20 per thousand of strength. From these statistics it seems clear that, by removing the troops from Abou for the winter months, we should secure one of the most healthy stations in India. The troops might without difficulty move into a standing camp on any suitable site about twelve miles from the foot of the hill. What is more invigorating than an Indian winter under canvas? The native troops from Deesa and Erinpore might also join the camp with advantage, so as to allow of brigade exercises. Indeed, the question would then fairly arise as to whether the two stations of Deesa and Erinpore might not be abolished, a central station for both garrisons being selected within one march of Abou. From a military point of view there can be no doubt as to the desirability of concentrating our forces, and there is no political consideration demanding the retention of Deesa and Erinpore. In suggesting, however, the removal of the troops from Abou during the winter—there being many reasons in favour of such a course—we do not wish it to be inferred that Abou cannot be rendered a healthy quarter for that period. Let the barracks be constructed on the outer slopes or crest of the hill, instead of in the crater, or at all events on

elevated sites; let drainage be attended to, and we are confident that the malaria, if it can be so called, will disappear. The other objections raised against Abou—except that regarding beef which, however, a few years will remedy—may be urged with equal force against almost all other hill sanitarium, and are comparatively of a minor character.

### NATIVE FEELING TOWARDS THE ENGLISH.

The *Som Prakash* maintains that it does not stand to reason that 90,000 Europeans could cope against twenty crores of Indians if they were of one will. No, the British rule does not rest on the strength of its Military resources; it is chiefly the nobleness and open-mindedness of the English which is their support. Is it not to the interest of the Natives that they should uphold such a Government? Whatever faults might be ascribed to the English, the Natives still believe them to be the most noble and just nation in the world. Should all the troops in India, both European and Native, rise in mutiny supported by Russia with four hundred thousand troops, yet India could not be wrested from the British power. Her subjects would rise with one mind and defend its rights or die in its cause. Since such is the state of the native mind, why still linger in doubt and suspicion? Let proper arms be placed in their hands and efficient Military leaders at their head, and in time of trouble their efficacy will be proved. There is one point, however, which must be borne in mind; the lowest caste does not always make the best soldier.

The *Saptahik Sumbaud* asserts that the feeling of the Bengalee is very unfavourable towards the English. It is owing solely to the faults of a few Indigo planters, wavering Government officials, and some of the lower classes of Europeans. These faults have not been simply noticed by native editors, but exaggerated and spread far and wide. This has only added fuel to the fire which burns in the heart of the Bengalee, who, thinking himself despised and ill-treated, permits bitter feelings against a whole race for the faults of a small fraction. Is this not a great piece of ingratitude against that Power which released them from the oppression of the Mahomedan, which has all along, and is at present, employing every means to improve their condition, both moral and intellectual? The editor therefore beseeches his brethren and contemporaries to cast aside this prejudice, and rather dwell upon the kindness and affection displayed by the multitude than magnify the defects of individuals.

### HINDOO ENGLISH.

The *Madras Times* thinks that when we teach a native English of the sixteenth century we cut him off from the opportunities of improvement he would have enjoyed had we taught him English of the present day. We fail to introduce him to the great teachers of languages, current literature, and living conversation. The consequence is that he makes but little progress after leaving school. He finds that the English they taught him at school is not the English used by the people around him, and the chances are that he falls back more frequently than he would have done upon his native tongue. Our own experience shows us how seriously this evil operates. Day after day we receive letters from native correspondents couched in such English that it is almost impossible to discover their meaning, although the writers seem to have something worth saying. They are the strangest medleys of all the styles of English phraseology except the present. If one of the guests at the fancy-dress ball the other night had appeared in a suit of chain armour, with an Elizabethan ruff, a cavalier hat, and a Georgian pigtail, he would exactly have represented the kind of English that we teach the natives. As we have said, this is done by using old-fashioned text-books. The *Spectator*, that has been selected for the next examination of the Madras University, is not so far from the present style of language as that of some others that are used; but still the idioms of the English language have changed considerably since the days of Addison. We know that it is "a well of English pure and undefiled," but we must remember that in teaching natives we are not merely correcting the too familiar colloquialisms of the play-ground or the nursery. We are actually teaching the language to be used every day, and we know perfectly well that, however much we may admire Addison, we should not like our own sons and daughters to be unable to converse in the English of the present day. There can be no doubt that the practice of using the Bible in many schools as an English text-book is responsible for much of the old world tone of native English. In a large class of schools the pupils are drilled for an hour a day in the language of the Bible, and this forms their principal lesson in the use of the English tongue. The question has properly no religious aspect. We are simply inquiring for the best mode of teaching the natives the use of nineteenth century English, and certainly the use of a text-book written in the sixteenth and revised in the seventeenth century does not seem to supply it.

### ZANZIBAR AND BAHREIN.

The *Times of India* finds it difficult to conceive a more chaotic state of things than that which prevails in the Persian Gulf. The policy which the Foreign-office desires to maintain is generally different from that which the India-office is disposed to favour. Take, for example, the Zanzibar case, or rather what should be called

## Bengal.

## HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

A brief telegram to hand yesterday announces an important political event—the decease of His Highness Afzal-ood-Dowlah, the Nizam of the Hyderabad State. This event occurred on the 26th ult. The deceased Sovereign, who ascended the *musnud* in May, 1857, was only about forty-four years of age, and it is much to be feared that the close seclusion and comparative inaction in which he has lived of late years have had something to do with shortening the days of one whose personal appearance and physical characteristics gave promise of the average three score and ten. At the time of his accession he was described as “Six feet two or three in height; stout and strong in proportion. He rides well, is fond of out-door amusement, shooting, &c.” The reign of his father, the Nizam Nasir-oo-Dowlah, extended over nearly thirty years. How far the luxurious retirement in which the late Nizam has lived since the second or third year of his short reign was induced by the temptations to passive indulgence that often beset Mussulman Sovereigns, and how far his withdrawal from active affairs was excused to himself by the consciousness of the financial and political injustice by which the alliance of the Hyderabad State with the British Government has been clogged, are questions that need not be discussed until fuller information is forthcoming. Happily a change has gradually come over our relationship with the Nizam, and for two years past the public accounts have acknowledged that the whole “surplus” revenues of that State are not predestined to be thrown into the cauldron of Calcutta patronage.

At a critical moment like this the Indian Empire will receive the full benefit of such just and enlightened policy, and there should be full acknowledgment of the services rendered by the late Nizam at an incomparably more perilous period than the present. At the very moment when he was installed as Sovereign the excitable and warlike population of his kingdom were receiving exaggerated reports of the dire peril to which the British Sircar was exposed in Hindostan, while the fact that Delhi had fallen again to the ancient Moghul line of which the Nizams were originally but the Soubadars or deputies, was sufficient to have shaken the fidelity of many men far above the Rohilla and Arab mob leaders. But there was never, that we have heard, the slightest doubt of the Nizam's firm attachment to our alliance throughout all the anxious months of May 1857 to July 1858. Doubtless this descendant of the Tartar conquerors was upheld in this wise policy by his sagacious Arabian counsellor, Sir Salar Jung; but the Nizam, as absolute sovereign, could have set that Minister aside, and had he raised the Crescent the tide of blood-red war would have rolled over the whole of Southern India. It was, by no means, a matter of course that the Nizam remained firm at that time, for his personal faithfulness was exposed to severe trial. That excellent man, the late Colonel Davidson, then Resident, though he cherished confidence in the sovereign of Hyderabad, and encouraged him by showing that confidence, took precautionary measures for his assurance and that of Government. He wrote in reply to the Supreme Government:—“I have caused the Nizam to be narrowly watched from quarters and in ways he little suspected, and although emissaries (from the mutineers) have come to him, he has, after listening to their stories, refused complicity in any movement against the British Government.” The Supreme Government promptly acknowledged the services of the Nizam; in a formal letter dated February, 1869, the Governor-General thanked him for “the zeal and constancy with which he had adhered to the long-established friendship between the two Governments.” In July, 1860, the Viceroy presented His Highness with British manufactures to the value of one lakh of rupees; the lapsed principality of Shikarpore was made over to the Hyderabad State, and the Nizam's own districts of Raichore and Daraseo were restored to him, besides fifty lakhs of the accumulating debit on account of the Contingent, &c., were cancelled. The Order of the Star of India was constituted in June, 1861, and in July His Highness received a *khureeta* from the Viceroy with a grant under her Majesty's sign manual, signifying his admission into the first rank of the “Most Exalted Order;” his installation in full durbar being carried out by the Resident in the November following amidst much pomp and many lively assurances by the Nizam of his appreciation of the honour.—*Times of India*, March 6.

## STATION TALK.

MOOLTAN, Feb. 20.—Colonel Cripps, our Commissioner, leaves with his family for England on the 26th of this month, but the name of his successor has not transpired as yet. A farewell dinner was given to him by the civil officers a few days since, to which some of the military were also invited. Speeches were made and healths were drunk, and all vied in doing honour to the guest of the evening. Captain Beadon, who has been Cantonment Magistrate here for the last four years, has been removed to Kussowlie as Assistant Commissioner of the First Class. His duties are now being performed by Captain A. J. Birch, of the 15th Bengal Ca-

“The case of the Zanzibar subsidy,” regarding which, at the end of last year, there was an Arab mission in London. The Sultan was very desirous to get rid of the awkward necessity of paying the 40,000 dollars, due by him annually to Muscat, in accordance with the terms of the British arbitration. Of course the good faith of the Government of India was concerned in the upholding of this award. But the Foreign-office cared nothing about this; that department cared only about the slave trade; and the Sultan of Zanzibar said that he could not forego the revenue derived from that traffic, whilst he was compelled to pay the subsidy to Muscat. “If that be so,” said F. O., “let us release him from the subsidy.” “How can we,” said I. O., “when the good faith of the Indian Government which made the award is at stake?” “But the slave trade is a very important business!” says F. O., “the people of England desire its suppression.” “Then,” says I. O., “let the people of England pay for its suppression.” “Oh!” returns F. O., “the Lords of the Treasury will see you ——— first.” This, in unofficial language, is very much the state of the case. It happens that at present, the Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, is a Foreign-office man, who has slipped, by an exchange with Colonel Playfair, into an office which has hitherto been held only by Indian officers, and so he is more disposed to advocate the views of the Imperial than of the Indian Government. Coming from the Consular service, he is not likely to understand the Indian view of the question or to have very much respect for the views of the Indian authorities. So here, of course, there is difficulty. The slave trade goes on as of old, and at every change at the head of the Government of Muscat there is a fresh protest from Zanzibar against the payment of the subsidy. Then, to take another instance, of the conflicts with which our Governments have ever to contend. Colonel Pelly and Mr. Alison are continually coming into collision. Not long ago there was some trouble about Bunder Abbas, and now the eternal Bahrein question is cropping up again. Colonel Pelly, under sufficient provocation lets fly at the Bahrein chief, and Persia is beyond measure indignant. The Government of the Shah protest against the proceedings to Mr. Alison; Mr. Alison protests to the Foreign-office; and we may be pretty sure that the Persian Minister at home also protests on behalf of his master at Teheran. With extraordinary tenacity, Persia clings to the belief, or at least to the assertion, that Bahrein is a dependency of her own. England has never acknowledged this, and, therefore, treats the misdeeds of the chief without any reference to the Government of the Shah. The chief himself, when he gets into trouble, is fain to hoist the Persian flag; but as soon as he is out of trouble he pulls it down, and by no means admits (when not convenient to him) that he is a Persian subject. But the Shah claims his rights and privileges, and is offended if we take the law into our own hands. The Foreign-office, of course, wishes to keep things quiet. The Bahrein question is a standing difficulty, and there is always a strong desire that nothing should happen to bring it “to the fore.” The Indian Government approves Colonel Pelly's proceedings, and the India-office is naturally disposed to support the Bombay Government and the Governor-general, and so, as generally happens in such cases, nothing is done to declare a definite policy and to prevent the recurrence of similar complications. The Bahrein question remains where it was. Now, we see no remedy for all this, except a determination on the part of her Majesty's Government to place the entire management of all the affairs of these outlying parts with which India must necessarily have some connection, under one undivided authority; that is to say, let all the officers employed in Persia, in Turkish Arabia, in the Gulf, or at Zanzibar, be under one central authority. Let the Foreign-office take the whole business in hand, or let the India-office have the undivided responsibility. Our own opinion is that the Indian Governments, and those at home who have been connected with the Indian Governments, must be much better judges of what is best to be done in an emergency than the secretaries and senior clerks of the Foreign office, who are saturated with European ideas. Are there any three men who knew more about these things than Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir George Clerk, and Sir Bartle Frere? What can Lord Clarendon, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Otway know in comparison with such experienced authorities as these?

OFFICERS LATE WITH THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.—The undermentioned public officers joined the Hazara field force and returned to departmental duty on the dates specified below:—Lieut. Holmes, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, joined Aug. 14, 1868, returned Oct. 27, 1868. Lieut. Rowcroft, executive engineer, 4th grade, Punjab, joined Sept. 1, 1868, returned Oct. 15, 1868. Lieut. Broadfoot, executive engineer, 4th grade, Punjab, joined Aug. 18, 1868, returned Oct. 22, 1868. Lieut. Armstrong, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, joined Aug. 13, 1868, returned Nov. 4, 1868.

ADJUTANTS OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.—In order to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention of the Government of India and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State as expressed in G.G.O. No. 897, dated Oct. 25, 1866, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to notify that, as the main object in view in permitting an adjutant of a native regiment to retain that appointment after his promotion to the rank of captain, if specially recommended, was to secure to the corps the continued benefit of his experience and knowledge of the men, the appointment must be vacated by an officer so situated if he proceeds on furlough, whether in or out of India.



valry, and a very popular and energetic cantonment magistrate he makes too. This officer has repeatedly officiated in this post, and it was supposed that he would now have been permanently appointed as Captain Beadon's successor; but I hear that he is again likely to be disappointed, as Captain Ramsay is expected to arrive and take up the Cantonment Magistracy in the course of a few weeks. If he gives as much satisfaction as the present officiating incumbent, we shall indeed be fortunate. Certainly the change for the better with everything connected with the Sudder Bazaar which has come over it since Captain Birch assumed charge is very remarkable. We have been blessed with gentle refreshing showers off and on during the last fortnight, and the price of grain is lessening daily. Numbers of emigrants from Bikaner are however being still daily fed and supported by the charity of the European residents, but chiefly women and children.

DINAPORE, Feb. 20.—A domiciliary visit was paid last week to one of our principal shopkeepers in the Sudder Bazaar suspected of holding treasonable intercourse with the Patna Wahabees. I saw a posse of police posted outside the house, while another gang was overhauling the premises; but whether anything in the shape of papers connected with these Mahomedan propagandists, or likely to throw a light upon their recent doings was discovered, I am at present unable to say. The house of a faithful follower of the Prophet was subjected to a similar process at the time the trials in connection with the great Wahabee conspiracy took place, for which one of the fraternity paid with his life on the gallows, when, if report speaks true, his career as a dealer in Rodgers's penknives, China-ware, overland paper, Windsor soap, ladies' stockings, and bandoline would have been for ever cut short, had not an unusually large supply of palm oil just then in store enabled him to grease the hands of the myrmidons of the law, who, softened by that grateful emollient let, it is said, slip through their fingers any papers that might have compromised their owner, seizing only such as were strictly *en regle*, or referred to business matters. Amongst official changes I have to mention the transfer of our deservedly popular Commissariat officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton, who leaves to-morrow for Gwalior, being relieved by Major Taylor from Kussowlie, and the departure for Europe of Major Cochrane, v.c., Major of Brigade. The former officer, during a term of office extending over more than three years, through his urbanity and kindness of manner, has won for himself the esteem and respect of all classes of the community with whom, either officially or socially, he came in connection. Major Cochrane's term of service on the Staff having expired he goes home on furlough, carrying with him the best wishes of his many friends and acquaintances, who hope to see him soon filling an important position in his regiment, the 7th Royal Fusiliers. I cannot say who will succeed Major Cochrane as Brigade Major. Lady Mansfield, first in the flight, passed through here yesterday, on her way to Simla, partaking of tiffin in the traffic manager's office. Her ladyship was waited upon by Major-General Bouchier, commanding at Dinapore. Weather getting warmer every day, and solar topees coming again to the fore.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.—The office of the Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department, is positively to be shifted to Allahabad next month, much to the disgust of those concerned. The change is a matter of pecuniary loss to the employes of the office; but bad as that is it is not the worst. The question is, where are they to find shelter when they do go to Allahabad? And this is a most serious question, and one well worthy the attention of the Government, who insists on the office being moved so prematurely. Many of the clerks in the office will have to put up with any accommodation they may be fortunate enough to secure, and some of them will probably have to pass the hot weather in tents, which is likely to cause illness, if not death; and who's to blame? Is it absolutely necessary that the office should at once go to Allahabad, or is the removal merely the whim of an official who cannot feel any inconvenience by it, and who will gain but little, indeed nothing, compared with the great inconvenience and loss which others suffer?—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent*.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, Feb. 28.—The telegraph will have conveyed to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. Afzool-ood-Dowlah expired on Friday morning last, at about ten o'clock A.M., and was buried that night at eleven P.M. Considerable excitement prevailed for a while; but the formal recognition by the British resident of the heir to the throne, Meer Myboot Ally Khan, quieted all parties, and in due course the arrival of the official note from the Resident, conveying an intimation to the above effect, was proclaimed by beat of tom tom throughout the city bazaars. On Saturday the Minister, accompanied by the head of the Shums-ool-Oomrah family, the Ameer Kubbeer, and the son-in-law (Koorshud Jah) of the late Nizam, went to the Residency, remaining there upwards of three hours, in conference with the Resident, who had assembled the whole of his staff on the occasion. The next day the Resident paid a visit of condolence to the young Prince, who is only two and a-half years old, and the party were all loud in their praises of the personal beauty of the boy. I must inform you that the Resident on the occasion sat on a chair, and kept his shoes on, as also did the staff, and therefore I presume that the humiliating and objectionable

practice of former years will now for ever be discontinued. Mr. Saunders is much to be congratulated on having effected this measure. Of the general arrangements for conducting the administration during a long minority I am not in a position to tell you fully at present, but rumour says that Sir Salar Jung and the Ameer Kubbeer will be at the head of the Government, while the former will carry on the executive duties as before. This measure I consider to be highly advantageous for this Government, and I should think that at Calcutta the authorities will be well pleased at the policy to be pursued here under this arrangement as regards the Ministry; it has proved successful hitherto, and, with God's blessing, I trust it may do so hereafter.

MARCH 1.—I missed the post last night, and I therefore open my letter again to give you the particulars attending the installation of the youthful Nizam. This day a party of twenty-four assembled at the Residency, and accompanied Mr. Saunders to the Minister's, where they left their carriages and mounted on elephants, and thus proceeded in procession to the palace, where, on dismounting, they were met by an official from the Nizam's durbar. In the interior court the Minister and other nobles met Mr. Saunders, who, after the usual salutations, passed into the palace. Then the Resident was met by his Highness the Nizam, borne in the arms of one of the Royal nurses, and taking the little fellow's hand he led him forward to the musnud, upon which he placed him, while such of the gentlemen as could secure seats deposited themselves upon them. The confusion and noise were great. The Resident, however, congratulated the boy on his accession, and expressed a hope that the friendship which had existed between the two Governments might long continue. The Minister returned thanks much to the same purpose, and after the customary distribution of utter and pawn, the Resident and Staff returned to the Residency. The demeanour of the crowd was perfectly respectful, and I have no apprehension of any further excitement here.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

DIVORCE BILL.—The Indian Divorce Bill was passed on Friday, the 26th February, and becomes law on the 1st April.

PESHAWUR RAILWAY.—The railway from Lahore to Peshawur is to be styled the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

GENERAL A. BECHER.—It is stated that General A. Becher will leave Umballa on the 10th of March, and sail from Bombay for England in the steamer of the 3rd of April.

ART SHOW AT SIMLAH.—So successful was the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simlah last year that the promoters of it feel encouraged to hold one annually. A like Exhibition will be held in September next.

APPOINTMENTS.—Major J. Bristow, Deputy-Commissioner of Jhelum, will be Resident in Kashmir during next hot season.—Mr. Alonzo Money, c.b., of the Board of Revenue, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal.

ARCHITECTURAL.—A small party of Sappers have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for the purpose of making excavations in search of architectural remains in the Eusufzai country.

1ST PUNJAB RIFLES.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. H. Coxé has been appointed Commandant of the 1st Punjab Rifle Corps and Punjab Light Horse (Volunteers), in succession to the late Mr. A. A. Roberts, c.b., c.s.i.

PROPOSED DURBAR.—It is said that the present intention of the Governor-General is to hold a grand durbar at Agra in November, in honour of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. General Neville Chamberlain will accompany his Royal Highness through India.

MAJOR ADEY.—We are sorry to learn that Major Adey, Commandant of the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is shortly to leave his fine regiment. Having been for some time past in indifferent health, he is about to leave for England on medical certificate.

INDIAN CHAPLAINS.—The Secretary of State has declined to accede to the prayer of a memorial submitted by certain chaplains on the Indian Establishment, that they may be permitted to retire on a full pension after a service of fifteen years.

THE STUD COMMITTEE.—It is stated that the sittings of the Stud Committee, of which General Colin Troup, c.b., is president, are concluded, and that its report will not be out until the middle of the hot season.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. W. J. Bramly, officiating Judge of Allygurh, has been appointed to officiate in the same capacity at Mirzapore. Mr. G. N. Cheke, Civil Surgeon of Goruckpore, has been appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore. Mr. J. H. Prinsep is appointed to officiate at Mainpore for Mr. Colvin, gone home on leave.

REWARD FOR COURAGE.—We learn from the last *Punjab Gazette* that the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a reward of Rs. 500, together with a presentation sword, to Mr. G. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, attached to the North-West Frontier Revenue Survey, as an acknowledgment of his gallant conduct when attacked by a body of the Allai tribe on the Hazara border in August last.

**SHERE ALI'S PROGRESS.**—Among the preparations in progress at Umballa for the meeting of the Viceroy and the Ameer of Afghanistan is the digging of fifty new wells, so that there may be no lack of water for the mighty following by which both these great men will be attended.

**GWALIOR.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Horne, of the 103rd Foot, is engaged in taking photographs of ancient buildings in the vicinity of Gwalior. It is expected that the work will occupy two months, and Colonel Horne has been permitted to draw an allowance of Rs. 5 a day during that period.

**GENERAL FORDYCE.**—We (*Pioneer*) were somewhat premature in stating that General Fordyce would succeed General Beatson in command of the Allahabad Division on the latter officer being transferred to the Sirhind command. General Fordyce has, we understand, no wish to leave the Presidency Division, and will, therefore, not be disturbed in any transfer of command which may be made.

**PESHAWUR.**—Letters from Peshawur mention that the Mountain Battery there had received orders to move out against the Bezotees, the tribe with which we had to deal last year, and that has never ceased annoying us since. We may look upon this as the beginning of another "military promenade." Major-General Haly had left Peshawur, and was on a tour of inspection at Rawul Pindie, where the headquarters of his division will be located from the 1st instant. From thence he proceeds towards Jhelum and Sealkote. The former place has been created an outpost of the Sealkote Commissariat Division.

**SUPERSTITION.**—The *Bharut Runjun* states, as a fact, that whenever natives have occasion to count the members of a household, or the guests at a feast, they are always careful to add the formula, "I have been counting not men but crows." This is very little more absurd than our lingering superstition about thirteen at table. The *Bharut Runjun* declares that natives in Bengal are still firmly persuaded that taking a census increases the mortality of a country. This notion must make accuracy in the census operations more difficult, but, with the story of Joab and David before us, we must use forbearance in exposing it.

**AN INTERESTING QUERY.**—In the last volume of records, published by the Records Commission in Calcutta, appears a marriage notice to the effect that on the tenth day of a certain month in the year 1810, Richmond Thackeray, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, was married in Calcutta to Miss Arme Becher. The *Madras Mail* fancies these were the parents of the great novelist, and asks, if this is the same Thackeray who assisted Munro in settling the Ceded Districts, and who was stationed for some years at Adoni, in Bellary? Perhaps some lover of Notes and Queries can say. It is worth deciding whether the author of "Vanity Fair" was or was not a Madrassee.

**CANTONMENT CONSERVANCY.**—In consequence of the troops at a certain station having suffered in a most unusual manner during the last rains from sickness of a bad type, owing, as appeared from an investigation, to the grossest neglect on the part of the local authorities, with reference to drainage and conservancy matters, Sir William Mansfield, we learn, has considered it necessary to request all generals of divisions and districts to pay the most careful attention to those points on their inspections, as he considers them to be of far more importance than those treated of in the ordinary regimental inspection reports. Any deficiencies in the above matters are to be immediately notified to the Commander-in-Chief, together with the names of the military and medical officers on whom rests the responsibility for such neglect.

**A BHISTY'S PETITION.**—Even that most necessary but humble adjunct to our comfort, the *Bhistie*, has got something to complain of. The following petition from one of the craft to a gentleman in Chowringhee is *bona fide*:—"To —, Esq. Sir,—I submission beg leave to request your honour I take great trouble for bring water from Loudon-street. For the 2 horse 4 musquitoe daily. For the washing carriage 2 do. for 3 times do. For the servants drink 2 do. water do. For the cook-room 5 do. do. For the clearing gutter 1 do. do. For the drink water for you 1 do. do. For the washing body for you and madam 4 do. do. For throw water on the ground 1 do. do. Is not support for 6 Rs. salary, I hope will you kindly increase my salary, and I hope will you kindly support me with my family.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, BUCKSOO, *Bhisty*. Calcutta, the 5th February, 1869.—*Englishman*."

**BENGAL POLICE.**—In June, 1867, the Government of India sanctioned, on the application of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a scheme for the re-organisation of the Detective department of the Bengal police. Sanction was accorded for one year as an experimental measure, subject to report at the end of that period on the working of the system. The report was recently submitted, and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, was so satisfactory as to justify the permanent retention of the establishment on a modified scale. This the Government of India has agreed to, in consideration of the success which is shown to have attended the operations of the department in dealing with organised crime, and the expressed opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that it should be retained as a separate branch of the service, conditionally on no increase being caused to the present total expenditure on the Bengal police.

**GOLD IN SINGBHOOM.**—The "Records of the Geological Survey of India" contain an article on the occurrence of gold in the Singbhoom district. It appears that a limited number of gold washers, very lazy, it is true, and working with wasteful implements, can just reckon on a bare livelihood from their vocation. The daily yield of gold per man varies from three to twelve annas, but averages little more than the smaller sum. The gold washers almost without exception are in the power of Mahajuns, for whom they work on bare subsistence allowance, being never able to free themselves from claims on account of advances.

**A COMMISSION FROM THE UNITED STATES.**—Such is the value attached by the United States' Government to improvements in cultivation, that they have despatched two Special Commissioners, the Hon. Charles D. Paston and Colonel Grant, to investigate the systems prevailing in the most carefully cultivated countries in the world, China and Japan, and to inspect the great irrigation works of India. These gentlemen have arrived at Calcutta, where they at once, with characteristic energy, set about gathering whatever information was likely to assist them to carry out the object they had in view. They were introduced by the Vice Consul General of the United States to the Foreign Secretary, and that gentleman at once obtained for them an interview with his Excellency the Viceroy. The Viceroy has directed that all respect and attention shall be shown to them on their tour through India, and that every facility shall be afforded them towards furthering the object of their inquiries. Letters have been written to Sir William Muir and other high officials on the subject. The Special Commissioners left Calcutta for Benares on the 21st ultimo, and intend, after visiting Roorkee and the head works of the Ganges Canal, to proceed on to Bombay.

**THE FRENCH MISSIONARIES IN THIBET.**—For some time past the British Government have been endeavouring to communicate with certain French Roman Catholic Missionaries in Thibet, who have experienced very harsh treatment from the local authorities there. One of the routes chosen for sending letters to these unfortunate gentlemen was through Assam. The Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpoore despatched some messengers belonging to the Mishmee tribe in December, 1867, but the men were unable to proceed beyond fifteen days' journey from Suddyah, the frontier town of Upper Assam, owing to the depth of the snow. They therefore returned without accomplishing their object. We now learn that the men again left Suddyah in the middle of last year, and penetrated as far as Jujja, a village in the Lama country, about sixteen marches distant from the border. There they were stopped by the headman, who took charge of the letter of which they were the bearers, and promised to deliver it personally at its destination. The Deputy Commissioner thinks there may be difficulties in the way of the letter reaching its destination, but intimates that the messengers are ready to retrace their steps if necessary. The Bengal Government has ordered the employment of more than one party, as better calculated to effect the object in view, and this proceeding has met with the approval of the Government of India.

**DISTRESS IN THE PUNJAB.**—Distress is still severely felt in some districts of the Punjab. Four deaths from starvation are reported to have occurred in the village of Assoundh, in the Kurnal district. Chumars and the poor of other castes are said "to have been living on the dead bodies of the cattle, which have been dying in great numbers." Thus reported Mr. Purser, the Assistant Commissioner, on the 16th February, and his report is borne out by the fact that 4,550 persons had to be relieved during the previous week. In Sirsa also the distress is very severe, and is certainly not decreasing, as will appear from the monthly returns of persons who have obtained gratuitous relief. These numbers stand as follows:—October, 1868, 5,798; November, 1868, 17,698; December, 1868, 33,813; January, 1869, 40,715. From the 1st to the 6th February 9,445 persons had obtained relief—a considerable increase even on the average of the preceding month. Rohtuk has the same dismal tale to tell. In December 54,334 persons sought relief, but the number swelled in January to no less than 150,102. From other districts the reports are of a more cheering nature. In Umballa "there is still some distress among the non-agricultural classes and the immigrants from Rajpootana." In Hoshiarpore relief works are declared to be quite unnecessary, and the Government contractor complains that he cannot obtain labourers at two annas a day, or even on advances—a certain proof that there can be no great distress in the district.—*Pioneer*.

**STRANGE, IF TRUE.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* repeats the following story:—Rewards for the destruction of wolves in those districts in which they have proved inimical to human life are to be increased, in the hope of checking the ravages of these brutes, who seem to have a preference for women and children, as such game, to them, offer less resistance when attacked. I give you the following anecdote on the word of a shikaree. He had gone out hunting and came across a pack of wolves, apparently very busy at a certain spot in the jungles, and he crept as close as practicable to watch their doings. Coming within fair view of them, he observed a huge wolf stretched out on the ground and the others covering him with leaves, which they were filching from some bushes at a distance. After concealing the animal with these leaves some scattered to the

right and some to the left of him, while another lot went off at a swinging trot windward of him, and in the course of half-an-hour was seen a deer, apparently being moved onward from fear of some danger behind, which eventually proved to be the third lot of the pack, who seemed to be urging on the deer to the spot where the leaves heaped up. Unfortunately, when the deer had got up to within a short distance of this spot, the concealed wolf must have stirred and have given the alarm to the deer, which bounded away in lead of the pack behind and passed within a few yards of the shikaree. To the astonishment of the hunter, he found that none of the wolves had given the deer chase, but on looking round he found the pack had closed on the trap-wolf from all sides, and in a short time devoured him, leaving only his head on the field. The shikaree's story may not be quite correct; but I know of wolves doing more astonishing things even in this country, while the wolves of Russia are noted for their cunning.

**THE KOHAT FRONTIER.**—The real facts of the late Bezootie raid are, the *Pioneer* avouches, substantially as follows:—The post in question is a police watch-tower, capable of affording shelter and protection to a few frontier watchmen. At the time of the "attack" there were four policemen in it on such duty. They were on its upper story, ingress to which was through an aperture in the roof. They all went to sleep, and a scout or prowler from across the border, perceiving this, brought sharply but noiselessly down on the post, and down through its roof, several stout fellows of his clan—which is one of the many branches of the numerous Ourukzye tribe—who did their work effectively, killing one policeman and bearing off the three others, in the hope doubtless of their being ransomed. The heads of the Ourukzye tribe—which while numerous and powerful, have for a long time been friendly and well-conducted—have been warned that, unless they secure and hand over to the frontier authorities the offenders in this case, they must expect us to return their visit in an unpleasant fashion. The *Times of India* learns that the above outrage "has been avenged by one of the most dashing affairs attempted on the frontier for many years." On the night of Feb. 24th a party of 400 men of the Kohat garrison, under command of Lieut.-Col. Keyes, accompanied by Captain Cavanagh, officiating Deputy Commissioner, made a rapid raid into the Bezootie and Ootmankheyl Hills. The nearest of the Bezootie villages was surprised, some cattle plundered, and the enemy punished. The troops returned to Kohat the next day, having sustained a loss of two killed and twenty-five wounded.

**CACHAR CAMPAIGN.**—A correspondent in Cachar, whose letter is dated the 21st February, sends the following to the *Englishman*:—"I suppose we are fairly in for the 'little war' against the Loshais. General Nuthall left Cachar on the 17th for Jalnacher, taking with him the 44th (Goorkhas). The season is very far advanced for such an expedition. I hope they may not suffer much. Cholera had been amongst them before they left Cachar, some fatal cases I have been informed. If the Goorkhas, however, display the same willing alacrity as they have hitherto done, I trust they may be enabled to get back to the hills before the excessive hot weather sets in. If they are detained in the unhealthy plains, to which they are so unaccustomed, there will be great mortality. The heat down here is already very trying." The following intelligence has been received by the Bengal Government from Cachar:—"The Infantry of the West column marched to Jalnacher, its base, on the 18th February, where it was to be joined by half of the Eurasian Battery. This column was to be under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Nuthall, who was to ride out and overtake it on the 21st February. The east column, with half of the Eurasian Battery, was to march from Cachar on the 21st. This column was to be commanded by Major Stephenson, 7th Native Infantry. Colonel Nelson remains in command at Cachar." The very latest news from the Eastern Frontier is that the troops have not yet reached the Kookie valley. They have been delayed by the Brigadier waiting for artillery, though that artillery should be actually needed in an expedition against naked, half-armed savages seems a wonder. In the meantime, the party of police who started independently to make a feint have, as the police did during the Bhootan campaign, far outstripped the military, and have been heard of within a few marches of the villages of the chief Sookpelall, who is at the bottom of the raids. Other chiefs have sent in envoys with presents, and declared their innocence in the matter of the raids.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23. Leonie, Eudel, Swansea; str. Labourdonna, Rapatel, Galle.—24. Had-don Hall, Sullivan, Liverpool; Orwel, Gimblett, Bombay.—25. Aliquis, Marshall, Liverpool; Mathilde, Basson.—26. Str. Kurrachee, Ewert, Akayab; Lesbia, Browne, Liverpool.—27. Monmouthshire, Irvine, Liverpool; Ajax, Stephenson, Newcastle; Solferino, Son, Bordeaux; Bolingbroke, Russell, Liverpool.—28. Timor Shaw, Dugdale, Bombay; Lady Rawlinson, Galian, Basson; str. Busheer, Lewis, Moulmein; Princess Beatrice, Farr, Liverpool; Galatea, Wherland, Liverpool; Derbyshire, Williams, Liverpool.—March 1. Surat, Dunlop, Liverpool; str. Kwantang, Duncan, Port Blair; British Queen, Wiggins, Muscat; Waverley, Spoor, London; Himalaya, Lucker, London; Antiope, Withers, Melbourne.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Orwel.—Major Briggs, Messrs. Bernard, Houghton, L. Powell, Dunlop, Merriott, Phillip, Pollard, Ridgway, Willoughby, Dr. O'Sullivan.

Per str. Kurrachee.—Miss Swiney, Mr. W. Cair, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Rev. S. B. Manual, Mrs. Babonau and two children, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mr. D'Souza. Per Timor Shaw.—Mrs. Dugdale and daughter. Per str. Busheer.—Mr. J. T. Forsyth, Mr. T. Kernaides, Mr. J. P. Couch, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. S. M. Ransed, Mr. G. J. Scott, Mr. D. McDonald, Mrs. Johanne and child, Mr. G. Lean. Per Himalaya.—Miss Ogg, Mr. Ogg, Mr. Bolster, Mr. Macarthey. Per Antiope.—Mrs. Jameison, Miss M. Jameison, Miss E. Jameison, Mr. A. Jameison, Mr. G. Jameison, Mr. Soares, Mr. Cavanaugh, Mr. Morris, Mr. Mackey, Mr. Rafferty.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23.—Str. India; Casarewitch, Salamanca.—25. Glenroy.—26. Str. Madras; Botanist, The Lord Warden, Queen of the Mersey, Daniel Draper, Pere de Famille.—27. Clytemnestra. Apelles, Belpore, Sir Robert Sala.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per The Lord Warden.—For London.—Capt. Lang, Mrs. Lang and five children, Major Ousley, Mrs. Ousley and three children, Mrs. Glyn, Miss Glyn, Col. Irwin, Mrs. Irwin, Major Eckford, Mrs. Eckford and three children, Mrs. Brown, Rev. C. W. Judd, Mrs. Judd and one child, Mr. Shelverton, Mrs. Shelverton and two children, Mrs. Dakin, Mrs. Dakin and four children, Mrs. Cooke, Miss Hill, Mrs. Caldwell and one child, Mrs. Kettlewell and three children, Mrs. Shaw and two children, Mrs. Money and three children, Lieut. Doughtwatie, Mr. Chitty, Lieut. and Mrs. Edmonds. Per str. Nubia.—For Madras.—Mr. A. D. McRae, Mr. L. B. B. King, Mr. T. H. Allaz, Major and Mrs. Marshall and family.—For Galle.—Capt. Stewart.—For Suva.—Col. and Mrs. W. S. Oliphant, Mr. G. H. Grant.—For Malta.—Major A. Peterson.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hills, Capt. W. R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Craster, Capt. G. A. Craster, Col. Walton, Mrs. Stern and children, Mr. Cooke, Mr. D. White, Mrs. de Teissier, Mr. S. E. Volgt, Mr. R. C. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. R. S. Baubury, Mr. MacMichael, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Dr. Wright, Mr. H. Fryer, Mrs. M. E. Currie, Lieut. Hay, Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and family.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Macallum and two children, Mrs. Cunningham and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lockwood and child, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. C. G. Cantley, Mrs. J. Rose, Mrs. Stern and three children, Mr. D. Maxwell, Mrs. Prinsep and four children, Mrs. Clewarth, Mr. Poppi and children, Mr. C. S. Gasper, Mr. and Mrs. Trotman, Capt. T. D. King, Captain Englis, Lieut. Hancock, Mr. P. Horn, Mr. R. Banks, Mrs. R. P. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnall, Mrs. Motcalfe, Mrs. T. Cotton, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay and child, Mrs. Francis and two children, Mrs. Stannus, Mrs. Norman and four children.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, March 1, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 95 0 to 95 2
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91	
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91	95 6 to 95 8
5 per Cent. P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108	106 0 to 106 4
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114	113 0 to 113 4
5 per Cent. 66-67 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104	108 12 to 109 0

### EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
at 6 months' sight ... ..	1 11 15-16 to 2 0	
Bills with Docts. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... ..	2 0 13-16 to 2 0½

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100	100 to 103
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200	200 to 210
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000	1650 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50	10 to — pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	415	565 to 570
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	50 to 60
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500	to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700	525 to 530
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	200	70 to 75
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	to —
Ditto New Shares ... ..	250	190 to 195
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	100	43 to 45
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	213	240 to —
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	100	30 to 32
East India Tea Company ... ..	80	25 to 33pm.
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	100	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	218	232 to 235
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	250	107½ to —
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	500	Nominal.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	250	150 to 152½
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	500	320 to 330
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	1000	330 to —
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	125	139 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	600	to —
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	100	12 to 12½
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	1300	265 to 270
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	100	80 to 82
Punjab Bank ... ..	200	150 to —
Screw Company (Limited) ... ..	500	595 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200	70 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250	4 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	210	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	£1 0 0 to £1 2 6	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ... ..	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ... ..	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	1 7 6 to 1 8 0
Seeds ... ..	Nominal.	3 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ... ..	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 2 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 7 6 to 2 10 0	2 2 6 to 2 5 0

## Madras.

**DOVETON COLLEGE.**—The Rev. Charles Cooper, M.A., the newly-appointed head master of the Doveton College, arrived by the *Sindia* on the 26th Feb., and took up his duties at once.

**OFFICIAL.**—It is said that Colonel Silver is going home from Madras on leave, and that Colonel Colin Mackenzie is likely to get the acting appointment at the Army Clothing Office.

**THE REV. MR. GORTON**, Garrison Chaplain at Madras, is expected shortly to proceed to England on account of ill-health, which has been accompanied by deafness.

**A NEW CHURCH.**—The foundation stone of a church for the native congregation worshipping at St. Andrew's, Madras, was laid on the 24th ult., by the Right Honourable the Governor on a piece of ground adjoining the Friend-in-Need Society's workshop. The church is called by a portion of the Madras press the Native Scotch Church. Who are the Native Scotch?

**PURLOINING OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.**—Cases of dishonestly obtaining examination papers have occurred frequently of late in different parts of India. A Madras contemporary mentions "that in order to prevent any surreptitious possession of information regarding the questions to be submitted to the candidates for the general test re-examination, which takes place to-morrow (26th Feb.) and the day after, two mounted police officers have been ordered to be on duty at the *Government Gazette Press* this day to use the utmost vigilance in preventing all outside communication between the printing staff and shabby candidates."

**COORG.**—We learn from Coorg that there have been many dangerous jungle fires lately in different parts of the province, and that some estates in the hot and dry districts have suffered from them. One property in particular is said to have been altogether destroyed. The superintendent of Coorg recently sent round a notice to all the planters informing them that two maistries, Madah and Goondah, were alleged to have been murdered between Hoonsoor and Bellikerry by a gang of thugs or professional poisoners, whose head quarters have been discovered at Mysore, and it was requested that all information regarding the estate to which they belonged and the month and date on which they left, might be furnished to the superintendent. The public were also warned that the members of the gang waylay the coolies from Coorg and from Wynad and decoy them into partaking food prepared by them, in which soporific or poisonous drugs are mixed. Proprietors and superintendents of estates were asked to be good enough to make these facts widely known amongst their coolies.—*Madras Times*.

**SUICIDE OF A NAVAL SURGEON.**—The *Madras Mail* of Feb. 24 says:—The *Walmer Castle* arrived in the Madras Roads this morning from Calcutta, and the captain reports that the surgeon of the ship, Dr. Hearl, who was engaged to proceed in medical charge of emigrants to Demerara, committed suicide four days after the ship left Calcutta. It appears that the deceased attempted first to poison himself by prussic acid, but was saved by a strong antidote. After this the captain had a strict watch kept upon Dr. Hearl's movements, who professed to be very sorry for what he had done, and declared he would never attempt suicide again. The watch was not relaxed, but about two minutes after the captain left Dr. Hearl on the morning of the 16th inst., the unfortunate man seized a surgical instrument and stabbed himself in several places. He died in a very few minutes. The *Walmer Castle* was obliged to come here for the purpose of procuring another doctor to proceed in charge of the emigrants. The doctor of the ship *Clarence*, another of Messrs. Green's vessels, was, on being recommended to Mr. Hunter Blair, protector of emigrants, ordered to take up the office. Another doctor will be engaged in his stead for the *Clarence*.

**THE GAGGING ACT OF 1857.**—The *Madras Mail* reprints as a legislative curiosity the "Indian Press Gagging Act" passed nearly twelve years ago, and calls up the following reminiscences of the time of its enactment:—On the 25th of June the *Friend of India* published a leading article headed "The Centenary of Plassey," which the Governor-general in Council considered "fraught with mischief and calculated at the present time to spread disaffection towards the British Government, both among its native subjects and among dependent and allied States," and accordingly the printers of the *Friend* were "warned." The *Madras Athenæum* was "warned," and the *Bangalore Herald* "suppressed" for reprinting the article (before the Government notification appeared)—and the latter journal was only allowed to reappear on condition of the editor being dismissed. On the 3rd of July, the *Friend* was again "warned," as was the *Dacca News* on the 10th of August; and on the 18th of September the Bengal *Hurkaru*, the oldest journal in India, was suppressed. On the 23rd of the same month the Bombay Government warned the editors of English and native newspapers against extracting an article from the London Press. The *Madras Examiner* was threatened on the 10th of August for reprinting a paragraph that had originally appeared in the *Hurkaru* to the effect that, "the Madras Government had recommended to the Supreme Government the immediate removal of Doctor Balfour from the Government Agency at Chepauk, for alleged acts of oppression." The Government stifled criticism for a time in Indian journals, but found itself powerless to cope with the criticisms from Indian pens that appeared so profusely in London papers. Thus, in the long run, the (Gagging Act notwithstanding) truth prevailed, and Indian public opinion had its say in the world.

**NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION IN MADRAS.**—Native female education seems to be making considerable progress in several parts of the

Madras Presidency. A school for Hindoo girls was established at Vizagapatam about two years ago, and in December last an examination took place which passed off very creditably, showing the interest the pupils and Sisters of Mercy, the teachers, took in their work, and the success attending their efforts. As, however, the girls, after attaining tolerable proficiency, were obliged to leave, having reached the age after which their parents would not allow them to attend a school occasionally visited by European and native gentlemen, the education bestowed on them was almost entirely lost. Steps have now been taken to overcome this difficulty, and several native gentlemen have determined to establish a school for adult females. The foundation-stone of the building was laid in the beginning of the present month with all due ceremony, as the importance of the undertaking deserved should be done. The advocates and promoters of advancement among the native ladies of Bombay will be interested in knowing something of what was said and done on the occasion. Mr. Minchin, the collector, laid the foundation stone. A numerous assembly was present to witness the ceremony; and the arrangements for the occasion were got up with neatness and taste. On the site of the intended school-house was pitched a tent, under which were assembled a number of the leading members of European society, both ladies and gentlemen, many East Indian ladies and gentlemen, and a large sprinkling of influential natives, not the less conspicuous of whom was the enlightened Mr. G. L. Narsing Row, the husband of the lady who has placed herself at the head of the great object of introducing female education among her countrywomen. The ceremony opened with a speech from the Principal Sudder Ameen, Mr. P. Sreenivassa Row, and what he said was to the point, encouraging his countrymen in every way to follow the good example set by Mrs. Soorlah, and now so ably carried out by her daughter. Mr. Minchin gave a capital address, and spoke in laudatory terms of the interest taken by his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram and Mr. G. L. Narsing Row in education; he eulogised the Sisters of Mercy for their toil and trouble in this work of love and charity, though the world generally had no means of knowing the amount of their labours. He further said they never looked forward to reports in newspapers, or other means of proclaiming their good deeds. All they did came from the heart, and what they had already done the children of the school there assembled bore ample testimony. The stone was then laid in due and ancient form.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 21. Mary and Emma, Winter, Pondicherry; King Herold, Murray, Pondicherry.—23. Str. Koina, Collier, Galle.—24. Walmer Castle, Berridge, Calcutta.—25. Str. Oriental, Day, Rangoon.—26. Empress of India, Numserly, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Oriental.—Mr. and Mrs. West, Mr. Brock and child, Col. and Mrs. Sage and Master Sage, Major Bland, Capt. W. B. Chamberlin, Qrmr. R. Davies, Mr. C. L. B. Cummings, Mr. F. Pernon's three children.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24. Assens, Jepsin, Singapore.—25. Mary and Emma, Winter, Rangoon.—26. Str. Koina, Collier, Calcutta.

## Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 27, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 0 7-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	2 0 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	2 0 1
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 1 1 1

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	55 to 55 1/2
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	14 to 14 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	8 1/2 pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	13 1/2
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

## Bombay.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE BY FIRE.

The largest fire that has been witnessed in Bombay for many years occurred last Monday afternoon, when the Post Office was burned to the ground. It was a few minutes after two o'clock when the fire was first observed. The Post Office—situated in Marine-street—was an extensive two-storeyed building of a quadrangular shape, having a gate in front and offices on the other three sides. On the north side of the space enclosed by the quadrangle was the receipt department, and on the south side the despatch department,



while the part of the building forming the east side of the quadrangle consisted chiefly of staircases leading to the upper storey. The open enclosure was used by the mail carts, which received and discharged the bags there. It was in a staircase at the north-east corner of the building that the fire broke out. The origin of it is still unknown. The most probable account is that the disaster was caused by some sepoys who were on duty at the foot of the staircase throwing a light carelessly amongst some waste paper lying there. It was then that the fire was first seen, and the consternation that spread instantaneously throughout the establishment amongst the native employés is indescribable. Fortunately the English mails received only that morning had all been delivered in Bombay or despatched to the Mofussil and other parts of India. There were, however, many registered letters, valuable parcels, &c., in addition to the documents, cash, stamps, furniture, and other miscellaneous articles of property belonging to the office. Those who happened to be upstairs in the northern part of the building when the fire broke out found egress by the staircase impossible, but with the instinct of self preservation they were not long in fixing upon a means of escaping from the building. It was amusing enough to see the Hindoo clerks coming out of the windows sliding down the shades over the window below, and dropping to the ground—with a courage worthy of a better object. Both Mr. Stuart and his successor in the office of Postmaster General, Major Battye, were in the building at the time, and they acted in a manner for which we must accord them the highest credit. Mr. Stuart did all he could to rally his men; he reminded them that they were carrying away their keys, and tried to get them to stay and open the drawers and desks, &c., in which the articles which it was most desirable to save were locked up; but for once his commands were disregarded, and the exodus of fear-stricken Purbhoos and peons continued. There were some sturdy tars, however, outside, equal to the occasion—eager in fact to perform some deed of daring—and they were not long in scrambling in by the windows and performing in a rude but effective manner the work which the Hindoo clerks might so easily have done by means of their keys. With their aid and that of other Europeans everything that was destined for the public was secured and saved. It speaks well for the diligence and hardihood of the men who toiled inside the burning building that the offices were almost entirely emptied of their movable contents. The articles about the safety of which there was any doubt were the cash, which amounted, we believe, to about Rs. 7,000, and a number of documents, the loss of which would occasion no little inconvenience, though not intrinsically valuable.

Within twenty minutes or so from the commencement of the fire an enormous mass of dense black smoke rose from the building, which must have attracted attention for many miles around. The flames soon spread to every corner of the building, with a violence which plainly showed there was no chance of the old Post Office being saved. Intense anxiety was felt for two neighbouring buildings—one no other than the Custom House, with all its valuable stores, on the north side; the other the large building of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company on the south. Fortunately there was between the Post Office and each of these buildings a pretty wide passage, the existence of which, we do not hesitate to say, saved them. The fire, however, took a strong hold upon the sheds connected with the Custom House at the back of the Post Office building, where large quantities of valuable goods were stored. The first fire-engines that arrived on the spot came from the dockyard; it was impossible, however, for some time to obtain a supply of water. A little while afterwards two steam fire engines reached the place, but it was not till the Post Office had been thoroughly emptied of its contents that these could be set to work. When an abundant supply of water was obtained the hose began to play upon the building with noticeable effect. The scene at the shed behind the Post Office was a most exciting one. Banians, Borahs, and natives of all sorts were to be seen performing for the nonce the duties of ordinary coolies, amid a din which was deafening. By their exertions the greater part of the goods was removed to a safe distance from the fire, but two sheds and most of the property under them were destroyed by the flames—the sheds themselves falling down. An immense amount of assistance was rendered here, and also on the other sides of the Post Office, by large bands of seamen, who had been brought ashore under the command of their officers from the men-of-war and the troop-ship at present in the harbour. The men worked with a diligence and good humour which these well disciplined crews of English seamen uniformly display on such occasions.—Abridged from the *Times of India*, March 6.

### Miscellaneous.

**HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.**—The digging of the foundations of the new buildings for the High Court of Bombay was commenced on Monday last, on the Esplanade, nearly opposite the Agra Bank.

**THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY** proceeded on Monday, the 1st March, to Matheran. [There was a probability of his lordship visiting Belgaum, and consecrating the new church there, in the interval between then and Easter.

**POONAH.**—Colonel Penn, R.A., with his battery (the "Steelpens" of Abyssinian fame) is temporarily quartered in Poonah.

**MISS CARPENTER.**—We regret to hear that Miss Carpenter's state of health has recently been so critical that her medical adviser has urged her to return to England.

**THE BAR.**—Mr. Mathew Henry Starling and Mr. Pierse Creigh have been sworn before the Chief Justice at the High Court as members of the Bombay Bar.

**BOMBAY MINT.**—The value of silver in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,38,72,903, of which Rs. 1,10,00,00 belonged to the Currency Department.

**FETE AT INDORE.**—His Highness the Maharajah Holkar gave a grand *fete champetre* to Colonel Meade, C.S.I., and the residents of Indore and Mhow on the night of the 1st March, the concluding day of the Holes festival. The Lal Bagh Gardens were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks, and nautches.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY.**—The Irish in Bombay have resolved to follow the example of the Scotch, and to have their Saint Patrick's Dinner as the Scotch have their Saint Andrew's. Colonel Torrens has consented to be chairman.

**MAJOR R. CAMPBELL.**—We hear (says the *Sindh News*) that Major R. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster-General, who left this not long ago to take charge of the Quartermaster-General's Department at the Presidency, is expected back in Sindh by the end of March to resume his former appointment. Major Campbell's return to Kurrachee will be hailed with much pleasure.

**TRADE WITH BHOOTAN.**—Colonel Haughton has obtained permission to establish a mountain fair for the encouragement of trade with Bhootan. The new station of Fallacotta has been selected as the most central spot, both with regard to the Bhootan passes, and to Rungpore, Darjeeling, Perneah, Jilpigoree and Assam; and the Commissioner proposes opening the fair on the 15th January, 1870, establishing it as an annual event.

**DISTRESS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—The degree of distress in the Central Provinces seems to be greater than has been supposed. In the Raepore district 2,000 persons are employed on relief works; "they appear to have been conquered by hunger at last," writes the Deputy Collector, "and to have overcome their prejudices to working on the road." In Belaspore, also, the distress seems increasing; about Rs. 5,000 being expended daily on minor irrigation works.

**ODDH BANKING CORPORATION.**—It is said that some of the shareholders of the Oudd Banking Corporation, at present in liquidation, contemplate instituting criminal proceedings against certain of the former officials of the bank. Opinions differ as to the amount shareholders and other contributories will be required to pay up towards the liquidation. As usual the margin is a very wide one; some think that fifteen rupees per share will suffice, while others believe that 100 rupees will be nearer the mark.

**A NEW POST-OFFICE FOR BOMBAY.**—Seeing that Bombay must have a new post-office at once, it is satisfactory to learn that the design for the building, which is estimated to cost six lakhs of rupees, has been approved by the Government of India. To provide for any future extensions which the increasing business of the department may render necessary, the single-storied portion of the building will be so constructed as to admit of the addition of an upper story hereafter. It would be interesting to know the vicissitudes through which this project has passed during these four years.

**MHOW.**—We hear from Mhow that Major-General Adams, C.B., and staff returned to that station from his tour of inspection to Neemuch and Nusserabad, on the morning of the 1st inst. The Major-General returned by the new Neemuch road *via* Rutlam, marking out the encamping grounds for troops *en route*. The headquarters of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery had reached the station, under command of Colonel Longden; the battery of the same brigade, owing to the lateness of the season, and from sickness on the road, will not leave Deolalee until after the monsoon. Cholera is still prevalent on the Khundwah and Mhow-road; one case has ended fatally in the station, the schoolmaster of the Bays, Mr. McCartney, having died.

**TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.**—In response to an invitation from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., an influential meeting of the principal natives of Bombay was held on the 4th March, at Mazagon Castle, to arrange the preliminaries for the presentation of a testimonial to Sir Joseph Arnould. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair, and explained that the object of convening the meeting was to mark the sense of respect universally felt in the native community towards Sir Joseph. During a period of ten years his lordship had, by a rare combination of many excellent qualities of head and heart, gained the esteem and respect of all classes, while his kindness and courtesy, and large and liberal views, had afforded entire satisfaction to the native community. Resolutions were then adopted to the effect that, in the opinion of the meeting a testimonial from the native inhabitants be presented to his lordship, who retires from the Bench about the end of April next, and that a subscription list be opened for furthering the objects of the meeting. A committee was appointed, with Mr. Shantaram Narayan, pleader, as secretary. The amount of each subscription is limited to Rs. 200.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26. Khorasan, Wilson, London; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bussorah.—27. Parsee, Ferguson, Clyde; str. Dacca, Hutchison, Aden; Windsor Castle, Pryce, Aden.—28. Premier, Merrithew, Boston; str. Orissa, Babot, Hong Kong; Martaban, Fife, Glasgow.—Mar. 1. Str. Salsette, Parish, Suez; St. Fillans, Nelson, Liverpool; Prosperpine, Brogger, Liverpool; Fleur de Lis, Thomson, Liverpool; Siberia, Pierce, Liverpool; Crusader, Grönsund, London; Merwanjee Framjee, Pike, London; William Riton, Brough, London; Bayard, Jackson, London; Victoria, Bridge, Calcutta.—2. Noel, Burgelet, Bordeaux; str. Magdala, Thompson, Suez; str. Bombay, Baker, Sydney.—3. Battara, Beyts, Calcutta; William Steuart, Cock, Moulmein.—4. Elentheria, Butchart, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From MARSHALLS.—Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mrs. and Miss Probyn, Mrs. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Mason and infant, Lieut. Joyce, Miss E. Alexander, Col. Vialls, Messrs. Green, Wood, De Veechy, Watson, Starling, Goodridge, Clarke, Blanchard. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Finch, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Buyers, Mrs. Pope and infant, Messrs. G. Hart, P. T. Large, T. L. Tanner, B. Nicholson, C. Fraser, R. C. Cumberland, W. J. Taylor. From SUEZ.—Major and Mrs. Cornwell, Mr. Mann.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26. Morning Star, Wilber, Point de Galle.—27. Duiveland, Graves, Boston; str. Travancore, Eastley, Aden and Suez.—Mar. 1. Andromeda, Dakers, Rangoon; Hartfield, Sorrie, Liverpool.—3. Prince George, Hawkins, Liverpool; Mary Steenhouse, Woodmass, Liverpool; City of Richmond, Starkie, Liverpool; Alexander, Reynart, Burshe.—4. Sandringham, Muir, Liverpool; Marathon, Dingwall, Liverpool; Pontiac, Finlay, Liverpool, via Carwar.—6. Str. Golconda, Wilkinson, Aden and Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Macleod and four children, Mrs. Church, Col. and Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. J. I. Gibbs, Mrs. Tannard and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Shortt and two children, Mr. R. Harvey, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Allen and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Reed and child. For MARSHALLS.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Martin and two children, Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, Mrs. Sandwith and four children, Mr. W. Forrester, Mrs. James and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Spring, Mr. A. C. Watt, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Alexander, Mr. J. G. Schultze, Mr. W. McGavin, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Dymock, Mr. Jaquemont, Mr. A. K. Chick, Mr. Todd, Major Cochrane. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Negreponte and four children, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. M. Henderson, Mr. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pitter, Major W. W. Arbuthnot, Captain Mead.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 26, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	2s. 0 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	2s. 0 1/2d. to 2s. 0 1/2d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	2s. 0 7-16d. to 2s. 0 1/2d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ...	105 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) ...	6750 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040) ...	par
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	15 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) ...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500) ...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) ...	1850 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 7 dis.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 37-4-4) ...	2 pm.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	Rs. 100 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	1100
Frere Land Company ...	710
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ...	75 per cent. pm.
Mazagon Reclamation Company ...	55 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ...	par
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1240 per share
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) ...	Rs. 14500 per share
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) ...	880 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,067) ...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	7 pm.
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	Rs. 3200 per share
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (Rs. 20 paid up) ...	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	
Coria Spinning Company (Rs. 5000) ...	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 375 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	806 per share old

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. 97
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	" 97
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ...	" 94 1/2
" " " 1842-43 ...	" 94 1/2
" " " 1854-55 ...	" 108 1/2
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ...	" 112 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	" 112 1/2

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 10 1/2
Spanish Dollars ...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars ...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces ...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas ...	106 1/2
Sycee Silver ...	
Gold Leaf 97 touch ...	per Tola. 16 1/2
Gold Bars, English ...	16 11-16
Ditto Pekin ...	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 2s. 6d. to £2. 5s.; Seeds, £1. 5s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 5s. nominal; Seeds, £1. 10s. nominal.

CLAIMS ON THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—"All officers having claims chargeable to the Abyssinian Expedition are directed to prefer them before the 28th February next" (Bombay, Jan. 27). With reference to the above order, it is hereby notified that all officers or others in the Bengal Presidency having claims chargeable to the Expedition should prefer them before March 31, 1869.



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

## CIVIL.

AITKEN, Rev. J., is appd. temp. an insp. of schools in Berar. Feb. 19.  
ATKINS, A., officg. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Seonee to Jubbulpore. Feb. 12.  
BAILEY, T. L., secretariat dept., Bengal, is appd. a clerk of 2nd class, 2nd grade, P.W. dept., and posted to the office of chief engr. and sec. to Govt., Punjab P.W. dept., from Feb. 8.  
BEAUCHAMP, Lieut., has been transfd. from Bombay to N.W. Provs., for employment as asst. principal of Thomason Civil Engineering College. Feb. 16. [King. Feb. 17.]  
BLAIR, A., to offic. as asst. supt. of police of Lobardugga, dur. leave of BLAIR, Lieut., exec. engr., P.W., reported his return to Punjab on Nov. 26, and resumed his duty on Dec. 1 last.  
BLAIR.—The servs. of Mr. C. Blair, exec. engr., 3rd div., Grand Trunk road, are placed at disp. of comr. of Jhansie, for employment on the relief works in that div. Dated Camp Moofkee, Poorwa, Feb. 13.  
BOWIE, Capt., dist. supt. of police, Jessore, having assumed charge of his office on Feb. 5, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him, under orders of Dec. 3 last, is cancelled.  
BROMEHEAD, Rev. W. C., chaplain of St. John's Church, having returned to duty on Feb. 14, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him is cancelled. Feb. 19.  
BROWN.—The servs. of Mr. C. J. Brown, coll. of customs at Akyab, are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal; Feb. 15. To offic. as asst. to coll. of customs, Calcutta, dur. leave of Bonnard; Feb. 22.  
BRUCE, W. D., exec. engr., 3rd grade, attached to 2nd Presidency div., to offic. as exec. engr. of 1st Presidency div. Feb. 23.  
CAMPELL, J. A., probationary asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Bhau-gulpore div. on Jan. 15.  
CLEMENTSON, W. K., asst. comr., Cachar, to have temp. exec. charge of the Silchar Jail. Feb. 13.  
CLERK, W., received charge of the office of dep. accountant gen., Bengal, from Cooke, on Feb. 17.  
CONSTABLE.—The unexpired portion of leave on m.c. granted to Mr. F. T. Constable, officg. insp., 1st circle, dept. public instruction, N.W. Provs., dated Sept. 10, 1867, is cancelled.  
COWLEY, F. W. R., officg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong, is appd. to exercise powers of a coll. of a district, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, dur. the period the coll. will be engaged in visiting the interior of the district. Feb. 18.  
DAWSON, Lieut. col., staff corps, exec. eng., 2nd grade, is transf. from Bengal to Oudh. Feb. 17.  
DODD.—The serv. of Lieut. Dodd, personal asst. to the insp. gen. of police, N.W.P., are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of India in Home dept.  
DEYSDALE, A., asst. conservator of forests in Berar, is inv. with powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, to be exer. within the limits of his forest div. Feb. 17.  
ECKFORD, Major J. J., res. charge of his duties as dist. superin. of police, 1st grade, at Mirzapore, on Nov. 10 last.  
ECKSTEIN, W., asst. eng., 3rd grade, is transf. from the Meerut to the Chukrata div., public works. Dated Allahabad, Feb. 16.  
ELLIOTT, A., to be officg. asst. dist. superin. of police, and is posted to Raepore. Feb.  
ELLIOTT, C. F., who was apptd. asst. conservator forest dept. on prob. in Punjab orders of Dec. 9, 1867, is confd. in that appt. from Jan. 1 last.  
EVANS, H., has been apptd. sec. to the municipal committee of Furreedpore.  
FORBES, B. L., recd. charge of the office of asst. to the dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore circle, from C. R. Hawkins on Feb. 1.  
HAMILTON, J. M., is app. a member of the municipal committee for the Settlement of Allahabad, v. Mr. McCarthy, res.  
HARRIS, H., head master of Agra Normal School, having rep. his return to this country on Jan. 27, the unexp. portion of ext. of leave for 2 mo., granted to him, dated Jan. 8, is hereby cane.  
HASLETT, W., asst. dist. supt. of police, Multan, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Mozuffergurh, dur. Tucker's abs. on leave.  
HENVEY, F., and LLOYD, J. H., respectively made over and received ch. of the office of Under secy. to Bengal Govt. on Feb. 5.  
HOPKINS, J., asst. account. general of P.W.D., is prom. from rank of 2nd grade to that of 1st grade controller of the 3rd class, with effect from Jan. 1. [Feb. 17.]  
JERVOISE, C. C., officg. dist. supt. of police, from Raepore to Nagpore.  
JOHNSON, Capt., exec. engr., 1st grade, Mysore, who was app. to offic. as a suptg. engr. 2nd class, 2nd grade, for irrigation works in Mysore, dated Jan. 16, will offic. as under secy. to comr. in the P.W.D., irrigation branch. Feb. 17.  
KINCAID, Capt., asst. polit. agent in Bundelcund, and cantonment mag. of Nowgong, to offic. as 2nd in comd. of Malwa Bheel corps, and depy. Bheel agent and polit. asst., v. Capt. Cadell. Feb. 19.

**LA TOUCHE.**—The undermtd. is app. secy. of road and ferry fund committee of Allypurb dist. :—Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, asst. mag. and coll. Feb. 15. [which he may receive ch. from Mr. W. Cornell. Feb. 22.]

**LEVIEN, A.**, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Rungpore, from the date on

**LLOYD, J.**, extra asst. comnr., 4th class, to be officg. extra asst. comnr., Napore. Feb. 13.

**MONCRIEFF.**—The services of Capt., royal engrs., are placed at disposal of P.W.D., with effect from date on which he entered on the duties of the dept. Feb.

**MONEY, A.**, to be a member of the council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations. Feb. 22.

**MORRIS, Lieut.**, app. on Feb. 4 to be an asst. comr. of 3rd class in Central Provs., is posted to Nagpore dist., and assu. ch. of duties on Feb. 9.

**NAYLOR, F. A.**, offic. asst. dist. superint., is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Saugor, during Capt. Morris' absence. Feb.

**NEWMARCH, Capt.**, dep. comr. of Bhundara, availed himself on Feb. 9 of the subsidiary leave granted to him in notific. No. 16, dated Jan. 14, making over ch. of his office to Read, offic. dep. comr., on that date.

**NOBLE, G. J.**, offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, transf. from Nagpore to Seonee, to join on arr. of Mr. Jervoise. Feb.

**O'BRIEN, E.**, asst. comr., Punjab, transf. from Delhi to Lahore dist.

**PARRY, W. E.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, att. to 2nd Allahabad div., P.W., will offic. as exec. engr., 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road. Feb.

**PEACOCK, E. B.**, asst. comr., Punjab, transf. from Kurnaul to Delhi dist.

**PLATTS, J.**, offic. insp. of schools in Central Provs., N. Circle, is confd. in his appt., with effect from Oct. 12 last.

**RABAN, H. C. B. C.**, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore from Feb. 11, and till arrival of Money. [Peshawur road. Feb. 17.]

**ROBERTSON, F.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to 2nd div., Lahore and

**ROBERTSON, F. E.**, asst. eng., 3rd grade, joined the circular and eastern canals div. on Nov. 17 last.

**ROBERTSON, C.**, and **F. HENVEY** respectively made over and rec. charge of the office of jun. sec. to Bengal govt. on Feb. 5.

**RYALL, G. J.**, judge, Small Cause Court, Punjab, transf. from Ludianah to Peshawur, but will continue to offic. at Amritsur. Feb. 11.

**SHERER, J. W.**, to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Allahabad, dur. leave of Ricketts. Feb. 16.

**TEMPLE, Capt.**, boundary settlement officer in Bhopal, to offic. as political asst. in Bundelcund and canton. mag. of Nowgong, v. Kincaid. Feb. 19.

**TOLBOET, T. W. H.**, asst. comnr., Punjab, transf. from Ludianah to Dera Ismail Khan dist.

**WALKER, W. F.**, temp. overseer, 1st grade, in the Cent. Prov., is perm. apptd. to P.W. dept. in that grade. Feb. 13. [Bell. Feb. 22.]

**WARD, J. D.**, to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Rajshahye, dur. leave of

**WELLS, W. S.**, to offic. as addl. judge of Chittagong, from the date on which he may be relieved of the offices of civ. and sess. judge of that dist. by the return of Alexander from leave. Feb.

**YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. col.**, C.S.I., dep. ins. gen. of police, 1st grade, was employed on special duty in connection with the introduction of a Govt. railway police from Nov. 1, 1868, to Jan. 14, 1869.

## MILITARY.

**BOYLE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 18 last, making the foll. appt., consequent on return of Capt. Dick, and dur. abs. of Capt. Buller, with effect from 10th idem :—Capt. Boyle, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, 11th Bengal N.I.

**BUIST.**—Eastern Frontier dist. order confd., dated Jan. 8, directing Major Buist, Bengal S.C., to do gen. duty at Shillong.

**COXE, Lieut. col.**, to be comdnt. of 1st Punjab volunteer rifle corps and Punjab light horse (volunteers), in suc. to Roberts.

**GAULTER.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 20, making the foll. appt., with effect from 21st idem, the date on which the wings separated :—Lieut. Gaulter to act as qrmr. and paymr. 37th foot, in add. to his other duties.

**GOODWYN.**—Consequent on the abolition of the Benares brig. comd., Brig. Gen. Goodwyn, C.B., has been transf. to Sealkote brigade. Feb. 17.

**GUBBINS, Ens.**, 1st bat. 11th foot, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., 37th N.I.

**HORTON.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 17, apptg. Capt. Hopton, 88th foot, to assu. ch. of pay office, in add. to his other duties, on Major Macdonnell's responsibility, dur. that officer's abs., with effect from 14th idem.

**IREMONGER.**—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Jan. 11, apptg. Lieut. col. Iremonger, asst. adjt. gen., to offic. as dept. judge adv. gen., in add. to his other duties, in room of Horne, on leave, and until arrival of Major Browne.

**LEEDS, Lieut.**, to act as adjt. 37th foot, on being relieved by Adjt. Gilbert.

**LOUGHNAN, Capt.**, S.C., officg. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the establt., in suc. to Major Cochrane, whose term of service on the brig. staff will expire on March 1.

**MACCALL, Lieut.**, 2nd squad. subalt., 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer during abs. of Buller, with effect from Dec. 10 last.

**MACMULLEN, Lieut.**, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer 11th Bengal cav., dur. abs. of Capt. Buller, with effect from Dec. 10 last.

**MCNEALE, Lieut.**, 1st squad. subalt. 8th Bengal cav., offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Lindsay, proc. on leave. (Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 21 last.)

**MINTO, Capt.**, wing officer 6th N.I., is app. to offic. as 2nd in com. from Feb. 27, in add. to his other duties, in room of Shaw, on leave. (Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 26 last.)

**MORIARTY, Lieut.**, adjt. 3rd inf., Hyderabad cont., to offic. in add. as 2nd in com., v. Peoler, prom. (Confirmed, dated Feb. 1.)

**PEOLER, Major**, 2nd in com. 3rd inf., Hyderabad cont., to offic. as comdnt., v. Prescott, on furl. (Confirmed, dated July 1.)

**RANSFORD, Lieut.**, 1st wj g subalt. 37th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., consequent on departure of Branson, qrmr., to join Thomason College, Roorkee. (Regtl. order confirmed, dated Jan. 1.)

**ROSS.**—The prom. of Capt. A. G. Ross, late 17th N.I. (staff corps), is in room of Capt. R. G. Armstrong, retired, not deceased, and bears date the 29th, instead of 30th October last, as therein stated.

**ROWLAND, Lieut.**, late 63rd N.I., sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class (on probation), having passed the usual departmental tests, is permanently att. to the army commissariat dept. Feb. 16.

**SCOTT, Lieut.**, 1st batt. 11th foot, has been posted to batt. of his regt.

**STEWART, Capt.**, Bengal staff corps, who was prom. to rank of capt. from Sept. 20 last, is perm. to retain his appt. of adjt. of 1st cav., Punjab frontier force.

**VERNER, Lieut.**, to offic. during abs. of Leeds with right wing of 37th foot.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

**No. 200.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

**Ens. J. G. Kelly**, of the 94th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 18th (the Alipore) regt. N.I., Aug. 30, 1867.

**No. 201.**—Ens. J. G. Kelly, of the 94th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 18th (the Alipore) regt. N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 200 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under the operation of para. 84 of Aug. 30, 1867, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**No. 205.**—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed 26 years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

**Majors W. H. S. Earle and W. Briggs**, Feb. 17.

## BREVET.

**No. 204.**—The following proms. are made from the dates specified under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

## To be Colonels.

**Lieut. col. W. W. Taylor**, Bombay inf., Feb. 13.

**Lieut. col. F. T. Wroughton**, C.B., Bengal inf., Feb. 18.

## MEDICAL.

**CUTCLIFFE.**—The serv. of Asst. surg. Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept., with effect from Feb. 11.

**DANIELL, Asst. surg.**, to have temp. civ. med. charge of Silchar, dur. abs. of Monteath, on special duty. Feb. 19.

**DEVLIN.**—Meerut order dated Jan. 8 confd., dir. Staff asst. surg. H. W. Devlin to proc. to Meean Meer for duty.

**DOAK.**—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Jan. 12, dir. Staff asst. surg. S. Doak, M.D., at present att. to E baty. F. brig., R.H.A., to proc. to Meerut for duty. [Feb. 17.]

**EUSTACE, Asst. surg.**, 105th foot, will take temp. med. charge of the regt.

**GIRAUD.**—Cawnpore brig. order confd., dated Dec. 21 last, apptg. Asst. surg. Giraud, M.D., 19th hussars, to med. charge of brig. staff, in room of Babington, res.

**GROSSE.**—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 11, posting Staff asst. surg. Grosse, temp., to the 105th foot.

**HEATHER.**—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Nov. 28 last, dir. Asst. surg. Heather, R.A., to proc. in med. ch. of invalids from Jhansi to Morar, and thence to Bombay, returning to Morar on completion of above duty. [That portion of G.O., Nov. 27 last, relating to Asst. surg. F. Howard, is hereby canc.]

**JONES, Surg. J.**, to the joint med. ch. of Simla, v. Duka. Feb. 15.

**KIDD, Dr. civ. surg.**, Mundla, rejd. from priv. leave on Feb. 10.

**MATURIN.**—Presy. div. order confd., dated Dec. 22 last, directing Staff asst. surg. Maturin, recently arrived from England, to do duty at Chinsurah depot.

**NEILL.**—Mooltan brigade order confd., dated Jan. 11, appg. Staff asst. surg. Neill, R.A., to the med. charge of the brig. staff and Lock Hospital, in room of Farncombe, 45th N.I., relieved at his own request.

**O'REILLY.**—Meerut div. order confd., dated Dec. 28 last, directing Staff asst. surg. O'Reilly, M.B., to proceed to Lucknow with No. 3 battery, 24th brig., R.A., returning to Meerut on completion of the duty.

**REED, Dr.**, to offic. temp., as civil surg. of Shillong. Feb. 20.

**RIORDAN, Asst. surg.**, doing duty with wing 79th foot, Delhi, lately transf. from med. staff to R.A., and posted 24th brig., will proceed at once to join head-qrs. of that brig. at Meean Meer. Feb. 17.

**WHITE, Surg.**, 8th brig., R.H.A., in med. charge of No. 2 baty., 24th brig., will, on arr. at Morar, be att. for du. to C baty., 8th brig. Feb. 17.

**WOODS, Surg.**, 24th brig., R.A., will proceed from Hazareebaugh to Meean Meer and join the head-quarters of his brig. Feb. 17.

**WRIGHT.**—The services of Dr. T. P. Wright, civil surg. of Bhaugulpore, are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, in military dept. Feb. 19.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

**No. 14.**—General officers commanding divisions and brigades are reminded of the necessity of exercising the troops under their command during the cold season.

When the strength of the force will admit of such arrangements, it would be well, when the troops turn out as a division, that the cavalry and infantry should each be commanded by a brigadier for the day. Horse artillery should generally be attached to the cavalry.

It will be understood that the officer commanding the field artillery should, unless otherwise specially directed by the general officer, conform to the movements of the line of infantry.

Field artillery should not be detached with cavalry, unless it be exceptionally necessary in the absence of horse artillery.

Until the artillery practice season commences there should be weekly cavalry and infantry brigade days; the horse artillery turning out with the cavalry and the field artillery with the infantry; each force to be

commanded by the senior officer. These directions, however, are not to interfere with any particular arrangements of the general officer, should he himself have leisure to direct the instruction.

At the expiration of three or four weeks, divisional field days may take place, with advantage, once a fortnight; care being taken to design the manoeuvres so as to convey a practical lesson of what might probably take place before an enemy.

In handling cavalry and horse artillery, whilst due celerity should not be omitted, the greater care must be taken that the objects of movements are explained and made clearly apparent to officers commanding regiments and batteries, and that a fair amount of precision in the direction of movements and the details of drill in the two arms may be maintained. If from rapidity or any other cause the details of a movement should not be carried out according to the intention of the commander, it should be repeated ab initio.

The commander should execute his drill according to a preconceived idea; proper explanation being afforded to commanding officers; but without any warning previous to their going on parade.

A like general rule will apply to infantry acting with field artillery.

The advance and retreat of lines should generally be covered by skirmishers; these being accompanied by detachments of guns if in very open country. Infantry should also be practised through enclosed country, when this does not interfere with the crops; the guns being directed along roads, &c., as would happen were an enemy in front; positions being seized at double time; all cover being taken advantage of by skirmishers, lines, or columns.

Bands should always accompany the regiments when moving in brigade.

#### LEAVE.—PAY.

No. 25.—The following letter from the Sec. to Government military department, No. 1,314, dated Dec. 31, 1868, is published for general information:—

"In reply to your letter dated 21st inst., I am directed to acquaint you that if an officer, whilst on furlough under the Rules of 1868, is transferred to another appointment, he will still continue to draw the furlough pay as before, whatever the emoluments of the new appointment may be; but the officer acting in the latter will of course be restricted to half staff salary.

"2. In the event of an officer's appointment being abolished during his absence on furlough, he would cease to have any claim to half the staff salary, and would revert to the furlough pay of his military rank; and it would rest with the department under which he might have been employed to represent the case for the special orders of Government, if the abolition should have been unexpected or the circumstances such as to deserve special consideration."

#### THE ANNUAL PUNJAB EXAMINATIONS.

No. 66b.—It is hereby notified for general information that the yearly examination of assistants and other such officers of Government as are required to present themselves will be held at the several divisional head quarters on Tuesday, April 6.

No. 67b.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed members of the Special Central Examination Committee:—

Mr. J. Inglis, member, board of revenue, N.W.P., president.  
Mr. M. H. Court, comr. of the Allahabad div.  
Mr. F. O. Mayne, c.B., insp. gen. of police, N.W.P.  
Mr. M. Kempson, M.A., director of public instruction, N.W.P.  
Mr. W. C. Plowden, sec. to the board of revenue, N.W.P.  
Mr. W. Johnston, registrar gen. of assurances, and comr. of excise and stamps, N.W.P.

The officiating under sec. to Govt., N.W.P., will act as sec. to committee.

No. 68b.—The Allahabad divisional committee will consist of the following members:—President: The judge of Allahabad. Members: The magistrate or joint magistrate, and the judge of court of small causes.

#### HOSPITALS—EQUIPMENT—BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of G.O. No. 53 of 1867, and under the orders of Government [No. 747, dated Fort William, Nov. 23, 1868, from Government of India, military department, to the quartermaster general], the following articles of camp furniture are sanctioned for the hospitals of batteries of royal artillery and of regiments when on the line of march:—

Batteries of royal artillery, 1 small camp table and 2 light or folding chairs.

Regiments European cavalry and infantry, 1 small camp table and 2 light or folding chairs.

Regiments Native cavalry and infantry, 1 small camp table and 1 light or folding chair.

2. These articles are to be supplied on indent through the barrack department, barrackmasters taking medical officers' receipts for the same, and then striking the articles off their stock accounts as "issues."

3. Medical officers are to include the table and chairs in the return of Government stores prepared and submitted by them.

#### ACTING ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Feb. 8.—Read No. 965.—The notification of this department, No. 534, dated June 16, 1868, publishing revised rules for the grant of acting allowances to covenanted civil servants.

Resolution.—In the first of the above-mentioned rules, it is stated that the minimum of acting allowance must be two-thirds of the difference between the salary of the acting officer's substantive appointment and the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating. To explain the effect of this rule in cases where salaries are progressive, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that in applying the rule to such cases, the salary of the appointment in which the officer concerned is officiating shall be understood to mean the minimum salary, and the salary of his substantive appointment shall be understood to mean his substantive salary at the time.

#### THE MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 9.—No. 154.—With reference to paragraph 4<sup>th</sup> of the resolution of the Govt. of India in the financial dept., published in G.G.O. No. 197, dated March 7, 1864, and to the avowed object of that order, viz., the complete subordination of the whole departmental system of military account and audit to the military department of the Govt. of India, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to announce, with the view of removing all misapprehension, that the military account department at the three Presidencies was, by the above G.O., constituted one department, and that the officers attached thereto were by such order, and are now, in direct and immediate subordination to the military department of the Govt. of India; in the account branch of which all business affecting military account will, as it heretofore has been, be administered by the controller gen. of military expenditure, who is the head of the military account department for all India.

2. For the purpose of giving more practical effect to this arrangement the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the controllers, military accountants, examiners, circle and deputy paymasters at the three Presidencies, will now be placed on one roster for departmental promotion and transfer from presidency to presidency, as the good of the public service may require.

3. All appointments to, or promotions in, the account department, whether permanent or temporary, will in future be made by the Govt. of India in the military department, which will at all times carefully consider the claims to promotion, on the grounds of standing, good service, &c., of all officers of the department. It must, however, be clearly understood that whenever it deems it expedient to do so for the greater advantage of the public service, the Govt. of India will exercise its undoubted right of selecting any one of its servants, to whatever branch of the service he may belong, to fill any vacancy that may occur in the higher grades. It will at the same time be always open to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the actual or expected occurrence of vacancies, to submit to the Govt. of India the names and qualifications of any officers serving in those Presidencies whom they may consider deserving of promotion in, or appointment to the Military Account Department.

4. In cases of emergency the Local Governments will make such arrangements as may appear suitable for the conduct of the duties of any of the appointments in the Military Account Department which may become suddenly vacant, subject to the further orders of the Govt. of India, to whom the circumstances should be reported without delay.

#### THE NEW CIVIL FURLOUGH RULES, QUALIFYING FOR PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Feb. 7.—Read No. 908.—Letter No. 3,805, dated Dec. 29 last, to the offg. acct. gen. of the Punjab, ruling that priv. leave might be taken in continuation of the two months' leave admissible to a junior civil servant who passes a successful examination in the Oriental languages, and that the two months may be regarded as qualifying for priv. leave.

Letter No. 56, dated Jan. 19, from the acct. gen. of Madras, asking whether special leave may be taken in continuation of the two months' examination leave.

Observations.—The Gov. gen. in Council observes that the letter of Dec. 29 last conveys a wrong impression of the intention of the Govt. of India. The Govt. did not mean to authorise priv. leave to be added to and combined with the two months' examination leave, but merely to rule that this latter leave should not interrupt the reckoning for priv. leave, and indeed should be considered as service qualifying for priv. leave, so that if entitled, an officer might obtain priv. leave immediately on the expiration of the examination leave. It will in all cases be necessary for an officer to rejoin his post after the expiration of the two months' examination leave, and no leave must be taken simply in continuation of such leave.

#### RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS FOR THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 9.—No. 49.—The following rules have been passed by the Governor General in Council, and are published for general information:—

I. The period of probation will be one year. If in any case strong special reasons render an extension of this term expedient, application should be made through the Surveyor General, or the head of the department in which the probationer is serving, in full time to permit of orders being passed before the period of probation expires.

II. Every candidate will be required to furnish the certificates of which forms are given below, signed by his commanding officer and the surgeon of his regiment or corps respectively.

III. There will be distinct examinations, both preliminary and final, for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys, including the Topographical branch of the Trigonometrical Survey, and for the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

IV. For the Topographical and Revenue Surveys the preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects:—

1. Arithmetic, including involution and evolution, arithmetical and geometrical progression, proportion or rule-of-three, vulgar and decimal fractions, logarithmic calculations, and mensuration of surfaces.

2. Elementary geometry, first four books of Euclid.

3. Algebra, as far as quadratic equations, inclusive.

4. Elements of plane trigonometry.

5. Topographical, mechanical, or civil drawing, to be executed in the presence of examiners.

V. Artillery officers and officers holding certificates of qualification granted at the institutions of Addiscombe and Woolwich, or the Staff

\* Financial Resolution, No. 1031, dated 25th February, 1868.

Para. 4. The Subordinate Establishments of Controllers, Accountants, and Examiners in every part of India will remain as at present, all appointments and promotions will be made by the Government in the Military Department, and it will be the duty of the Accountant-general (now Controller-general of Military Expenditure) to advise in all matters relating to the conditions of appointment and promotion, so as to secure the highest practicable standard of qualification.



College, or Civil Engineering Colleges, or who may have passed an examination in surveying according to the army standard, will be exempted from undergoing any preliminary examination, and will, on being nominated, at once enter as probationers, and be attached to survey parties, to learn their practical duties in the field and during the recess.

VI. The final examination for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys, to be held at the close of the period of probation, will comprise:—

1. The satisfactory execution unassisted, of a small area of country, including the computation and entire mapping involved in the same.

2. Perfect use and knowledge of all the instruments employed in the department, and adjustment of the same.

3. The elements of natural astronomy, sufficient for ascertaining time, azimuth, and latitude.

4. A fair knowledge of all rules in force, for the general conduct of the survey establishments, in the department to which the probationer is attached.

Each candidate will also be required to produce a certificate of having passed an examination by the higher standard in any vernacular languages prescribed by the Government under which the probationer is employed.

VII. The examinations for the Topographical and Revenue Surveys will be conducted by the head of the department in which the probationer is serving, aided by such professional officers, to the number of two, as may be available. Whenever desirable, sealed examination questions may be transmitted, in view to their being answered by the probationer in the presence of the officer in charge of the survey party to which he is attached, in lieu of obliging him to appear at departmental head quarters for the purpose of examination.

VIII. For the geodesical branch of the Trigonometrical Survey, the preliminary examination will be theoretical only, comprising mathematics up to conic sections, and the principles of construction of instruments in common use. The final examination will be theoretical and practical, embracing analytical geometry of three dimensions, statics, dynamics, astronomy, the construction of the instruments of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and a practical familiarity with their management. Candidates for the staff corps will also be required to produce a certificate of having passed an examination by the higher standard in any vernacular language prescribed by the Government under which the probationer is employed.

IX. The examiners will be the superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with any two available officers of the department at his head quarters.

X. The degree of proficiency attained by candidates will be ascertained in both branches of the Survey Department by written questions, the examination papers being framed at departmental head quarters.

[Here follows form of certificate referred to in Rule II.]

#### COLOURED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Feb. 19.—No. 1,166.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to suspend until Jan. 1, 1869, the operation in the province of Oudh of that portion of financial notification No. 2,778, dated April 29, 1868, which prescribed the use of bi-coloured stamp paper, consisting of blue and black colours for documents enumerated in Schedule A of Act X. of 1862 other than those for which adhesive stamps have been prescribed, and to authorise the employment up to that date for the documents under Schedule A above referred to of the bi-colour stamps (red and blue) which in the notification of April last was intended solely for the documents enumerated in Schedule B of Act XXVI. of 1867.

#### THE NEW MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

Fort William, Feb. 15.—No. 181.—Addendum.—To Clause V. of G.G.O. No. 1,064, dated Nov. 10 last, publishing the New Mily. Furl. Rules, after the words "but an officer on civil employ and drawing consolidated salary will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough," add the words "in case of an officer who may be granted furlough on medical certificate before he has completed three years' actual service in India, the average will be taken of the salary drawn during the period of his actual service. In every case the time spent and the allowances drawn during any leave under chapter II. will be omitted in the calculation of average salary."

#### ACTING ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON CIVIL EMPLOY.

From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

To the Controller General of Accounts:

Fort William, Feb. 13.—No. 1,073.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the officiating examiner of claims, Calcutta, No. 1872-E, dated Feb. 3, and in reply to state that the rule laid down in the order of this department, No. 3,429, dated Dec. 8 last, "that when an officer holding an acting appointment is transferred to another appointment of not inferior emolument, he shall continue to draw his acting allowances during the time spent in joining the new appointment," is applicable to military officers in civil employ.

#### FREE PASSAGE TO CHAPLAINS.

The following resolution is published for general information:—

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Financial resolution No. 414, dated 19th ult., cancelling financial resolution No. 804, dated Feb. 25, 1866, which ruled that chaplains, like military officers in civil employ, will be allowed a free passage "when, being employed at a station beyond sea, they may be obliged to return to their presidency, in progress to a hill station on leave on m.c., and also when they join their station on return from that leave."

Letter from the Accountant-gen., Bombay, No. 3,127a, dated Feb. 8, inquiring from what date the cancellation is to take effect.

Resolution.—The cancellation of the resolution No. 804, of Feb. 26, 1866, takes effect from Jan. 19 last.

#### PAYMASTER'S PAY.

No. 185.—Errata.—In the statements of conditions on which the increased rates of pay are admissible to paymasters, published in G.G.O. No. 969 of Oct. 15 last, the following corrections are made:—

In condition B, for "including not less than five years as paymaster in receipt of the pay, whether in or out of India," read "including not less than five years as paymaster in receipt of the second rate of pay, whether in or out of India."

In condition C, for "after fifteen years' service as paymaster, or after twenty years' service as commissioned and non-commissioned officer on full pay, &c., &c.," read "after fifteen years' service as paymaster, or after twenty years' service as a non-commissioned officer on full pay, &c., &c."

In those cases where the higher allowance has been passed, it will be discontinued from the date of this order, but no recoveries will be made for any over-issue of pay under the original wording.

#### THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Feb. 18.—No. 1,092.—Read the following despatches:—

From the Govt. of India to the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, dated Oct. 26, 1868. (Copy.)

From the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to the Govt. of India, No. 2, dated the 6th ult. (Copy.)

No. 287, dated Oct. 26, 1868, from the Govt. of India to the Sec. of State for India.

From an examination of the several statements which have been furnished to us regarding covenanted civil servants at present on leave in England, and of other cases brought to our notice, a hardship in the new leave rules has come to light.

2. Under the old rules one year's leave on medical certificate not only counted as service and residence for pension, but was so counted as qualifying for furlough. For instance, an officer who had served and resided for nine years, and who had also taken one year's leave on medical certificate, was credited with ten years' service and residence, and was entitled to three years' furlough. All officers, therefore, who took leave on medical certificate under the old rules did so in the full assurance that one year of such leave counted as service and residence, not only towards pension, but as qualifying for furlough.

3. Under the new rules, so far as residence for pension is concerned, compensation has been made for the abolition of the above rule, by shortening the period of residence for pension by one year. But in regard to the qualification for furlough, no such compensation has been made. Under these rules, all leave taken under medical certificate, even under the old rules, is not only not allowed to count as service and residence, but is deducted from the amount of furlough earned by the prescribed period of service. For example, an officer of nine years' actual service and residence, who has in addition taken one year's leave on medical certificate, instead of being entitled to three years' furlough, is entitled to only one year's furlough, and must serve three years more before he is entitled to two years' furlough. Similarly, an officer who had completed nine years' actual service, and had besides taken two years' leave under medical certificate, instead of being entitled, as he was under the old rules, to three years' furlough, must, under the new, serve three years more before he can get any furlough at all. There is no doubt that the new rule has caused great disappointment owing to this retrospective effect being given to it.

4. Without advocating the maintenance of the old rule, which allowed one year's leave on medical certificate to count as service and residence, both for furlough and pension, it would appear but fair to rule that, in the case of officers who have under the old rules taken leave on medical certificate, one year of such leave should not be debited against any furlough which might otherwise be due under the new rules, although it should still remain as part of the total of six years, which is the maximum amount of furlough that can be taken in the whole course of service. If this were allowed, the rule that furlough should not be renewed until three years from the termination of previous furlough of more than three months' duration, would not thereby be altered.

5. It has also been represented that some of the hardship which the new rules inflict on officers who have, by taking leave under the old rules, used up all the leave to their credit, might be mitigated by a slight alteration of the rule by which furlough is placed to credit. Instead of one year's furlough being credited after every four years' actual service, it is desired that for each period of actual service a proportionate amount of furlough at the above rate may be placed at credit; for instance, that three months' furlough may be credited after each year's actual service. The rules and restrictions under which furlough may be taken when at credit would not be altered.

6. When officers took furlough under the old rules they could not foresee what would be the effect under the new rules. For example, an officer who lately took three years' furlough under the old rules, and has no more at credit, now finds that if in the course of three years from his return he falls sick, he must lose his appointment, and be reduced to subsistence allowance, although his furlough allowances under the old rules were only £500 per annum, while under the new they might have been £1,200 per annum. Under the old rules he could have taken immediately after his return, if he had fallen sick, fifteen months' leave, extendable to twenty, on half pay up to £1,000 a-year, keeping his appointment, which leave might have been extended for three years with loss of appointment, and an allowance of £500 per annum for the past sixteen months.

7. The suggested alteration is not one of principle, and it will not give any one a day's more leave than the rules as they stand. It is a mere question of detail as to the method of bringing furlough to credit.

8. It may be noticed in regard to the first point that, in the case of military officers, whatever leave was taken under the old rules on medical certificate is not debited against furlough otherwise at credit—vide example (2) to rule XXIV. of the Military Leave Rules.

9. The second concession is not so much required by military officers, as, in addition to the leaves which civilians can get, they are able to obtain general leave under Chapter II., retaining their appointments and drawing half-pay.

10. On these grounds, we ask your sanction to the issue of the following orders:—

I.—“A Covenanted Civil Servant who has taken leave on medical certificate under leave rules prior to those of 1868, shall not be debited with such leave, up to the limit of one year, against furlough which would otherwise be at his credit. All such leave shall, however, be included in the maximum amount of six years' fixed in Rule II. of the Rules of 1868.

II.—“For Rule III. of the Leave Rules of 1868, the following rule is substituted:—

“Subject to the above limit, furlough shall be placed to the credit of each officer at the proportional rate of one year's furlough for every four years of actual service.”

No. 2, dated Jan. 6, 1869. From the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India.

I have considered in council your financial letter dated Oct. 26 last, No. 287, requesting sanction to the issue of the following orders:—

First. “A covenanted civil servant who has taken leave on medical certificate under leave rules prior to those of 1868, shall not be debited with such leave, up to the limit of one year, against furlough which would otherwise be at his credit. All such leave shall, however, be included in the maximum amount of six years fixed in Rule II. of the Rules of 1868.

Second. “For Rule III. of the Leave Rules of 1868, the following rule is substituted:—

“Subject to the above limit, furlough shall be placed to the credit of each officer at the proportional rate of one year's furlough for every four years of actual service.”

2. The issue of the orders proposed is sanctioned.

Resolution.—The following is an illustration of the rules which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State:—

A. has completed an actual service of 21 years 2 mo. and 10 days. He has had 15 mo. sick leave under old rules, and 3 years' furlough. A. has secured by his actual service 5 years' 3 mo. and 17 days' furlough. Against this must be debited 3 years' furlough and 3 mo. of the 15 mo. sick leave, leaving at A.'s credit 2 years and 17 days' furlough. But as this added to the 3 years' furlough and 15 mo. sick leave already taken would exceed the aggregate of 6 years by 3 mo. 17 days, the excess must be deducted, leaving at A.'s credit 1 year and 9 mo. furlough.

2. In this illustration sick leave does not include leave within Indian limits, under the Rules of May, 1843, which leave has been declared, in a resolution, No. 3,477, passed in this department on Nov. 5, 1868, to be actual service.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—2nd Capt. C. C. S. Moncrieff, R.E.; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 14 last.

EDUCATION.—Under Sect. 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation in Arts of the “Bishop Cotton's School” at Mussoorie to the Calcutta University, with effect from Jan. 1. Under Sect. 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation in Arts and Law of the Chittagong School to the Calcutta University, with effect from Jan. 1. The Rev. F. M. F. Mazuchelli is appointed to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Darjeeling.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The Hon. the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the police department, with effect from Jan. 1:—Capt. Bramly, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to officiate as dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade; Capt. Williams, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to officiate as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade; Capt. Cantor, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, to officiate as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade; Mr. W. Short, officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to officiate as asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade; Mr. H. Smith, officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, with effect from Dec. 30, v. Mr. R. Bower, transferred to Ajmere. The following appointments will be held to have had effect during the deputation of Lieut. col. J. W. Younghusband, c.s.i.:—Lieut. col. Miller, officiated as a dep. insp. gen. of police, 1st grade; Major Bamfield officiated as a dep. insp. gen. of police, 2nd grade; Major Baillie officiated as a dist. supt. of police, 1st grade; Capt. Wall officiated as a dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade; Capt. Horsford officiated as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade; Mr. Christie officiated as a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.

TO DUTY WITH INVALIDS OF THE SEASON.—The Gwalior district order of Dec. 17 last is confirmed appointing the following officers to do duty with the invalids of the season proceeding to the port of embarkation:—Messrs. Taylor, 103rd Foot; Lieuts. Welch, 93rd, and Leslie, 103rd Foot. The last-named officer to return to Morar on being relieved by Lieut. Clark, 103rd Foot. The Lahore division order is confirmed, dated Dec. 10 last, directing the undermentioned officers to proceed with the detachments of invalids and time-expired men, to port of embarkation:—Capt. Barton, 85th Foot; Lambert, 88th Foot; Newbolt, 1st batt. 5th Foot; Weigall, 77th Foot; Cahill, 88th Foot; and Handley, 19th Foot. Lieuts. Latham, R.A.; Beal, 38th Foot; Onslow, 20th Hussars; Maxwell, 36th Foot; Bennett, 7th Hussars; and Shepherd, 109th Foot. Ens. P. Stevenson, 85th Foot; Surg. Holton, M.B., 77th Foot; Asst. surg. Staples, 1st batt. 19th Foot. Meerut division order, dated Dec. 19 last, is confirmed, directing the undermentioned officer to proceed with invalids to port of embarkation:—Capt. McCausland, 79th Foot; Lieut. Methuen, 79th Foot.

JUDICIAL.—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer on the Resident at Hyderabad the powers of a local Government, as described in section 54 of Act 25 of 1861.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'s REGIMENTS.—The undermentioned regiments having arrived at Bombay in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* are brought on to the establishment of the Bengal Presidency from dates of landing:—H.M.'s 1st battalion 14th foot; H.M.'s 62nd foot.

EXAMINATIONS.—MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.—The undermentioned medical subordinates are reported to have passed for the grade of apothecary and assistant apothecary, on Feb. 15:—For the grade of Apothecary—Assistant Apothecaries McCreech, H battery, 8th brigade, R.A., and Matthews, 41st foot. For the grade of Assistant Apothecaries—Hospital Apprentices Ellis, 36th foot, and Daniell, 104th foot; Apothecary Tanney, attached to 1-19th foot, is appointed to the garrison hospital at Allahabad; Hospital Apprentice Malins, subordinate medical department, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is dismissed the service for misconduct.

CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained leave of absence during February, on m.c., under Rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—General Van Cortlandt, dep. comr., Multan, for six months. Mr. W. Wavell, officg. mag. and coll. of Bagrah, from April 10 next, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. The leave granted to Lieut. Colledge, 2nd regt. C.I. horse, will have effect from such date after Feb. 10 as he may avail himself of it. Lieut. col. Osborne, c.s., political agent at Bhopal, availed himself on Feb. 2 of the privilege leave dated Jan. 12, having previously made over charge of his office to Lieut. col. Ouseley, officg. comdt. of the Bhopal battalion. Mr. W. H. Mercer, asst. district supt. of police, Rawalpindi, for three months, to be taken in two instalments. Mr. E. Charde, officg. district supt. of police, Jhung, for two months, from May 1. Lieut. col. Hutchinson, inspector general of police, reported his departure from Bombay on furlough to Europe, by the steamer *Bengal*, on the 6th of February. Mr. P. Bonnard, asst. to the coll. of customs, Calcutta, for three months. Mr. King, district superintendent of police, Lohardugga, for one month. Dr. Purves, civil assistant surgeon of Gowhatty, for two months, from date on which he availed himself of the leave. Lieut. Wimberley, district superintendent of police, Burdwan, for thirty days from March 1, to Europe. Mr. Harrington, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Amritsar civil works division, for two years, to Europe, from April 10 next, and is also allowed the usual preparatory leave from March 10 to proceed to port of embarkation. Mr. Gordon, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Upper Sirhind division, has extension of leave from Jan. 18 to March 15. Mr. Cornell, officiating civil and sessions judge of Rungpore, for two months. Surgeon major Shekleton, A.B., M.A., assay master of Calcutta Mint, was left by the pilot at sea on Feb. 3. Mr. Sherer, c.s.i., who reported his return on Jan. 28, has thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to rejoin his appointment. Mr. Tucker, civil and sessions judge of Bancoorah, has subsidiary leave for thirty days, from March 10 next, embarking at Bombay. Mr. Barkley, of the B.C.S., has been granted furlough for nine months, from the date on which he embarked for Europe. Mr. Abbey, civil surgeon of Mergui, obtained preparatory leave for one month, from Dec. 17, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, with a view to obtaining leave to Europe. Mr. Hogg, administrator general of Bengal, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' leave. Eighteen months' furlough to Europe, together with thirteen days' preparatory leave, is granted to Syud Ahmud Khan, subordinate and small cause court judge at Benares, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Six months' leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, is granted to Mr. Ricketts, civil and sessions judge of Allahabad, with effect from March 20. Mr. Watson, magistrate and collector of Goruckpore, was a passenger on board the *Newcastle*, which was left by the pilot at sea Jan. 20. Captain Morris, district superintendent of police, Saugor, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from March 25 next. Mr. Belli, civil and sessions judge of Rajshahye, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from March 25 next, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on special leave, embarking at Bombay.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence on m.c., under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. Young, R.A. (16th brigade), to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure from Barrackpore, and to England for one year, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. This officer's services are available for duty with troops to England. Lieut. col. Newmarch, Royal Eng., P.W. department, 20 months. Capt. Colquhoun, 30th Madras N.I., two years. Capt. Moncrieff, Royal Eng., two years, under regulations of 1854, with effect from March 20, the date of his departure from Bombay, per *Kuina*. Asst. surg. Smith, M.D., of the medical department, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, will embark at Bombay. Surg. Wright, of the medical department, civil, Bhaugulpore, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, Feb. 5, will embark at Calcutta instead of at Bombay, as previously notified. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe:—Lieut. Edmunds (unattached), for two years. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe:—Major Eckford, of the Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, N.W.P., for two years, under the regulations of 1868. Capt. Tucker, of the Royal Eng., executive engineer, 1st grade, department public works, Presidency division, for 20 months under the regulations of 1868. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Capt. Clarke, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Seebangor; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Hopkins, of the Bengal staff corps, agent to the Gov. gen. and comr. of Assam; Lieut. col. O'phiant, of the royal engineers, superintending engr., P.W. dept., British Burmah, for two years. Lieut. Anderson, adjt., 33rd (Punjab) regt. of N.I. (pioneers); Major Litchfield, of the late 42nd regt. N.I., for two years, embarking at Bombay. The

undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names :—Lieut. col. Unwin, of the Bengal staff corps, Bengal, Feb. 6, from Bombay. Lieut. Ewart, of the Bengal staff corps, Salisbury, Feb. 13. Second capt. Hadow, 23rd brig., doing duty B baty., 20th brig., to England, via Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. Jeames, rifle brig., to England, for seventeen months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required. Capt. Ryan, offic. 2nd in command and wing officer 41st N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Capt. Keppel, attached to the 4th Goorkha regt., to Calcutta, as a special case, to study the native languages, for six months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Lieut. Anderson, adjt. 23rd N.I., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Capt. Halliday, late 4th Bengal European cavalry, to Calcutta, from Jan. 4 to Feb. 4, preparatory to applying for furlough. The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt. McCausland, 79th foot, Sept. 4 last, is extended to seventeen months, that officer having been detailed for duty with troops proceeding home via the Cape. The leave granted to Capt. Toller and Lieut. Brehon, 1st battalion, 11th foot, dated respectively Oct. 17 and Sept. 16 last, is to be held to have effect from the dates of their departure from Bombay.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BARTLETT, Rev. A. T., to act as chaplain of Bolaram and Chudderghant, during the employ. of Rev. D. G. Clarke on other duty. Feb. 16.  
CLARKE, Rev. D. G., B.A., to act as chaplain of Trimulgherry during abs. of Rev. G. Warlow on leave. Feb. 23.  
EGAN, G. T., to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, in the Kristna dist., during employ. of Lieut. Heming on other duty. Feb. 16.  
HORSBURGH, B., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, during abs. of Martin on leave. Feb. 16.  
HUTCHINS, P. P., to act as civil and sess. judge of zillah of Nundial, during abs. of Forbes on leave. Feb. 16.  
LILLY, W. S., to be under secy. to govt. in the depts. under the chief secy. Mr. Lilly assumed charge of office from Walker. Feb. 16.  
LITTLE, Rev. R. P., chaplain of Aurangabad, reported his return to India, and arrival at Bombay Feb. 13, per steamer *Golconda*.  
MCMASTER, Lieut. col., S.C., is app. to act as dep. judge adv. gen., Nag-pore force, dur. abs. of Wilson. To join.  
MULLINS, Capt., R.E., to act as under secy. to Govt. in the P.W. dept., during abs. of Magnay on furl. without prejudice to his duties as consulting engr. of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. Feb. 16.  
SHARP, F. R. H., sub coll. and joint mag. of the district of Bellary, is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subord. mags. of 1st and 2nd class stat. within the sub div. Feb. 16.  
THOMAS, H. S., act. coll. and mag. of South Canara, resumed charge of the dist. from Boswell. Feb. 12.  
WALKER, C. G., under secy. to Govt. in the depts. under the chief secy., res. ch. of the office from Mr. Lilly in the forenoon of Feb. 15.  
WIGRAM.—The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appt. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. H. Wigram to act as Registrar of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction, dur. the employt. of Mr. P. P. Hutchins on other duty.

### MILITARY.

FARBER, Major, S.C., will continue to do general duty at Madras, under orders of the officers com. centre div., until April 30 next.  
FREES, Lieut. col., com. 3rd N.I., to assu. com. of troops in garrison, dur. abs. of officer com. centre div. Feb. 16.  
HANDS, Lieut., 5th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. from Feb. 16, v. Proudfoot.  
MACLAVERY, Lieut., royal (Madras) art., to act as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, dur. employt. of Capt. Budd on other duty. Feb. 19.  
MACLEAN.—Cadre 8th regt. N.I., Senior lieut. Maclean (capt. in S.C.), to have the position of capt., v. Child, dec. Dated Jan. 15.  
MACDONALD, Col., from gen. duty at Bangalore, to gen. duty at Secundrabad, under the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force. Feb. 16.  
MESHAM, Major, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to proc. forthwith to Beypore, to superintend the embark of invalids, &c., on Feb. 10, and proc. as far as Cannanore to inspect public buildings, &c.  
NORRIS, Capt., 20th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, till arrival of Wallace. Feb. 16. [arrived at Bombay Feb. 13.]  
SEWELL, Lieut., adjt. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, has retu. to duty.  
TYNDALL, Capt., S.C., is app. 1st wing subalt. 1st N.I., as a special case.

### MEDICAL.

BRODRICK, Surg. H. C., M.D., to offic. as ophthalmic surg. of the general hospital, and prof. of ophthalmic surgery and physiology in the Medical College, during the abs. of Surg. Chipperfield. Feb. 16. [Feb. 16.]  
CLEMERTSON, Surg. major, to be zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Chingleput.  
THOMPSON.—The services of Asst. surg. D. R. Thompson, M.D., acting zillah surg., Chingleput, are re-placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for military duty. Feb. 16.

CLAIMS FOR SERVICE IN ABYSSINIA.—All officers having claims chargeable to the Abyssinian Expedition are directed to prefer them before the 31st March.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. C. G. Walker, C.S., has furlough for one year to Australia, m.c., and subsidiary leave from Feb. 16 to date of sailing of P. and O. steamer, due at Madras on March 20. Mr. L. Forbes, civil judge of Nundial, for one year, to Europe, with preparatory leave.

Rev. G. Warlow, B.A., chaplain of Trimulgherry, for three months. The leave granted to Rev. D. G. Clarke, B.A., chaplain of Bolaram and Chudderghant, notified on Feb. 9, is cancelled. Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., joint chaplain of Bangalore, for three months, from March 1. Mr. E. G. Ricketts, dep. coll. in charge of the salt dept., Tanjore, for three months. Mr. T. J. Maltby, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, for one month. Mr. C. W. W. Martin, acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, for two months.

MILITARY FURLONGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c., under new rules, unless otherwise specified :—Col. Barrow, Royal (Madras) Artillery, insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, on furl. for two years, to embark from Madras. 2nd Capt. Chrystie, Royal (Madras) Engineers, exec. eng., and asst. to the chief eng., Mysore, on furl. for two years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. Ryves, Royal (Madras) Engineers, superintending eng., 1st div., is permitted to embark for Europe by the second mail steamer in April, 1869, on the furl. granted to Dec. 22, 1868. Surg. Furnell, med. dep., furl. for two years, and to embark from Madras. 2nd Capt. Mead, Royal (Madras) Engineers, exec. eng., 3rd grade, Tanjore, is permitted to embark for Europe from Bombay, instead of from Madras, on the furl. granted to him Feb. 2. With reference to G.O. granting Lieut. col. Lukin, of the Infantry, furl. to Europe for two years, under the regulations of 1854, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to commute the same to furl. for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BOSANQUET, T., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Sattara, and is inv. with powers of a mag. in that district. Feb. 26.  
FRANCIS, E. A., supernum. asst. supt. rev. survey and assess., Tanna and Rutnagherry, has been prom. to grade of asst. superint. from Jan. 6.  
GIBSON, J. B., asst. settlement officer, Tanna and Rutnagherry survey, is app. asst. coll. for settlement duties in districts of Poona, Tanna, and Rutnagherry. March 3.  
LOCK, W. W., to be supernum. asst. to coll. of Sattara, and is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class in that dist. Feb. 26.  
MOORE, Lieut., R.E., is app. an asst. engr., 2nd grade. March 3.  
SHORTT, Major, dist. superint. of police in Surat dist., is inv. with powers of a mag. in that district. March 3.  
VIDAL, G. W., actg. 3rd asst. to coll. of Sattara, is inv. with powers of a mag. in that district. Feb. 26.

### MILITARY.

ADAM, Capt., is permitted to retain the appt. of adjt. as a capt., 22nd regt. N.I. Feb. 25.  
BRADSHAW, 1st Batt. 23rd Foot.—Regtl. order confd. dated Feb. 2, directg. Lieut. J. C. Bradshaw to perform the duties of asst. instr. of musketry. Broderick.—Regtl. order, 1st batt. 2nd foot, confd., dated Dec. 11 last, appg. Lieut. Broderick to act as asst. instructor of musketry to the batt. during the annual course of instruction of 1868-69, with effect from Nov. 26 last. [retired.]  
COMYN, Lieut., to be capt., from Nov. 14 last, v. Burnes, cadre 31st N.I., Cooper, Major, wing officer 31st regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. C. O. Lord, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, in succ. to MacGowan, on furl. Feb. 25.  
GREEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 23, by Lieut. col. E. A. Green, directing Capt. W. Jacob, staff corps, to offic. as wing subalt. of 19th regt. N.I.  
HUME, Lieut., wing subalt. 11th N.I., to be adjt., v. Malden, who resigns on account of ill-health. Feb. 25.  
LYONS, Major, staff corps, is att. to do duty with 21st regt. N.I. Feb. 25.  
MALDEN, Lieut., staff corps, to be wing subalt. 3rd N.I., and to offic. as qrmr., v. Yates, on furlough. Feb. 26.  
MAYNE, Lieut., 1st regt. Bombay L.C., is confirmed in the appt. of comdt. of the Governor's body guard, v. Watts, whose leave has expired.  
PRESTON, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as qrmr. 22nd regt. N.I. March 2.  
PRIDEAUX, Lieut., adjt. 26th regt. N.I., to act as comdt. of H.H. the Gaekwar's batln. at Dharee, dur. abs. of Jackson.  
RENNICK.—The scrvs. of Lieut. Rennick, R.A., late comdg. army works corps, A.F.F., are replaced at disp. of Govt. of Madras.  
ROOME, Major, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th regt. N.I., v. James, on furlough. Feb. 25.  
SMITH, Lieut., to be interp. to 49th regt., with effect from Jan. 21.  
THACKER, Lieut. col., staff corps, to act as examiner of the commissariat, barrack, and clothing depts., on departure of Gray to Europe.  
VAN.—With reference to G.O. of Dec. 21, Lieut. De Winton Van will join 20th regt. N.I. as 2nd wing subalt. on probation. Feb. 25.  
WATLING, Lieut., 45th foot, who has been admitted to the staff corps on probation, is appd. 2nd wing subalt. 23rd regt. N.I.

### STAFF CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 25.—No. 162.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—  
Major J. A. M. Macdonald. Feb. 21.  
No. 163.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—  
Capt. C. L. R. Glasford. Feb. 20.  
No. 164.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—  
Lieut. W. F. F. Waller, v.c. Feb. 20.

No. 174.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, to be majors from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Capt. and Brevet major W. Blakeney, Capt. C. O. Lord. Feb. 24.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for two months; Rev. G. C. Reynell, chaplain of Byculia, for two months from the date of quitting his station.

**ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officer returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on Feb. 13:—Captain Gambier, royal engineers.

**POLITICAL.**—The following arrangement is sanctioned under the Kattywar political agency, consequent on the appointment of Mr. Muckund Race Muni Race, 1st extra asst., as Principal Sudder Ameen at Surat:—Mr. J. Crowley, 4th extra asst., to be 3rd extra asst.

**MEDICAL.**—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to authorise Sub. Asst. surg. M. F. Pereira, in charge of the charitable dispensary at Alibagh, to examine corpses when sent to him for *post mortem* examination.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.**—It is notified for general information that, under the authority of Govt., the rules for the movement of troops by railway published under the orders of Govt. dated Sept. 20, 1867, No. 3,393, military department, have been made applicable to the Scinde Railway, as well as to the G. I. P. and Bombay and Baroda lines.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have passed an examination in Hindoostani according to the standards specified against their names:—Mr. Bentley, higher standard; Mr. Spring and Mr. Boulton, lower standard. Mr. Hall, asst. political agent, Rawa Kanta, has passed an examination in Guzerati according to the high proficiency standard.

**POONA HORSE.**—The following regimental arrangement is confirmed, pending further orders, dated Feb. 1, 1869:—Captain La Touche, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Captain Stevenson, second squadron officer, to officiate as second in command; Lieutenant Philips, squadron subaltern, to officiate as second squadron officer; and Lieut. Erskine to officiate as third squadron officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut.-col. Westropp proceeded on furlough to Europe.

**INVALIDS.**—The invalids, time-expired men, &c., from general depot, Poona, with their families, embarked for England on board the troopship *Euphrates*, on Feb. 17. The following officers were appointed to do duty with the detachments on board:—To command: Col. Raines, c.b., 95th foot. To do duty: Maj. McPherson, 2nd batt. 24th foot; Maj. Hand, 82nd foot; Maj. Taylor, 103rd foot; Capt. Carlisle, 3rd batt. 60th rifles; Capt. Toller, 1st batt. 11th foot; Capt. Richmond, 3rd dragoon guards; Capt. Morgan, 2nd batt. 25th foot; Capt. Thackwell, 38th foot; Capt. Finch, royal engineers; Capt. Fulton, Bombay staff corps; Capt. Dabney, 1st batt. 3rd foot; 2nd Capt. Haddon, royal artillery; Lieut. Allan, 3rd batt. 60th rifles; Lieut. Clark, 103rd foot; Lieut. Glasse, 103rd foot; Lieut. Welch, 93rd foot; Lieut. Shepherd, 109th foot; Lieut. Mortimer, royal artillery; Lieut. Pochin, 1st batt. 3rd foot; Lieut. Taylor, 1st batt. 3rd foot; Lieut. Crosbie, 1st batt. 7th foot; Lieut. Ferris, 2nd batt. 12th foot. Medical officers: Asst. surg. Clifton, royal horse artillery; Asst. surg. Lever, 7th hussars; Asst. surg. Staples, 1st batt. 19th foot; Asst. surg. Robinson, royal artillery.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers are (March) allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on m.c., under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—Surg. Reed, m.d., Madras establishment, 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent. Lieut. col. Shewell, staff corps, dep. qmrm. gen. of the army, for two years, from the date of departure of the last steamer in May next. Capt. Strong, staff corps, adjt. 16th N.I., for two years, from the date of departure of the second steamer in April next. Major Boyd, staff corps, wing officer 11th regt. N.I., for 208 days, from the date of departure of the second steamer in May next. Capt. Hawkins and Lieut. Shepherd, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. Gibbard for four months, from date of departure. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years:—Vet. surg. Constant, from the date of departure of the second steamer in April next. Major Waddington, staff corps, supt. survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutngherry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure, under Furlough Regs. of 1868. Lieut. and adjt. Thomas, 49th foot, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, to England. Surg. Plumtree, 2nd N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Asst. surg. Long, for one month, in extension of leave granted by G.O. 27th ult., to remain at the Deccan for the purpose of studying Hindustani. Conductor Knapman, for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 16.

60th Foot.—Field Marshal H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., to be col. in chief, v. Field Marshal Hugh Viscount Gough, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., dec.; March 3.

18th Hussars.—Lieut. H. M. Howard to be capt., without purch., v. C. A. Tisdell, dec.; Cornet E. Nolan to be lieut., without purch., v. Howard; Jan. 23. Qmrm. serg. G. F. Rumsey to be cornet, without purch., v. Nolan; March 17.

20th Hussars.—Ensign W. J. Irwin, from the 104th foot, to be cornet, v. C. S. Hogge, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; March 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. S. Hatch (late Bombay), from the supern. list, to be col., v. Major gen. Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B., removed to the fixed establishment of general officers;

May 6, 1868. Capt. and brev. maj. G. R. Brown (late Bengal) to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. C. V. Bowie, seconded; Second Capt. W. B. Cumberland (late Bengal) to be capt., v. Brev. major Brown; Lieut. R. F. Lewis (late Bengal), on the seconded list, to be second capt.; Lieut. J. H. Alexander (late Bengal) to be second capt., v. Cumberland; March 17.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. A. H. Freeling, from the supernumerary list, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. H. C. B. Moody, dec.; Feb. 28. Capt. J. J. Wilson, on the supernumerary list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. J. J. Wilson on the supern. list, to be lieut. col., v. H. Grain, who ret. on full pay; 2nd Capt. W. M. T. Campbell to be capt., v. J. H. Smith; Lieut. G. M. Collings to be 2nd capt., v. W. M. T. Campbell; Lieut. R. N. Buckle to be seconded on appt. as asst. surv. gen. at Hong Kong; March 17. The undermentioned lieuts. employed in the public works dept. in India to be placed on the seconded list, but not succeeded in their corps:—G. R. Walker; Nov. 17, 1868. W. R. Purchas, Dec. 1, 1868.

6th Foot.—Capt. F. Helyar, from the 8th hussars, to be capt., v. T. Bowen, who exc.; Lieut. J. FitzGerald to be capt., by purch., v. R. H. Goodwin, who ret.; Ens. R. Meredith to be lieut., by purch., v. FitzGerald; Ens. A. K. Macpherson, from the 17th foot, to be ens., v. Meredith; March 17.

7th Foot.—Lieut. G. Barton to be adj., v. Lieut. J. Potham, who resigns that appt.; Jan. 23.

11th Foot.—Major T. Peebles to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. A. H. L. Wyatt, who becomes supernumerary on appt. to the command of a brigade in India; Capt. R. Maunsell to be major, without purch., v. Peebles; Lieut. J. F. Trotter to be capt., without purch., v. Maunsell; Ensign C. W. R. Mansergh to be lieut., without purch., v. Trotter; Jan. 25. Ensign T. L. Lewis to be lieut., by purch., v. Mansergh, whose promotion, by purch., on Feb. 3, has been cancl.; C. F. Morgan, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Lewis; March 17. Lieut. E. R. M. Baskerville to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. E. H. Hare, promoted; Jan. 7.

14th Foot.—Lieut. H. L. Wooland to be adjt., v. Lieut. F. W. Harrington, who resigns that appointment; March 17.

41st Foot.—Ensign F. L. Wade, from the 80th foot, to be ensign, v. H. Boileau, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; March 17.

49th Foot.—Lieut. E. Glassfenn to be capt., by purch., v. E. J. Cresswell, who retires; Ensign E. B. Thornton to be lieut., by purch., v. Fenn; Ensign E. T. Dickson, from 20th foot, to be ens., v. Thornton; March 17.

March 19.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. gen. J. Campbell, from 97th foot, to be col., v. Gen. the Right Hon. H. H. Lord Straithuairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., transferred to the colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards; March 3.

March 23.

4th Hussars.—Lieut. H. H. Collings to be capt., by purch., v. J. Lawrence, who retires; Cornet E. Williams, to be lieut., by purch., v. Collings; A. E. Gambier, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Williams; March 24.

3rd Foot.—Ens. G. S. Carr to be lieut., by purch., v. D. G. Griffith, who retires; M. R. Spence, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Carr; March 24.

8th Foot.—Capt. E. Tanner to be major, by purch., v. F. B. McCrea, who retires; Lieut. M. G. Cole, to be capt., by purch., v. Tanner; Ens. L. L. A. Wise to be lieut., by purch., v. Cole; Ens. W. G. W. Macbay, from the 57th foot, to be ensign, v. Wise; March 24.

10th Foot.—Lieut. F. H. Blanchard, from the 46th foot, to be lieut., v. Martin, who exchanges; March 24.

25th Foot.—The second Christian name of Ensign Hobday is Ramsay, not Ramsey, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 12.

36th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. J. H. Reynolds, m.d., to be asst. surg., v. J. F. Foster, dec.; March 24.

45th Foot.—Lieut. A. H. Lefroy, to be capt., by purch., v. J. H. Tennant, who retires; Ens. B. F. Bagenal to be lieut., by purch., v. Lefroy; Ens. A. C. Lloyd, from the 97th foot, to be ensign, v. Bagenal; March 24.

76th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. S. Popham, m.b., to be asst. surg., v. F. Dick, m.b., appointed to the staff; March 24.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. F. Dick, m.d., from the 76th foot, to be staff asst. surg., v. S. Popham, m.b., appointed to the 76th foot; March 24.

### BREVET.

The undermen. promotions and alterations of rank have been made in H.M.'s Indian military forces:—

Major gen. H. Dick, Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen., v. J. Parsons, c.b., Bengal infantry, deceased; Nov. 10, 1868.

Col. T. McGoun, Madras inf., deceased, to be major gen., v. E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal staff corps, deceased; April 9, 1868.

Col. D. M. Stewart, c.b., Bengal inf., to be major gen., v. Sir H. B. Edwards, K.C.B., deceased; Dec. 24, 1868.

The undermentioned officers take rank as follows:—

Major gen. F. W. Burroughs, Madras inf., from April 20, 1868, v. T. McGoun, Madras infantry, deceased.

Major gen. M. Galwey, c.b., Madras inf., from Nov. 10, 1868, in succession to J. Parsons, c.b., Bengal infantry, deceased.

Major gen. A. Fytche, Bengal staff corps, from Nov. 18, 1868, v. T. MacKnight Cameron, Madras infantry, deceased.

The promotion of Lieut. gen. H. Dick, as announced in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 9, 1869, has been cancelled.

The undermen. officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Colonel.

Lieut. col. J. J. Brine, Madras infantry; March 24.

To be Major.

Capt. N. M. Strover, Bengal infantry; March 24.



## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BIGGIE**—At Peshawur, Feb. 18, wife of Mr. W. H. Biggie, subord. med. dept., daughter. [daughter.  
**BOW**—At Chunar, Feb. 21, wife of Dr. Bow, son.  
**DALY**—At Gwalior, Feb. 22, wife of Col. Daly, C.B., of a daughter.  
**DRURY**—At Lucknow, Feb. 24, wife of Lieut. col. C. C. Drury, Bengal S.C., [son.  
**DUFFIELD**—At Orme's-road, Kilpauk, Feb. 25, wife of J. L. Duffield, pre-maturely, son, stillborn.  
**EAGLETON**—At 1, Park-street, Calcutta, Feb. 23, wife of F. A. Eagleton, [daughter.  
**FALKNER**—At Mozufferpore, Feb. 11, wife of G. Falkner, Esq., daughter.  
**FERGUSON**—At No. 10, Esplanade-row, Calcutta, Feb. 25, wife of S. Ferguson, son, prematurely, which survived only a few hours.  
**GRAY**—At Calcutta, Feb. 6, wife of J. J. Gray, son. [Railway, son.  
**HOWDEN**—At Akola, West Berar, Feb. 28, wife of A. C. Howden, G. I. P.  
**HUNTLEY**—At Allypore, Feb. 21, wife of J. W. Huntley, accountant, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D., daughter.  
**JONES**—At Cawnpore, Feb. 16, wife of Gavin S. Jones, son.  
**KEIGHLY**—At Rosebank, Tittaghar, Feb. 23, wife of G. Keighly, daughter.  
**KNOX-ORD**—At Garden Reach, Calcutta, Feb. 7, wife of W. Knox-Ord, daughter.  
**METCALFE**—At Bunnoo, Punjab, Feb. 18, wife of Asst. surg. F. Metcalfe, 2nd Sikhs (Punjab Frontier Force), son.  
**ORR**—At Ballygunge, Feb. 25, wife of J. C. Orr, daughter.  
**PRITCHARD**—At Nungumbaukum, Madras, Feb. 25, wife of Capt. H. Pritchard, R.A., daughter.  
**RAVENSCROFT**—At Kidderpore, Feb. 21, wife of H. B. Ravenscroft, son.  
**ROBERTS**—At Coimbatore, Feb. 21, wife of K. D. Roberts, C.E., daughter.  
**SMITH**—At Maria Hill, Mazagon, March 1, wife of J. H. Smith, daughter.  
**TAYLOR**—At Subathoo, Feb. 22, wife of R. Taylor, H.M.'s 41st (the Welsh) regt., son.  
**WOOD**—At Bhaugulpore, Feb. 18, wife of C. B. Wood, son.  
**WRIGHT**—At Agra, Feb. 23, wife of A. H. Wright, St. John's College, son.

### MARRIAGES.

**ASTLEY**—**STOCK**.—At Bombay, Feb. 25, Henry Edward Astley, to Edith, youngest daughter of Brig. gen. Stock, Commanding Bombay Garrison.  
**BOULTON**—**BORASTON**.—At Calcutta, Feb. 17, Thomas Boulton, of Bhaugulpore, to Mrs. Elizabeth Boraston, of Chipping.  
**CHARLES**—**RUNDALL**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 30, Thomas Edmonston Charles, M.D., Surg. H.M.'s Indian Army, to Ada Henrietta, eldest daughter of Lieut. col. F. H. Rundall, R.E.  
**GIBBON**—**VINCENT**.—At Meerut, William F. Gibbon, of Turkouleh, Tirhoot, to Margaret Ann Jane, daughter of the late George V. Vincent.  
**HARRISON**—**LUARD**.—At Cuttack, James F. Harrison, deputy magistrate and collector, to Mary Agnes, daughter of Lieut. col. G. Luard, M.N.I.  
**JOHN**—**PAUL**.—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, Aristice C. John, Esq., to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late P. J. Paul, Esq.  
**LAUGHTON**—**MAN**.—At Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Jan. 14, Arthur F. Laughton, Madras Staff Corps, Sub Asst. Comy. Gen., to Georgina Emily, eldest daughter of Col. H. Man, Madras Staff Corps, late Resident Councillor of Penang. [Richter.  
**MAYR**—**RICHTER**.—At Calcutta, Feb. 24, the Rev. A. Mayr to Marie L. Ann, daughter of Alexander Johnstone.  
**MANSON**—**JOHNSTONE**.—At Bombay, Feb. 24, George Manson, to Mary Ann, daughter of Alexander Johnstone.  
**PRATT**—**LAZARUS**.—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, H. Pratt to Julia W. H., daughter of C. Lazarus, of Calcutta.  
**RAMSAY**—**PUGHE**.—At Monghyr, Herbert M. Ramsay, lieut. Bengal army, son of the late Col. Michael Ramsay, to Alice Claire, daughter of J. G. Pughe.  
**SMITH-NEILL**—**RUNDALL**.—At Calcutta, Jan. 30, G. F. E. Smith-Neill, Esq., R.A., to Catherine L., daughter of Lieut. col. Rundall, R.E.  
**SULLEN**—**MCDERMOTT**.—At Lahore, Feb. 6, Samuel S. Sullen, Inspector of Post-offices, Punjab and Sind circle, to R. E. McDermott, daughter of Ensign P. McDermott, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Peshawur.  
**VALENTINE**—**FRASER**.—At Lucknow, Feb. 20, Dr. C. S. Valentine, F.R.C.S., Physician to H.H. the Maharajah of Jeypore, to Henrietta Smith Isabel, daughter of the late E. G. Fraser, Esq., Civil Judge of Lucknow.  
**WATKINS**—**PRITCHARD**.—At Calcutta, Feb. 24, Mr. F. A. Watkins, to Esther Maria, eldest daughter of W. Pritchard, Esq., of Alipore.  
**WHITE**—**LAZARUS**.—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, M. J. White, Esq., Canning College, Lucknow, to Ellen Martha Henry, daughter of Charles Lazarus, Esq., of Calcutta.

### DEATHS.

**EDGINTON**—At Mazagon, Feb. 22, William H., infant son of A. Edginton.  
**HAYNE**—At Coonoor, Feb. 22, James A. W., child of J. H. Hayne, aged 11 mo. [military Department, aged 44.  
**HUGGINS**—At Calcutta, Feb. 18, William Huggins, conductor, Army Com.  
**JEJEEBHoy**—At Calcutta, Feb. 23, Veerbahee, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ardaseer Sorabjee Jejeebhoy, aged 6 mo. [J. P. Murphy.  
**MURPHY**—At Bustee, Feb. 18, John Frederick, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Rennick.  
**RENNICK**—At Kamptee, Feb. 28, wife of Dep. insp. gen. R. H. Rennick.  
**ROBERTS**—At Parell, March 1, Robert Roberts, aged 34.  
**SCHWARZ**—At Girgaum, March 2, infant son of Rev. C. F. Schwarz, C.M.S., aged one year.  
**TOWERS**—At Byculla, Feb. 26, Henry T. Towers, aged 48.  
**WRIGHT**—At Egmore, Feb. 23, Walter Henry, aged 6 years, son of Lieut. W. F. Wright, Madras staff corps.  
**WRIGHT**—At Vepery, Feb. 18, wife of Capt. W. M. Wright, European Veterans, aged 55.

## Home.

### THE INDIA-OFFICE MSS.

A correspondent well qualified to speak on the subject has sent the following communication to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

I cannot enlighten you as to the contents of the "Beejapoor MSS." found in the library at the India-office, but if they are the MSS. formerly in the Azar Mehal at Beejapoor, the following are the facts as to the manner and time when the MSS. came into the possession of the East India Company. The books are the remains of one of the Royal libraries which existed at Beejapoor in the Deccan previous to its capture by Aurangzebe, A.D. 1686. Though "cartloads" of MSS. are said to have been taken away by him, the library to which these volumes belonged was not entirely removed by the Emperor from Beejapoor, in consequence of its having been attached to a Mahomedan shrine, in which were preserved two hairs of the Prophet's beard. A short account of this curious shrine will be found in Colonel Sykes's excellent paper on Beejapoor in the "Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay," a book now very rarely to be met with, and also in the magnificent volume of photographs of Beejapoor, published by Mr. Murray in 1866, at the expense of a native gentleman of Bombay. The building in which the library was preserved will be found described and depicted at pages 38 and 75 of the memoirs prefixed to that volume by Captain Meadows Taylor and Mr. James Ferguson, and in plates 47 to 53. In this shrine the books remained much neglected, and were examined about 1842 by M. d'Octroa, a young scholar of Spanish origin, travelling in India by order of King Louis Philippe, to collect Sanscrit MSS. for the Royal Library at Paris.

Sir George Arthur, the then Governor of Bombay, hearing of the condition of the Beejapoor library from M. d'Octroa, moved the Rajah of Satara, in whose territory Beejapoor then was, to take better care of the books; and something was done, with this end in view, at the suggestion of Colonel Evans, the then Resident. But when the territory, with all of Colonel Evans, the then Resident. But when the territory, with all of State property, lapsed to the Government of India, the library was still much neglected and exposed to depredation and injury from the weather. In this state it was found by Captain (now Colonel) Philip Hart, of the Engineers, who was employed to repair some of the beautiful buildings which were fast going to ruin, and among others, that in which the library was deposited; and on his report, Lord Falkland, then Governor of Bombay, ordered the removal of all the books which were at all perfect, and they were ultimately sent to the library of the East India Company in Leadenhall-street, where they remained until its transfer to the Crown.

The Beejapoor library must once have been rich in books in many languages. Local tradition tells of many beautiful works in Persian, richly illuminated, which have, at different times, been abstracted from the library and clandestinely sold, and there are still many boxes of fragments of books, Persian and Arabic, which, from the beauty of the penmanship and illumination, testify to the original value of the volumes to which they belonged. There are likewise fragments of MSS. in Mah-ratta and Sanscrit, in Canarese, and other southern languages, written on paper as well as on palm leaves, and a few fragments of black-letter English and Spanish books; the English fragments evidently belonged to a black-letter Bible of the Authorised Version. But, with the exception of the Arabic volumes now in the library at the India-office, there was nothing like a perfect volume in any language forthcoming in 1847, and the existence of these Arabic volumes was accounted for by the local officers, solely on the ground of their having been unreadable by any one on the spot, and consequently unsaleable. The blame of these depredations was laid by the Brahmin officers of the Mahratta State at the door of the Mahomedan mujawirs who had charge of the shrine, while the latter retorted by accusing the Brahmin officers of the State; but of the fact that very extensive depredations had been permitted within a few years previous to the territory coming under British control there can, I fear, be no doubt.

I may mention that, besides the preservation of these MSS., we owe to Colonel Hart's professional skill and taste the beautiful architectural drawings by Mr. Cumming, photographs from which are to be found in Mr. Murray's publication above referred to; and also the extensive repairs to the old buildings at Beejapoor which he carried out about twenty years ago, and which have done much to preserve the ruins from utter decay. Until Colonel Hart took the matter in hand little or nothing effectual had been done to preserve the buildings since the repairs ordered by Captain Grant Duff, soon after the conquest of the Deccan by the British in 1817.

## Miscellaneous.

The Rev. W. G. Cowie, the Rector of Stafford, has accepted the bishopric of New Zealand. He was formerly chaplain to the late Bishop of Calcutta.

THE NAWAB OF BENGAL, with his two sons, accompanied by Col. Layard, arrived on the 22nd March at Marseilles. The Nawab was to stay there several days, and afterwards come through Paris to London.

LORD STRANGFORD'S WRITINGS.—Viscountess Strangford is about to publish a selection of her husband's writings on Eastern Europe and Central Asia, subjects of which he had a special and extensive knowledge. Later in the year a further volume by the same editor will appear, prefaced by a short memoir, and containing Lord Strangford's contributions to philology, and a selection from his correspondence.

**THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.**—At the Suffolk Quarter Sessions (Western Division), on Tuesday, March 23, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh qualified as a county magistrate. His Highness appears to be thoroughly devoting himself to the duties and avocations of a country gentleman.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**—The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China have decided to recommend to the shareholders at the general meeting, on the 21st of April, a dividend for the half-year ended 31st of December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—Her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship *Serapis*, Captain J. Soady, arrived off Portsmouth and steamed into harbour about 8 A.M. on March 24, from Alexandria and Malta, with officers and troops from India, and naval supernumeraries from Alexandria and Malta.

**TURKEY AND PERSIA.**—The dispute between Turkey and Persia about the frontier question is beginning to look threatening. Midhat Pasha, one of the ablest and most energetic of the Turkish governors, has been despatched to Bagdad with full powers and instructions to settle the difficulty by force of arms if necessary. Numerous reinforcements of troops and artillery have been sent to the frontier, and it is said that the Viceroy of Egypt has promised to assist the Sultan, in case of war, with a military contingent which would proceed to Bagdad by the Red Sea and Bassorah.

**CAPTAIN YOUNG, R.N.**—We have to announce the death of Captain Thomas James Young, R.N., v.c., who died a few days ago at Caen, in Normandy. The gallant officer, who was so prematurely removed, entered the navy in 1842, passed in 1848, and obtained his lieutenantcy in 1861. While holding that rank in the service he was engaged under Captain Peel with the Naval brigade at Lucknow, and obtained the Victoria Cross for his gallantry on November 16, 1857, in December the following year. He held subsequently subordinate commands, but latterly his health had given way, no doubt through his services in India.

**GENERAL JOMINI.**—The eminent writer on strategy, General Jomini, died on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at Passy-Paris, in the 91st year of his age. He began his military career as private secretary to Marshal Ney, and was afterwards honoured with a commission in the staff of the French army. After the victory of Bautzen he was recommended for promotion to the rank of general of division; but the Emperor, for some reason, refused, and Jomini entered the Russian service.

**SIR RICHARD GLASS AND THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.**—We have received from the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company copies of a correspondence which has taken place between Sir Daniel Gooch, the present chairman, and Sir Richard Glass, the late managing director of that company, on the subject of reports recently circulated that Sir Richard had used his influence in aid of a projected telegraph line to India not in connection with the company. In reply to a letter from Sir Daniel Gooch, under date 26th January last, calling attention to the reports, and requesting an assurance that there was no foundation for them, Sir Richard Glass gives them "the most unqualified and emphatic contradiction," and expresses the pain which the inquiry has caused him.

**THE OUTWARD INDIA MAILS, &c., (SOUTHAMPTON, March 27).**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamship *Tanjore*, Capt. G. S. Brooks, sailed to-day for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, with the Bombay mails, a general cargo, and 28 boxes of specie, &c., value £14,320, viz., for Aden—sovereigns, £850. For Bombay—Bar gold, £5,000; sovereigns, £1,910; bar silver, £5,500; dollars, £1,060. The *Tanjore* takes out 11 first and 27 second-class passengers, and 10 proceed by the corresponding steamer from Marseilles, making a total of 48, among whom are Deputy-Assistant Superintendent of Stores Stratton, for Malta; Dr. Payne, for Alexandria; Captain H. Shapcott, Lieutenant Holdich, Major Lamb, Lieutenant Dumsaler, Assistant-Surgeon and Mrs. Kiernauder, and Captain Warden, for Bombay. Colonel Probyn, c.b., v.c., and Major Chesney, for Bombay, join at Suez.

**SIR J. H. D'OYLY.**—The death was announced on March 24 of Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, the eighth baronet. He was born in 1794, and was brought up by Warren Hastings, Governor-general of India. He was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the Civil Service of the East India Company as a writer in April, 1812. After several promotions he was officially appointed civil and session judge at Beerbhoom in 1836. In 1843 he retired on the annuity fund. He is succeeded in his baronetcy by his son, Charles Walter, who was born in 1822 and educated at Addiscombe. He entered the Indian army in 1852, became captain in 1855, was aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-general in India. He was deputy-superintendent of the Government studs in Bengal, became major in the Bengal staff corps, served in the Gwalior campaign, for which he has received a medal, and in the Indian mutiny, and has received the Indian medal. He is married to a daughter of Major-general George Nott.

**LADY CANNING'S MONUMENT.**—To the Editor of the *Times*.—Sir, —In your columns a few weeks since appeared a letter from one of your Indian correspondents calling attention to the threatened dilapidation of Lady Canning's monument, owing to the absence of

some protection against sun and climate, for which an expenditure of a few hundred pounds would be necessary. In common with many other Anglo-Indians, I had hoped that the publication of this want would have elicited from the inheritor of Lord Canning's estate an offer to incur the required expenditure—a hope that met some encouragement from the appearance of a note in your pages from this gentleman's father, intimating that his son was not then in England. Finding now no apparent prospect that the natural guardians of the monument will save it from destruction, I, as one of the original subscribers to the testimonial, would gladly contribute my mite towards its preservation, if your correspondent would kindly publish the name of the treasurer to any fund intended to be raised for this praiseworthy object.—Your obedient servant, J. GORDON, Lieutenant-colonel. Pelham-crescent, S.W., March 26.

**THE SINDE RAILWAY.**—In anticipation of the extraordinary general meeting of the Sinde Railway Company, convened for the 30th of March, for the purpose of considering the propriety of obtaining an Act of Parliament to enable the company to amalgamate their several undertakings, a circular, signed by Mr. Andrew, the chairman, has been issued to the proprietors, of which the subjoined is an extract:—"Notwithstanding the isolated and fragmentary condition of the several sections of the company's system, their success has been so far assured that, with the exception of the Delhi Railway, of which only a small portion has yet been opened, they have more than paid their working expenses. The capabilities of the harbour of Kurrachee may be regarded as fully established, the area of the harbour having been virtually trebled by the improvement now in progress; and the directors consider that the time has now arrived when the requisite steps should be taken, with a view to the completion of the railway system in the hands of this company, by the construction of the missing link between Kotree and Mooltan. With the early prospect of the several links in the chain of communication between Kurrachee and Delhi being united in one continuous line of railway, it appears to the directors that the interests of the proprietors would be materially promoted by an amalgamation of the several sections. The Secretary of State for India in Council, in the month of September last, signified his approval of the measure now proposed to be carried out, intimating his concurrence in the opinion that an amalgamation would conduce to economy and efficiency." The meeting will not be over by the time we go to press; but our readers may take it almost for granted that Mr. Andrew's judicious scheme will be stamped by the general voice of the shareholders.

## India Office.

March 27, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. James (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. G. McAndrews, Staff Corps; Surg. major T. Farquhar, Med. Estab.; Capt. H. F. Newmarch, Staff Corps; Lieut. L. R. Scott, Engrs.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. G. C. Foord, Staff Corps; Major H. Biden, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. A. B. Little, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. S. Reynolds, Staff Corps; Major J. H. Henderson, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. F. Shekleton, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. A. T. Etheridge, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. F. H. Cooper, c.b., 4 mo.; Mr. T. T. Allen, 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. Rice, 3 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. de C. Williams (Uncov.), 1 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. M. Span (Uncov.); Mr. F. Y. Cornish (Uncov.); Comr. R. M'Master (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. J. W. Reid.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. A. Rogers.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. A. W. Phillips.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**PRITCHARD.**—The wife of Charles Pritchard, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at 10, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, March 22.

**TWEDIE.**—The wife of James Twedie, Esq., of Quarter, J.P., and C.L., Peeblesshire, of a son, at 7, Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, March 23.

**WEST.**—The Hon. Mrs. Sackville-West, of a son, at 17, Upper Grosvenor-street, March 22.

## DEATHS.

HOWDEN—Lieut. general J. A. Howden, H.M.'s Indian Army, at 80, Devonshire-place, Portland-place, aged 66, March 22.  
 SITWELL—Francis H. M. Sitwell, Esq., of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, Major Bengal Staff Corps, at Cheltenham, aged 39, March 19.  
 WARD—Hon. John Petty Ward, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Saxony-lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 78, March 23.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

March 30. Antrim, Manila.—21. Royal Standard, Colombo.—24. Egeria, Bombay; Ocean Rover, Colombo; John Masterman, Batavia.—26. Bellevue, Madras.—27. Lucknow, Kurrachee; Caldera, Colombo; Emerald, Kurrachee; Duisberg, Bassein; Baringa, Madras; Ceylon, Tuticorin; Burlington, Tuticorin; Early Morn, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

March 30. British Nation, Calcutta.—24. Malta, Kurrachee; Achilles, Calcutta; Aphrodite, Calcutta; Ironside, Calcutta; Morning Glory, Kurrachee.—27. Benton, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Tanjore, March 27.—From Southampton.—For Bombay.—Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. E. Purcell, Mr. A. E. Perkins, Mr. H. G. Shorter, Mr. F. W. Jackson.  
 From Marseilles.—For Bombay.—Lieut. Holdich, Major Lamb, Mr. J. B. Pelle, Asst. surg. W. O. and Mrs. Kiermader, Lieut. Dumler.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## APRIL 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Davis, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boswell, Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson, Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, Col. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. Loader, and Mr. F. Y. Cornish.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Col. G. Carleton, Asst. surg. F. H. Blenkinsop, and Capt. F. Howley.  
 Marseilles to MADRAS.—Asst. surg. W. E. Wright.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. Robb.  
 Marseilles to BOMBAY.—Mr. Blay, and Mr. Melville.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. N. D'Esterre and three children, Asst. surg. Eager, Mr. Hartshorne, and Miss Gale.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Gracie.  
 Marseilles to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. A. Hawes, and Mr. Porter.

## APRIL 17.

Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Commander Grant.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. Clementson.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Woodhouse.  
 SUZU to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Thomas.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

## THE LATE BAZOTIE RAID.

The *Broad Arrow* hopes that the occurrence of this outrage—the last of a long series which we have had to bear—may be the means of leading the Government to reconsider its whole system of policy upon this frontier, and to the abandonment of the penny wise and pound foolish one which has of late prevailed. Let it no longer—whilst pretending to despise as enemies these warlike clans—attempt, as it has too often attempted, to purchase immunity from their attacks by the grant of paltry concessions, or by the payment of black mail. The very act of giving such is misconstrued by these semi-savages as an indication of weakness on our part, and prospectively, if not immediately, conduces to invite a fresh outbreak. Instead of this, the adoption of a bold, manly, and straightforward policy would be infinitely more effectual with these bold and manly, if not straightforward communities, who esteem courage as the first of virtues, and who are not sufficiently refined to know that motives other than those that spring from faintheartedness may suffice to dictate the timorous and time-serving measures so much of late in vogue. Why was the *regime* of that great man, the late General John Nicholson, so successful and even so popular in the wild and difficult district placed under his charge? It was because the fierce Wuzerees and the savage Bunochees clans who inhabited it thoroughly understood, and understanding admired, the simple ethics of his rule. It was because they recognised and saw that the strength of his policy was ever guided by justice, but unsullied by passion and uninfluenced by fear. To return. It may be remarked that there is no authority as yet to connect the present raid with any former disturbances, nor with those which took place in Hazara last autumn. This is true. Yet no one who has studied the politics and the past history of this frontier, and who is aware of the intimate sympathy which their common hatred of the British power creates amongst sects otherwise intensely hostile to each other, so that a blow struck by us at one extremity of their territory vibrates through its entire length, and not seldom fails to produce an after effect in some unexpected locality, but must recognise the likelihood of there being some such connection in the present instance; whilst other circumstances, which we have not space enough here to mention more particularly lead us, to attach additional weight to this inference.

THE INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—(SOUTHAMPTON, March 29).—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Poonah*, Captain Methven, with the heavy portion of the above mails, has arrived. She brings 98 passengers, 13 packages specie, £26,132; gold dust, £728, and a general cargo, including 962 bales silk, value £85,000 sterling.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1834-25 (Sicca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	92	92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	92	92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	92	92
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	92	92
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1864-65	...	102	102
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...	105	105
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	105	105
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	110	110

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½d.  
 Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.  
 Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Sha res.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock	...	210 to 212
	India 5 per cent.	...	112½
	India 4 per cent.	...	102½
	India 4 per cent., 1868	...	102½
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per cent.	...	93
	India 5 per cent. Enfranch Paper, 1872	...	104
	India Stock, Enfranch Paper, 5½ per cent., 1870	...	110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	...	104
	" " " 1863	...	100
	" " " 1864	...	104
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	106
	India Debentures, 1873	...	104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1870	...	106
	India 4 per cent., 1868	...	104½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	12s. to 12s. pm.
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	12s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	...
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 106
20	Ditto F Shares	18	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	East Indian	100	107 to 108
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 106
20	Ditto (new)	8	1½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	104 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	99 to 100
Stock	Onde and Rohicund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	104½ to 106
Stock	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½
Stock	Ditto India Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½
20	Punjab	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	102½ to 103½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	4½ to 5
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	29½ to 30½
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	75 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
5	New	4	1½ to 1½ dis
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 to 3 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	...
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	5 to 3 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	102½ to 103½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	8	3½ to 3 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	6½	7 to 8 dis.
20	Ditto B	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	49½ to 50½
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	1½ to 1½ dis.

THE WAHABEES.—The Government of Bengal are at last, the *Englishman* believes, in possession of the facts relating to the remittances despatched from Bengal to the aid of Feroze Shah and the Hindostani colony on the borders of Swat. Mr. Reilly, the officer entrusted with the investigation into the Wahabee conspiracy, has conducted his inquiries with singular tact and ability. The result is that proofs of the traitorous character of much that the Government have long regarded with suspicion will now be forthcoming.

## Advertisements.

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LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, at his Printing Office, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., in the Parish of St. Clement Danes; and Published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—March 31, 1869.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

[REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

[VOL. XXVII.—No. 860.] LONDON, APRIL 7, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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cost of ordinary public works, which includes barracks, hospitals, roads, and so forth, is reckoned at £6,021,210. On this point Sir R. Temple differs from Mr. Massey, who placed these things under the head of extraordinary works; but in so doing he merely obeys the instructions of the Home Government, which declines to enforce in India the principle freely adopted in this country. Henceforth the extraordinary works are to include only works that are manifestly and directly reproductive, such as irrigation canals, state railways, and special fund works for Bombay; the cost of all which for the year is reckoned at £3,565,800. The net expenditure in England last year was £7,191,591, or not far from a million over the estimates. For the coming year it is put down at £6,856,750. Salt and customs are expected to yield some thousands more than last year—a just expectation in view of the steady increase from those sources year by year. Opium on the other hand is prudently rated at half a million less than last year's receipts. There is a small estimated increase on stamps, the revised duties on which are not yet to come into play, and on land revenue, forests, and interest; a considerable increase of returns from education and miscellaneous items, and a decrease on those from law and justice.

### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 13; Agra and Calcutta, March 9; Madras, March 8.

The event of the week was Sir R. Temple's financial statement, delivered on the 6th before an audience unusually large, and curious to hear what a finance minister chosen, as of old, from the Indian services would have to say. Sir Richard's speech was quite up to his usual mark in point of ability. It is a simple, straightforward exposition of India's financial progress. It contains no surprises, nor wanders far from the old financial track; but its perfect simplicity conveys an impression all the deeper of the speaker's mastery over his subject. Sir Richard began with the year 1867-8, when the deficit was £1,610,157. In 1868-9 the deficit, including £1,830,773 on extraordinary works, rose to £2,801,244. For 1869-70 the revenue is estimated at £49,340,840, which is expected to leave a surplus of £52,650 after all ordinary expenses are paid. The extraordinary public works for the year will cost £3,565,800, which will be covered by a loan of five millions. Instead of the one-sided license-tax, which yielded half a million, Sir Richard will levy an income-tax of one per cent., worth perhaps £900,000, on all incomes alike—whether derived from land, public funds, or other sources, above five hundred rupees a year. This arrangement, however displeasing to a certain section of the community, is hailed by many people as an improved edition of Mr. Wilson's defunct scheme; and Sir R. Temple has certainly done his best to soften down the harsher features of the old impost, by rendering its incidence as light as possible, and altering the manner of its collection. With due respect for the popular impatience of official prying into a man's household affairs, the principle of a rough assessment, as already applied to the collection of the certificate tax will be carried out in the case of its successor. No returns of individual incomes will be called for, but everyone will have time allowed him to appeal against his assessment. Of the estimated military outlay for the year £12,850,000 is the amount to be expended in India, and £3,202,061 the sum required for the pay of troops and establishments at home. The

SIR R. TEMPLE's financial policy is certainly, in his own words, "safe, just, and sound," from more than one point of view. He has succeeded in making the best of an unpleasant business, and laying on a fresh burden in the fairest way. But would it not be a safer and sounder policy to lighten taxation by raising larger loans on all works that are likelier to be fruitful in the future than the present? A new system of fortifications, barracks, and roads ought to come under this category as well as works of irrigation. For these last two a loan of three millions will go a very short way to meet the wants of such a country as India. Railways also need pushing on at a greatly quickened pace. The powers that be however will otherwise, and so the usual deficit will probably turn up again next year.

WE observe that, according to a telegram from Bombay, Shere Ali left Umballa on his homeward journey on the 3rd of this month. Lord Mayo was to start from the same place on Monday last, the 5th, for Simlah, which he will probably reach on the 20th. If the latter date be correctly given, we are curious to know how his Lordship will eke out the intervening time, as the whole distance could be traversed by the slowest marches in a week at most. It appears from the same telegram that Lord Mayo has decided to make no "personal treaty" with Shere Ali, nor to send a British resident to Kabul. Clearly his Lordship is wiser than some English politicians, including Mr. Vambery, whose letter in the *Times* of Tuesday urges afresh his favourite scheme of a threefold British embassy at Kabul, Herat, and Kandahar. The time for such an arrangement is not yet come. The telegram significantly adds that "the spirit of the Government's policy is unchanged."

THE Indian papers give us further particulars of the "dashing affair" in which Colonel Keyes "surprised" a Baxotie village within the natural fortress of the Ooblu. The village of Gara seems to have been attacked and carried in gallant style, the enemy having fired first on our advancing troops, who had been led to regard them as not unfriendly. Be that as it may, the village was utterly destroyed, the grain burnt, and the live stock carried off. In spite of all this we are told that

the Bazoties have not yet learned their lesson as they should do. Their pugnacity would be admirable if it were turned in some other direction. It is really most ungrateful of them to cherish ill-will against a Power that only burns down their villages and deprives them of every appliance for sustaining life.

THE commission of inquiry into the Bhoze Ghat accident is still sitting. Mr. Knox, agent of the G.I.P. Railway Company, considers that the accident was wholly due to the carelessness of the people in charge of the train. The system of reversing-stations he thought a mistake, and proposed that the trains should run along a triangle instead.

FROM Madras we have further accounts of the installation of the infant Nizam on the 1st of March. Mr. Saunders, Sir Salar Jung, and other officials, rode through the crowded streets on elephants to the palace, where the baby heir of Afzul-ood-Dowlah sat amidst his women, crying as became his years at the strange noises and figures around him. Mr. Saunders and Sir Salar Jung made the usual speeches, and munched betel-nuts together. One thing we are glad to notice; none of the British visitors had to pull off their boots, thanks to the Resident's firmness on that point.

COLONEL MEADE is to be succeeded at Indore by Colonel Daly, a Bombay officer of many years' distinguished service in the Punjab, afterwards an able political at Gwalior, and, says the *Friend of India*, "an accomplished writer." His successor at Gwalior is Major-general Chamberlain, C.S.I.

WE are glad to hear that the famine works in Rajpootana, which employ thirty thousand people in a tract of country nearly one hundred miles square, will not be in any way checked by the improved condition of affairs. The works will take two years to complete, at a total cost of £155,000.

WHO are these Looshai invaders of Cachar? Their name and language indicate their kinship with the Shans, Siamese, Burmese, Nepalese, and other races of the Turanian stock. Driven out of the Shou or Khyeng country by the pressure of stronger neighbours, they settled for a time in the barren hills that divide Burmah from Bengal. But again a pressure from behind drove them forward on the gardens and factories of Cachar. In the last few years the Looshai villages have advanced about twenty-five miles nearer the British Frontier.

THE controversy regarding Theodore and his cows has not yet done raging. There seems however to be no substantial disagreement between Mr. Rassam's statements and Lord Napier's. Whether the latter accepted the king's offer by word of mouth or by a nod of the head only, is of no consequence either way. Nor does it appear that the acceptance of the gift had ought to do with the release of any of the prisoners. And it is not for a moment to be supposed that Lord Napier had any the faintest idea of trying to mislead Theodore. But it is not unlikely that Theodore misled himself, that he really misunderstood his opponent's message. His parting remark to the German artisans, "I shall need you no longer now that the English are my friends," points to some such inference. We may regret that he should have been so misled, and may feel a touch of pity for the sudden blasting of his new-born hopes. With all his faults the halo of a certain nobleness surrounds the last scenes in his once proud career. But we can hardly blame Lord Napier for unconsciously misleading his enemy in the fulfilment of his own plans and of the promises made to his allies. The misunderstanding on one side or both was untoward, and it might have been more generous to spare Theodore the last humiliation of an almost unconditional surrender. But that is the worst that can be said against the leader of the Abyssinian campaign.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News* there is much dissatisfaction among Bengal officials at the credit which Mr. W. Hunter or his friends claim for him as an ethnological wonder. The Government, we are told, has openly assailed the author of "Rural Bengal" for imputing to it undue ignorance of the aboriginal tribes within its dominion, and consequent neglect to better their condition. In a "Note" on the subject it declares that such imputations refer to a time long past, and have no

ground of truth in the present. The "Note" goes on to deny Mr. Hunter's claim to originality as the author of "A Comparative Philology," most of which is taken from the vocabularies of Hodgson, Dalton and others. We should certainly like to hear more of this alleged production. To the best of our remembrance Mr. Hunter has described himself, in several passages of that remarkable work, as very largely indebted for his materials to the labours of men like Mr. Bryan Hodgson. Is it nothing however to have carefully sifted a heap of confused papers and moulded the precious outcome into precise and scientific forms?

THE project of amalgamation brought forward by Mr. W. P. Andrew at the late meeting of the Sindh Railway Company was put to the vote after a lively discussion, and accepted by a large majority. The chairman, in an able speech, gave excellent reasons for uniting the several branches of the Company, to wit the Delhi, Punjab, and Sindh Railways, and the Indus Steam Flotilla, into one business concern. He showed that such an amalgamation would reduce the average working expenses of the Sindh line from £20,000 to £14,000 a mile, and would ensure the speedy completion of the Indus Valley Railway, so necessary a link in the chain that ought to unite Kurachee with the Punjab and Delhi systems. Both the Sindh and Punjab lines are now starved, he said, for want of the connecting link between Kotree and Mooltan, while the Indus Flotilla was always meant to be employed in aid of all the other undertakings, rather than be worked by a separate company. Among the speakers who sided with the chairman was Mr. G. Campbell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. He found the arguments for amalgamation "overwhelming," and looked forward to the time when a railway in the Euphrates Valley would "complete one of the most magnificent undertakings in the world."

THE BOMBAY ARMY.—The following figures, showing the castes of which the Bombay army was composed on the 1st of January last, will possess interest for many besides our military readers:—Of the native commissioned officers, 580 were natives of India (exclusive of the Punjab), 14 were Punjabees, and 34 were from beyond the Indus. In the first of these three classes there were 16 Christians, 36 Jews, 200 Mahomedans, 75 Brahmins, 53 Rajpoots, 1 Jat, 94 Mahrattas, 9 Gentoos, 26 Purwarrees, and 70 of other castes. In the second class (Punjabees) there were twelve Mahomedans and 2 Sikhs. From beyond the Indus there were 5 Afghans, 2 from the border tribes, 22 Beloochees, and 5 Persians. Of the native non-commissioned officers, drummers, buglers, and rank and file, 22,879 were natives of India (exclusive of the Punjab), 2,147 were Punjabees, 1,024 were natives of Trans-Indus, and 53 were hillmen. In the first of these four great groups there were 256 Christians, 231 Jews, 4,252 Mahomedans, 1,819 Brahmins, 1,497 Rajpoots, 45 Jats, 7,664 Mahrattas, 175 Gentoos, 6 Bheels, 3,159 Purwarrees, and 3,775 of other castes. Among the Punjabees there were 1,132 Mahomedans, 291 Hindoos, 722 Sikhs, and 2 Musbee Sikhs. From Trans-Indus there were 258 Afghans, 148 border tribesmen, 541 Beloochees, and 77 Persians. The hillmen comprise 4 Ghoorkas, 46 Dogras, and 3 other hillmen. The 1st Belooch Battalion is composed almost entirely of Punjabees, Afghans, and Beloochees. In the Infantry, it will be observed, the Mahrattas are more than double the number of any other race; in the Cavalry there are 2,221 Mahomedans, and the Mahrattas and Rajpoots come next, the former numbering 320, and the latter 296.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—General J. Morgan, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., at St. Helen's, Swansea, aged 84, Mar. 29. Surg. maj. J. Ransford, Bengal Army, at Bournemouth, aged 68, Mar. 27. MADRAS.—Major Haines, Madras Staff Corps, at Jersey, March 28. Lieut. col. Harrison, Madras N.I., at Seville, aged 65, March 18.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Col. Walton, Dr. Wright, Mr. Cook, Mrs. M. E. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. H. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. Hay, Mr. D. Whyte, Mr. R. E. Noble, Mrs. Sterns and three children, Mr. De Tossier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. Voigt, Mr. D. Maxwell, Capt. Stewart, Mr. Bambury, Mr. and Mrs. Craster, Mrs. Metcalf. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Col. and Mrs. Sage and child, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Cambridge, Qr. mr. Davis, Mr. Newby. FROM BOMBAY.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Spring, Col. and Mrs. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Lushington, Major and Mrs. Addington, Capt. Thomas, Dr. Macdonald, Major Taylor, Lady Heath, Major and Mrs. Wilson and four children, Major and Mrs. Hackett, Mr. Tucker, Lieutenant Campbell, Major Hammond, Mr. H. Stead, Mr. Hewitt, Mrs. Melherson and two children, Dr. Holloway. FROM SINGAPORE.—Archdeacon and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. C. Brooks, Mr. H. G. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Sager and child. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. Lyon.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Carnatic, April 10.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. P. W. and Mrs. Baunerman and children, Mrs. Macfarlane and two children, Miss Brice, Col. and Mrs. Meado and four children, Miss Spieczanski, Mr. Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Justice and two children, Miss Weldon, Mr. J. Forsyth, Mr. E. T. Mortimer, Mr. H. Cooper, Surgeon major J. L. Holloway, Miss E. Birch, Lieut. Beaumont, Mr. Rotham, Mr. C. R. Edwards, Mr. J. R. Rao, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hampton, Mr. Terry.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869.

## SLAVERY IN BENGAL.

EVERY now and then the continued existence of slavery in British India gets whispered abroad in some story that looks circumstantial enough for truth, but proves or is declared to be a baseless fiction. The latest story of the kind bears the voucher of the *Indian Daily News*, and for aught we know may be as true or as false as any of its predecessors. The paper in question affirms that slavery does exist throughout Eastern Bengal, especially in Tirhoot, where "every rich Mohammedan keeps his *nuffers*, as the slaves are called." These are usually persons for whom a price has been paid, and on whose foreheads the mark of slavery has been stamped. They belong as a rule to the lower castes of Hindoos, and abound in both sexes in or near towns like Dhurbungah and Mozufferpore, where the Mohammedans are well to do. Most of them are bought young from needy parents or kinsmen, are shut up for a time in the houses of their new masters, who feed them well and treat them kindly, and are afterwards left in comparative freedom, which they seldom seek to improve by running away. Good treatment and the force of habit seem to have so strong an influence that most of those who do run away come back again in a few hours. The Chumparun *nuffers* seem to be worse off as a rule than those of Tirhoot. The mark on their foreheads is pricked in with needles dipped in milk warm from a woman's breast, and warm water dashed with opium is afterwards washed over the wounds. It is affirmed that the masters of these slaves are all Mohammedans. What does the Government of Bengal say to this?

## THE MEETING AT UMBALLA.

If first impressions are good for anything, Lord Mayo has certainly begun his new career under a lucky star. Few viceroys have had so early an opportunity of making their mark, as that afforded him in the splendid pageant enacted but a few days ago at Umballa. He has made the best of the good fortune which transferred to him the execution of a task originally destined for Sir John Lawrence. For him was reserved the privilege of welcoming on British ground the reinstated heir to the throne of Dost Mohammed, and of thereby sealing the friendship which his predecessor had already bespoken. And no one can deny that a golden opportunity was never turned to worthier account. Lord Mayo's reception of Shere Ali left nothing to desire. It seems to have been a brilliant performance from first to last; and the exquisite courtesy with which

he presented his own sword to the Ameer of Kabul must have gone deep into that sovereign's heart. What words were exchanged between them in those two interviews on the 27th and 29th of March we have yet to learn in detail, but of Shere Ali's contentment with all that passed there seems to be no question. Lord Mayo's personal demeanour, which had already won him so many friends, must have driven home the lessons which the Ameer had been steadily learning on his march from Peshawar; lessons of respect for a power which, wielding a giant's strength, disdains to use it without just cause. The impression thus made on Shere Ali himself ought to work for his and our advantage on the minds of his own countrymen at large.

Nor is there any question as to the wisdom of the arrangement which brought the ruler of Kabul five hundred miles away from his own frontier to a great British cantonment on the road from Calcutta to Simlah. By fixing on Umballa as the place of meeting, Lord Mayo carried out the part of a powerful patron who had everything to bestow and nothing to ask from the prince who came so far to seek his aid. Sir Donald Macleod at Lahore could have done all that was wanted in the way of negotiation, but the reception at Umballa at once gratified the pride of the kingly visitor, and proclaimed his virtual dependence on the goodwill of her Majesty's highest representative. For what more esoteric purpose the meeting was arranged, it were rash to take for granted without further knowledge of what was said and done. It may have been more than the reaffirming of a former policy which circumstances had for some years seemed to set aside. Some of the Russian journals are already regarding it as a demonstration more or less threatening to their own country, and several of our own journals are doing their best to strengthen them in that view. Loud is the crowing in many quarters at the supposed reversal of our recent policy, as implied in the tardy but well-timed recognition of England's interest in Afghan affairs. It is forgotten however that nothing apparently has yet been done by Lord Mayo, which conflicts with the policy proclaimed by Lord Dalhousie, and never in fact ignored by Sir John Lawrence. So far as yet appears, we have only recurred to the state of things that prevailed in the last years of Dost Mohammed, but was non-existent during the long spell of intestine trouble that followed his death. While the sons and nephews of the old Ameer were still engaged in flying at each other's throats, what else in fact could the Indian Government do than wait for the moment when one or another of them had proved his right to our recognition by crushing his opponents? Would Sir J. Lawrence have been justified in enforcing the claims of Shere Ali by an armed interference, in the teeth, it might be, of popular feeling among his countrymen? We had seen enough of that game in the case of Shah Sujah. Sir John's slowness in committing himself to any open support of Azim Khan was a piece of foresight fully justified by the event. Now that a king once more sits in apparent firmness in the seat of Dost Mohammed, we are free to renew the old alliance and to strengthen it as far as we prudently can. How far that should be is a point which Lord Mayo may be trusted, we think, to settle for himself. One condition for settling it seems to us very clear; we would have him put Russia aside altogether, and keep his eye fixed on the sources of danger within and just outside our own frontier. It will be almost time enough to think of Russia when a hostile army is marching on Herat. Enough for the present to deal with difficulties nearer home. If Shere Ali can help us to tame down the turbulent tribes in the hills along the Punjab Frontier, and so save us from the cost and worry of endless small campaigns that lead to nothing, we might afford to double his subsidy, or to pay him handsomely for the service in any way short of an unconditional alliance against either Russia or his own people. But can he ensure us the needful help; and is there no intermediate power, such for instance as the Akhoond of Swa, whose influence among the border tribes would be better worth enlisting on our behalf, than any wielded by the ruler of Afghanistan?

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE BUDGET.

The *Englishman* cannot refrain from expressing its satisfaction with Sir R. Temple's Budget, a satisfaction in which the whole community will join at the mainly way he has met the difficulties of his position. We do so with the greater pleasure, as we perceive defects both in the manner and the matter of his statement, to which we shall have afterwards to advert. Sir Richard had before him two ways of providing against a deficit. The first was a very easy one, and one which would not have elicited a single audible objection from any class. It was the crude, simple resource of the incompetent civilian financiers who landed India into that abyss of chronic deficit from which Mr. James Wilson, at the expense of his life, dragged her out. Had Sir Richard Temple put only four annas more on salt, he would, so far as we can rapidly calculate it in our head and without the figures before us, have added half a million sterling to the revenue. No class in particular would have opposed the measure, and the deficit would have been made good. But had he done so, he would have simply purchased the goodwill of the higher and represented classes by the misery of the inaudible millions. At present the labouring man on four rupees a month, and with five of a family, pays 1-15th of his whole earnings for the Government monopoly of salt; the clerk with a salary of Rs. 50, and a family of eight persons, spends only 1-86th of his income on the same commodity; and the higher class employé, or small landholder, enjoying Rs. 150 a month, and a household of twelve persons, spends only a 150th. Had Sir Richard Temple put on an additional four annas, the last two classes would not have felt the slightest appreciable difference, and the native Press would have been lost in admiration at a financier who could thus raise taxes which it seemed no person had to pay. On the other hand, the great dumb masses, whose earnings do not exceed four rupees a month, would have felt, in a perplexed and hungry manner, that they had to pay 1-12th instead of 1-15th of their miserable wages for the Salt Monopoly. They would have suffered and said nothing.

But Sir Richard Temple, although a civilian, had learned a different lesson from the great master whom he served. He has had the political courage, a quality which some have hitherto been chary in admitting as a part of his public character, to do justice to the poor who could not complain at the expense of the rich who certainly will. None but those who have minutely studied the esoteric records of Indian statesmanship can suspect how rare such courage is; and if Mr. Wilson's example and teaching, the value of which Sir Richard so affectionately acknowledges, shall prove to have raised up a civilian financier worthy of the name, he will have done as much for the Indian service which never appreciated him, and indeed has never forgiven him, as he did for the country at large.

### THE NEW DIVORCE ACT.

The *Friend of India* holds that Mr. Maine has added to his reputation alike by the Act Amending the Law Relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes and by the speech in which he expounded the whole subject. A Divorce Act may seem a doubtful cause of gratitude to those who hold, like ourselves, the Christian though not the Sacramentarian theory that nothing but adultery can justify divorce, and that the adultery of the man ought to be recognised by the law as no less effective for this purpose than that of the woman. But Mr. Maine has at least placed Christians in India in the same position as those in England, and he has opened a door of relief in cases of undoubted wrong, while he has to some extent improved on the English law, though with indefensible inconsistency he refuses to carry the principle farther, and make that which he believes to be moral, though not expedient, also legal. Lord Mayo was even more inconsistent, for his Excellency seemed to say that he saw little inexpediency in making adultery in the man a ground of divorce, but thought it inadvisable to go farther in India than Parliament has done in England. Now, if Mr. Maine's career and utterances as a legislator have been marked by one merit greater than another it is this—that he has always recognised India and its Christian residents as a fine field for legislation absolutely just in itself, instead of that which the precedents and prejudices of centuries, as well as the intense selfishness of the legislators, force Parliament to give to England. This very measure illustrates his willingness to improve on the English Act by introducing, from the New York Code, a provision which protects the legitimacy and property rights of the children of a marriage contracted in good faith but declared to be null. We suspect that Mr. Maine's refusal to harmonise the law with morality, even at the expense of the most pernicious form of expediency which corrupts society, was not dictated, like Lord Mayo's similar inconsistency, by a regard to Parliament, but by the difficulties which beset him as a pure English lawyer. Surely a profession so fertile in expedients, and a jurist who has vindicated his claim to one of the highest positions in that profession, could have provided securities against that risk of connivance and collusion to which the recognition of adultery in the man as a ground of divorce, it is said, would lead. Sir Barnes

Peacock, true to the principles of morality and justice in this, as Lord Macaulay and he were in their refusal to punish, under the Penal Code, Asiatic wives guilty of adultery—because in a society marked by polygamy and the reduction of women to a position of disgraceful inferiority the contract is so unequal—would certainly have found expedients to meet the danger, and the experiment was worth trying. But this open proclamation, by Parliament and the Indian Legislature alike, of the superiority of a doubtful expediency to acknowledged moral principles, is only another evidence of the encouragement of that canker worm of sensuality which is eating into the vitals of society, destroying our manliness, defiling our purity, and transmitting an ever-increasing burden of temptation and disease to our children.

### THE MEETING AT UMBALLA.

The *Indian Daily News* lectures the *Friend of India* because, after giving a sort of showman's programme of what is to be done at Umballa, and the "deep historical importance" of the event about to take place there, its contemporary indulges in a most unworthy sneer at the late Viceroy. This comes with a very bad grace from such a source; and it may well be doubted whether the present ruler will feel it a special compliment to be the grave-digger of his predecessor's policy. "So much for masterly inactivity, slain by its own parent and about to be buried by his successor." The unworthy sneer at Sir John Lawrence, intended to be conveyed by this remark, is on a par with the miserable toadyism which it implies towards his successor. We much mistake if Earl Mayo would claim credit for the course of events that has brought his Highness the Amcer Shere Ali Khan to British territory, and rendered life once more interesting to profound observers. Lord Mayo, not yet two months in office, knows perfectly well that it is not the events of the last two months that have made Shere Ali a visitor amongst us. And he knows equally well that a policy of masterly activity might, and in all probability would, have had a much less satisfactory issue. The event is not only "one of considerable military splendour and deep historical importance;" it is one with some political significance about it; and it is the accident of time only that has brought the event within the reign of Earl Mayo. This alone shows how unworthy is the sneer at "masterly inactivity slain by its own parent, and about to be buried by his successor." Observers of public events ought to be above the parroting habit of repeating unmeaning and indefinite phrases; and they should be all the more cautious when the obligations of their observing faculty might be coupled with a grateful remembrance of past favours.

**NEW SANITARIUM FOR INDIAN INVALIDS.**—We have been informed that the authorities at home contemplate making either Algoa Bay or Natal a sanitarium for invalided soldiers of the Indian Army, and that a gentleman has been sent to both places to report on the nature of the climates and their fitness for the purpose contemplated. If the choice be confined to Algoa Bay or Natal, we should think the latter would stand the best chance.—*Natal Mercury*.

**SIR R. TEMPLE'S BUDGET.**—There was a large assembly at Government-house, on March 6th, to hear the reading of the Budget for 1869-70. The ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council draw very insignificant audiences, except when those especially interested in some particular measure occupy the usually vacant chairs set apart for the public, but on Budget days the Council-room has generally been inconveniently crowded, and Sir Richard Temple characteristically took care to secure the largest auditory ever yet gathered together on such an occasion for his first display of financial wisdom. The large upper hall of Government-house was temporarily occupied by the Council, and accommodated nearly five hundred persons, including several ladies. The statement was remarkably lucid and straightforward, and not unsatisfactory. The deficit of 1866-67 was £2,517,491, that of 1867-68 was £1,007,695, and that of the current year is estimated at £970,471. To prevent this in the coming year, the Certificate-tax is to be changed into a one per cent. income-tax, to apply to fundholders and landholders as well as others. This is expected to yield £900,000, against £520,000, this year's produce of the Certificate-tax. Thus a surplus of £52,650 is estimated for next year, the revenue being put at £49,340,840, and the ordinary expenditure at £49,288,190. Adding money borrowed for reproductive works, the whole expenditure will be £52,853,990. The amount of new loans is two millions, to be raised by the Secretary of State, of which half a million is for renewal of old loan in England; half a million to be raised in India by debentures of short terms not exceeding twelve months, to replenish the cash balances; half a million for renewal of debentures in India; and two millions proposed to be raised according to such instructions as the Secretary of State may give. The total amount of all loans is thus five millions, of which three and a half millions are for new debt, one million for renewal of old debt, and half a million to supplement possible temporary deficiencies. A Bill for income-tax has been introduced into the Legislative Council, and will be discussed on Thursday. A slight revision of the customs tariff, with a view to reduction of tariff valuation for certain articles, has also been introduced. On the 11th the Council was to assemble to discuss the Budget.

## Bengal.

## THE ATTACK ON THE BEZOOTIES.

In order somewhat to facilitate Colonel Keyes' incursion into the Bezootie country from Kohat, a strong demonstration was contemporaneously made from the Peshawur side. On the 24th two companies of the 36th Foot, the 3rd and 19th Regiment N.I., two squadrons of the 19th Cavalry, a company of sappers, two Armstrong guns, and some levies, moved out to Fort Mackeson, arriving there at nightfall. At 3.30 A.M. the troops moved to Eymul Chabootra. Three companies of the 3rd N.I. and a squadron of cavalry were detached to contain the Bussee Kheyl Afreedies, while the rest of the force entered the Kohat Pass, and occupied the village of Akbur. It was explained to the people that no harm was intended to them, but that our troops must have passage towards the Bezootie and Othman Kheyl territory. The force accordingly proceeded some two miles and then halted, the object being not to strike any independent blow, but to distract attention from Colonel Keyes' operation from Kohat. This effect it no doubt produced. Hundreds probably were detained from collecting on the skirts of Colonel Keyes' detachment by the apprehension of an attack by the larger force which was threatening them from Peshawur. At one o'clock P.M. the force retraced its steps to Fort Mackeson, where it arrived on the evening of the 25th, and finally returned to Peshawur on the morning of the 26th, having been entirely unmolested on its whole route.

Successful as Colonel Keyes' inroad on the Bezooties was, it is hardly to be correctly described as a surprise. In fact, it is we who, in one respect, were surprised. The chastisement was actually given to a village for which it had not been originally intended. It was intended for Dana Khoola, but fell upon Gara. The Mullicks of the so-called "friendly Bezooties" who accompanied the party had assured Captain Cavnari and Colonel Keyes that no opposition was to be apprehended from the people of Gara, which is the first village within the natural fortress of the Oobun. As the force approached Gara the Mullicks were sent ahead to warn the inhabitants that no harm would be done them unless provoked by their own conduct. Nevertheless, when Colonel Keyes came up he found the villagers busy removing their cattle and families, and the force had no sooner got within range than some shots were fired at it. The village was then attacked and carried at once. A considerable number of the enemy were killed on the spot—Captain Cavnari shooting two with his own hand—and the entire village destroyed, the grain burnt, and all the live stock carried off. As the fugitives from Gara had taken the direction of Dana Khoola there was clearly no chance of surprising the latter place, and accordingly the detachment returned, having inflicted probably ten times as much loss as it suffered, and, above all, having "lifted the purdah" of the Oobun, the virgin fortress, whose strength and inaccessibility had defied Coke and his successors, and been confidently vaunted all over the hills as a nut that would always be too hard for British cracking.—*Pioneer*, March 5.

## GENERAL BUDGET ESTIMATE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

General Abstract of the Revenues and Receipts, and of the Expenditure of India, for the year from 1st April, 1869, to 31st March, 1870.

## RECEIPTS.

	Actual, 1867-68.	Budget Estimate, 1868-69.	Regular Estimate, 1868-69.	Budget Estimate, 1869-70.
Land Revenue ...	£19,986,640	£20,466,000	£20,225,200	£20,595,500
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	689,286	687,000	683,900	683,200
Forest ...	331,088	403,900	423,000	436,600
Excise on Spirits and				
Drugs ...	2,238,931	2,211,600	2,310,000	2,289,000
Assessed Taxes ...	653,848	670,000	620,000	600,000
Customs ...	2,578,632	2,441,600	2,713,500	2,773,500
Salt ...	5,728,093	6,016,900	5,613,100	5,826,800
Opium ...	8,923,568	8,385,900	8,886,400	8,236,540
Stamps ...	2,186,269	2,372,800	2,340,200	2,396,900
Mint ...	120,252	251,200	163,300	136,800
Post-office ...	659,679	671,300	687,600	687,500
Telegraph ...	216,031	252,600	218,700	220,000
Law and Justice ...	719,342	1,034,200	1,082,000	865,100
Police ...	231,972	274,300	280,500	301,400
Marine ...	455,090	294,500	578,600	248,500
Education ...	73,845	75,100	73,800	83,400
Interest ...	211,975	226,500	231,700	261,600
Miscellaneous ...	1,127,551	763,200	750,600	966,700
ARMY—Miscellaneous ...	742,713	692,400	829,400	730,000
PUBLIC WORKS.—Do. ...	557,840	496,000	660,700	641,800
Total Receipts ...	48,420,844	48,586,900	49,288,700	49,340,840
DEFICIT, including P.W. Extraordinary Charges	1,610,157	1,026,450	2,801,244	3,513,150
Grand Total ...	50,039,901	49,613,350	52,089,944	52,853,990
DEFICIT, not including P. Works Extraordinary Charges ...	1,007,695	—	970,471	—

## EXPENDITURE.

	Actual, 1867-68.	Budget Estimate, 1868-69.	Regular Estimate, 1868-69.	Budget Estimate, 1869-70.
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	£2,709,072	£2,669,700	£2,684,200	£2,704,770
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works ...	51,861	99,000	99,000	—
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	824,113	517,330	589,830	518,710
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	376,406	231,940	502,710	259,370
Land Revenue ...	1,995,950	2,133,700	2,076,380	2,196,790
Forest ...	226,416	278,080	270,250	284,850
Excise on Spirits and				
Drugs ...	303,534	261,900	272,890	263,050
Assessed Taxes ...	33,314	21,000	20,050	30,000
Customs ...	207,186	156,150	183,480	182,640
Salt ...	325,520	441,660	389,770	395,270
Opium ...	1,874,121	1,907,780	1,769,330	1,724,330
Stamps ...	92,950	101,100	99,820	96,410
Mint ...	99,366	109,500	95,020	86,470
Post-office ...	491,690	583,180	617,200	706,120
Telegraph ...	306,517	442,500	482,310	447,000
Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	385,991	396,520	396,650	345,530
Administration and Public Departments ...	1,124,396	1,140,220	1,148,210	1,205,090
Law and Justice ...	2,544,340	2,857,530	2,782,910	2,860,670
Police ...	2,434,125	2,502,450	2,436,290	2,374,290
Marine ...	926,539	558,800	681,630	473,390
Education, Science, and Art ...	783,510	904,180	855,160	912,200
Ecclesiastical ...	158,707	162,520	162,760	169,100
Medical Services ...	352,316	366,970	376,710	413,080
Stationery and Printing ...	222,729	226,400	223,770	227,790
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	241,901	231,050	236,730	235,590
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,873,072	1,944,090	1,912,770	1,886,180
Miscellaneous ...	672,992	270,700	416,000	393,390
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	911,256	633,360	827,130	711,600
ARMY ...	12,603,467	12,904,720	12,803,220	12,850,000
Public Works Ordinary:—				
Public Works ...	5,430,457	3,458,430	5,640,000	5,677,000
Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways ...	156,525	221,390	303,640	159,450
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	101,877	122,700	29,700	14,600
One per cent. Income-tax Grant ...	111,410	—	—	—
Total ...	41,044,435	38,925,960	41,390,550	40,903,740
Net Expenditure in England, including Stores ...	6,852,419	6,392,400	7,191,591	6,856,750
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts ...	1,540,435	1,202,900	1,677,030	1,527,700
Total ...	49,437,339	46,521,260	50,259,171	49,288,190
P.W. Extraordinary:—				
Military ...	—	1,363,890	Included under P.W. Ordinary ...	—
Communications ...	—	431,210	—	—
Embankments ...	—	27,000	—	—
Irrigation Works in India ...	219,255	800,000	825,500	1,650,000
Irrigation Works in England ...	—	—	14,000	1,055,000
Special Fund Works ...	382,613	470,000	420,000	500,000
State Railways in India ...	684	—	213,300	103,800
State Railways in England ...	—	—	330,973	257,000
Total ...	602,462	3,002,090	1,830,773	3,565,800
Total Expenditure ...	50,039,901	49,613,350	52,089,944	52,853,990
Surplus, including P.W. Extraordinary Charges ...	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	50,039,901	49,613,350	52,089,944	52,853,990
Surplus, excluding P.W. Extraordinary Charges ...	—	2,065,640	—	52,650
* Total, including transfers from P.W. Extraordinary, £48,343,350.				
EDWARD GAY, Officiating Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts.				
E. F. HARRISON, Comptroller General of Accounts.				
R. B. CHAPMAN, Officiating Secretary to Government of India.				
Fort William, Financial Department, March 6, 1869.				
BUDGET ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA FOR 1869-70.				
	Expenditure.			
	In India.	In England.	Total.	
Interest on Debt ...	£2,704,770	£1,504,250	£4,209,020	
Civil Departments ...	18,934,530	1,570,412	20,504,972	
Military ...	12,850,000	3,202,061	16,052,061	
Marine ...	473,390	409,837	883,227	
Public Works—Ordinary ...	5,851,050	170,160	6,021,210	
Total ...	£40,903,740	£6,856,750	£47,760,490	
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts ...	—	1,527,700	1,527,700	
Total ...	£40,903,740	£8,384,450	£49,288,190	
Public Works Extraordinary ...	2,253,800	1,312,000	3,565,800	
Grand Total ...	£43,157,540	£9,696,450	£52,853,990	
EDWARD GAY, Officiating Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts.				
E. F. HARRISON, Comptroller General of Accounts.				
R. B. CHAPMAN, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.				
Fort William, Financial Department, March 6, 1869.				

Mr. J. DUXBURY has been, from the 1st of February, confirmed by the London board as traffic manager of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, in place of Mr. Hayes.

## Miscellaneous.

**ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.**—We regret to observe that Captain Watts Russell, of the 60th Rifles, has met with a painful accident by a fall from a buggy, resulting in fracture of the knee-cap.

**THE BEZOOTIES.**—A trustworthy correspondent at Peshawur thinks that notwithstanding Colonel Keyes' late "dashing affair," the Bezoities are not likely to remain long quiet. The tribe is large and powerful, and we have had repeated proofs of their boldness.

**LIEUTENANT FARMER.**—It is considered probable that Lieutenant Farmer, of the 60th Rifles, may obtain the apparently much coveted appointment of Brigade-Major to the newly enrolled Railway Volunteer Corps.

**LUCKNOW.**—Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., has arrived at Lucknow, and resumed the office of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, which he vacated some time since, upon being appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

**THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.**—On dit Sir Henry Durand and Sir Richard Temple are in the field as candidates for the Governorship of the Punjab, when Sir Donald McLeod's tenure of office expires, in January 1870.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.**—The public will be glad to learn that a train was on Monday, the 8th March, successfully taken across the Boree, on the G. I. P. line, now pushing on towards Raichore. The works have thus been carried in this direction 320 miles from Bombay.

**COMPLIMENT TO COLONEL KEYES.**—In congratulating the Commissioner of Peshawur, Colonel Keyes, Captain Cavagnari, and all connected with the recent expedition from Kohat, the Punjab Government characterises it as "one of the most dashing affairs attempted on the frontier for many years past."

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—Colonel Daly is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and Brigadier Crawford Chamberlain succeeds Colonel Daly as Political Agent at Gwalior. Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., the Resident at Bhopal, is compelled to proceed at once to England in consequence of impaired eyesight.

**PUNJAB TRADING COMPANY.**—The shareholders of the Punjab Trading Company—in one shape or other almost the oldest mercantile association in the N.W. Provinces—have determined to put the concern under voluntary liquidation. The *Pioneer* says it is hoped that about Rs. 30 a share may be eventually returnable to the shareholders after satisfying all outside creditors.

**BRIGADE COMMANDS.**—We observe it stated that the Commander-in-Chief, in consideration of the late rapid promotion of comparatively young men, which deprives the army of the services of some of its ablest and most experienced officers, has renewed his recommendation that a discretionary power be granted to retain in command such Major-Generals as are promoted while serving as Brigadiers until they have completed their five years' tour—they consenting, however, to receive only their former pay.

**EFFECTS OF DROUGHT IN THE PUNJAB.**—A gentleman writing to a Calcutta contemporary, regarding the drought this year in the Punjab, and comparing it with that of 1837, says, that just before the late rains there was no water in the Ravee, and that he had ridden up its dry bed for forty miles. The dry beds of Indian rivers in certain seasons, more especially in the south, are not unfamiliar, but near the great mountains and water sheds the fact is more remarkable.

**THE PERSIANS ON THE HELMUND.**—The Persians, says the *Indian Daily News*, are known to be advancing in force alone the line of the river Helmund—their object being to firmly establish themselves as masters of Seistan. Until they assail Herat, there will be no treaty causes of complaint against them; but possibly (thinks our contemporary) when Shere Ali's hands are a little less full than at present, he will consider it necessary to ask the people what they want in the territory of Afghanistan.

**LAHORE AND PESHAWUR RAILWAY.**—We see it stated that the line of railway towards the north-west from Lahore is not likely to be actually commenced until next cold weather. The line has had its exact direction fixed only as far as Goojranwalla, forty miles from Lahore. Actual work will not be begun until detailed estimates have been sanctioned. The cost of the first section of this line will go far towards determining which of the two, Government engineers or railway companies, can construct such works cheapest.

**THE WAHABEES.**—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* has the following regarding the Wahabees at Delhi:—Mr. Reilly has pushed his Wahabee investigations pretty far. He has had arrested at Delhi a tolerable lot of suspects, through whose hands the money subscribed was forwarded on to Peshawur, and a goodly number of similar arrests at the latter place are likely to follow. It now appears certain that few or no Mahomedans of position, or even of native middle-class status, are implicated in the conspiracy. It is, however, just as certain that the money subscribed was sent across the frontier to the fanatics, who are now, it is said, located in Swat. The present investigations, and the prosecutions resulting from them, will, it is not unlikely, put an end to remittances to our friends "over the border."

**AZIM KHAN.**—It is said that the ex-Ameer Azim Khan designs to make his way to Seistan, and possibly thence to Persia or Bokhara, instead of joining his son Isak Khan in Turkistan. The people of Door had become uneasy at his prolonged stay there, lest it should expose them to the vengeance of the Ameer; and Azim Khan had in consequence moved some stages off into the country of the Mahsood Wuzerees.—*Pioneer.*—The Ameer of Afghanistan has offered a reward of Rs. 10,000 for the capture of Azim Khan, and the same for that of Abdool Rahman Khan.

**UNCOVENANTED FURLOUGH RULES.**—In reply to numerous anxious inquirers, the *Englishman* announces that the furlough rules for the Uncovenanted Service, and the Secretary of State's despatch thereupon, have been referred by the Government of India to a committee, of which Mr. Clive Bayley is President, and the members are Messrs. Batten and Monteath, of the Civil Service; Colonels Bacon and Malleson, of the Staff Corps; and Messrs. G. S. Fagan, H. Woodrow, G. W. Kellner, and A. B. Sampson, representing respectively the Judicial, Educational, Financial, and Public Works Departments of the Uncovenanted Service.

**KILLED BY A TIGER.**—We (*Jubbulpore Chronicle*) regret to hear that a few days ago a man, or rather two men, were killed by a tiger, near Narayangunge, on the Mundla Road. A report was brought to Baboo Risalooldeen, a Malgoosar of a village near Narayangunge, that a tiger was near, and that a shikaree had partially wounded it. The Baboo went out with his gun on foot, and just as he and his men were looking for the beast, it suddenly attacked the Baboo on the right shoulder and mauled him terribly. The tiger then attacked the shikaree, and left him only when the people in a body came running to help. The Baboo foolishly stayed in the village for two days, during which he had no medical attendance. He was brought to Jubbulpore almost in an insensible state, four days after he was mauled by the tiger; he died the day after. The shikaree also has died since.

**THE UMBALLA DURBAR.**—Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. F. Chamberlain, C.B., Commandant of 23rd Pioneers, would, it is said, be attached to the suite of Ameer Shere Ali during his visit to the Governor-General. We observe that the 7th Hussars from Sealkote were directed to march to Lahore to assist in the display there on the occasion of Shere Ali's arrival. It appears that both the 3rd Buffs and the 41st Foot were to form part of the military display at Umballa. There would thus be present nearly five regiments of European Infantry and two of European Cavalry, besides two batteries of Horse and one of Foot Artillery, one regiment of Native Cavalry, and at least three of Sikhs or Goorkhas—a force, remarks the *Allahabad Journal*, more imposing still from its composition than its number, though this will hardly fall short of 10,000 men. It is to be hoped they will have found water.

**BOXER CARTRIDGES.**—The supply of Boxer cartridges made about two years ago for service in India labour, according to the *Englishman*, under several serious disadvantages. In the first place, the cartridges have been so packed that the iron base of one rests on the exposed lead of the cone of the bullet of another, and the result is a deterioration of the lead, which must be destructive to the accuracy of the flight of the missile. In the next the metal lining, composed of copper and tin, is found to yield to the action of the nitre in the powder to an extent which makes the use of the cartridges absolutely dangerous, since the escape blows the breech of the rifle out. Lastly, the lubricating composition between the metal and paper linings is found not to resist the influences of an Indian climate. It dries rapidly, a fault which of course makes it worthless. A committee will shortly be appointed to investigate the deterioration of these cartridges. The matter is of sufficient moment to render it desirable that there should be no needless delay in its settlement.

**ODD CUSTOMS IN ARRACAN.**—The following peculiar customs of the people of the Ramree District, in Arracan, are given to the *Arracan News* by Captain W. C. Plant, now Deputy-Commissioner of Myingone:—1. A father-in-law may not jest or laugh with his son's wife. 2. A father-in-law may not touch the hand of his son's wife; in presenting her with a cup of water, cigar, or anything else, he must place it down near her, and then she may take it up. 3. An elder sister, younger sister, and younger sister's husband going together in a boat, and the elder sister falls overboard and is drowning, the brother-in-law must not save her with his hand, but may try to do so with a bamboo; on no occasion may he touch her with his hand. 4. A man leaves his own village or island, gets married in another, and returns with his wife, who is *enceinte*, the babe must not be born inside the village, but in a shed or house erected for the purpose outside the village. 5. If a man die on the last day of the month he must be buried at once. 6. The corpse of one month must on no account be left unburied at the commencement of the next month. 7. No burial to take place on a Wednesday. 8. If the last day of the month is Wednesday burial may take place. 9. Two men die on the same day in the same village, one in the morning, the other in the evening, the evening corpse must be buried first, or, if taken to the burial-place together, must precede the morning's corpse in the procession. 10. If a stream run through the village, and separate the houses of the two persons who died the same day, the corpses may be buried independently.—*Madras Mail*, March 4.



## Madras.

**MILITARY GOSSIP.**—It is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel F. Roberts, v.c., will succeed Major C. C. Johnson as Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters in Bengal. There is a strong probability, the *Pioneer* hears, that Colonel Sam Browne, late of the Guides, will succeed Brigadier D. M. Stewart in the Peshawur command upon the latter obtaining his Major-generalship. It is also likely that Colonel Probyn will obtain the commandantship of the Central India Horse on his return from furlough. There would seem no prospect open to General Stewart but one of inglorious ease for a considerable period, as, under ordinary circumstances, he can scarcely succeed to a command for some years. We learn that Mr. Conder, of the Great Northern Railway, has been appointed general traffic manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that he expected to arrive by the mail steamer due on the 21st March. Major General Travers is to officiate as Major-General commanding the Meerut division, vice Major-General Harris, transferred to the Allahabad division, and brought permanently on the establishment. Colonel Milne, formerly Commandant of the 1st N.L., is to be Brigadier General at Dinapore, vice Brigadier General Bouchier, transferred to the Eastern Frontier district.

**THE KOHAT FRONTIER.**—A Peshawur correspondent sends the *Pioneer* the following account of the march of the Peshawur column towards the Kohat frontier:—"On the 26th February a force, composed of all arms of the service, marched from Peshawur to Fort Mackeson, and before daylight next morning struck into the hills, beyond a large village called Akhor, in the direction of Kohat. No European had ever been there before, and the politicals appeared to be somewhat at fault (no wonder) as to the precise locality of the place they wished the force to proceed to. But as the object of the movement from Peshawur was only to create a diversion in favour of Keyes' column from Kohat, it succeeded admirably. Fortunately the Afreedies allowed us to march for about three miles into the interior of the hills and back again without molestation. I say fortunately, because to every one present with the force it was evident that a force of 1,500 men (the strength of the column) was too small to inflict any material injury on the tribes of that part of the mountain. But as the infliction of punishment was not the object, the strength of the force did not much matter, except in so far as our self-preservation was concerned. The march itself was indeed most dangerous, and had the Afreedies taken it into their heads to offer any resistance, they might have made the place much too hot for us. Our route lay along the dry bed of a river, filled with huge stones and boulders, and commanded on either side by steep cliffs, to storm which would have required better lungs and firmer footsteps than any of the troops present possessed, clad as they were according to the orthodox regulation system. However, our work was done—and well done, though we gained no glory—for since our return we have received intelligence of the complete success of Keyes' raid from Kohat, to which our movements are said to have contributed in no small degree."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 2. *Strs.* Simla, King, Suz, Koina, Collier, Madras.—3. Pearl, Boston, —; Cumbay, Howe, Liverpool.—4. Montano, Ritchison, Melbourne; Mary and Emma, Winter, Pondicherry.—5. Bordeaux, Labouquet, Muscat; Admunt, Boyd, London; Jeffna, Moppen, Cocanada; Carpo, Carey, Liverpool.—6. *Strs.* Glenlyde, —; Hong Kong; Lightning, Rodger, Hong Kong; City of Glasgow, Black, Glasgow; Armada, Jeffery, Liverpool; Allum Ghier, Williams, Mauritius; John Rennie, Nicholson, Liverpool; Meg Merrilies, Weightman, Kurrachee.—7. *Sca* Pink, McKengin, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *str.* Simla.—Mary E. Turner, Conductor Edmunds and wife, Conductor Halliday, wife and infant, Messrs. B. Eaton, N. Kishie, J. Rouch, A. Pearce, E. Moir, E. Blackwood, A. Alloway, Mrs. Clifford and two children, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Ogilvie and infant, Col. Fisher, Mrs. M. E. Craster, Mr. Gore, Mr. McKimsey, Mr. Burke, Mr. Carey, Mr. Pearsall, Mr. Upcott, Mr. Appohn, Mr. Kintz, Mr. Harrey, Mr. Connan, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Miss E. Winsor, Miss J. R. Winsor, J. Strout, Miss Forger, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Gale, Mr. Jones, Miss Whitehead, Mr. Addis, Rev. C. P. and Mrs. Tollemache, Mr. Tickell, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, Mr. A. Renaud, Lieut. Turnbull, Mr. Snellie, Mr. J. F. Buckholtz, Mrs. Trenearne, Mr. W. Butler, Mrs. Johnstone and two infants, Capt. Hough, Mr. Waddington, Dr. Arthur, Major Douglas, Major Debbek, Col. Walker, Col. Mackenzie, Mr. Duhanand.

Per *str.* Glenlyde.—Lord Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong), Mr. Ross, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Remington, Mr. Oddman, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. Willis and child.

Per Allum Ghier.—Paymaster W. Thompson, Mr. S. Tait, Dr. Elloon, Mr. Langlow, Mrs. Williams and child.

Per City of Glasgow.—Mr. A. Leith.

Per *str.* Lightning.—Miss Rodger, Master J. L. Carvelho, Mr. Marquis, Mr. A. H. Arathoon, Mrs. Reid, Mr. L. G. Lucas.

### DEPARTURES.

March 2. *Lincoln*, Eblana, Nicolau Isles.—3. *Str.* Nubia; Baroda, Prince Patrick, Sydney Eggers, Walsgrit.—4. *Androklos*.—5. *Str.* Meinam; Star of Scotia, Aminta, Star of Greece, Warrior, Elizabeth Henderson.—6. *Str.* Moulmein.—7. *Str.* Burmah; City of London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *str.* Meinam.—For Madras.—Mrs. Sampson and three children, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. E. B. Daly and three children. For Pondicherry.—Mr. and Mrs. Fieuzae and daughter. For Suz.—Mr. G. Guerrieri, Mr. Tosi, Mr. P. Morriconi, Mr. W. Beaumont. For Messina.—Mr. and Mrs. Sindieri and child. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. M. J. King Harman, Mrs. Maisonneuve Lacroste, Rev. P. P. Rouzoult, Rev. P. J. B. Maniel, Mr. G. Barilli, Lieut. G. B. Stevens, Mrs. Maxwell, H. L. Thompson, Mr. G. B. Lissant, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin and two children, Mr. D. Delatouche and three children, Col. and Mrs. Benson and three children, Mr. Cooper, Mr. V. Wallace, Miss C. Francois, Mr. W. K. Walker.

**DEPARTURES FOR LONDON.**—It is currently reported that Lady Napier and Master Napier will proceed by the first P. and O. steamer to England in May next, and that Archdeacon Dealtry and family will proceed by the same opportunity.—*Madras Standard*.

**THE SAPPER CORPS.**—At the request of the Commander-in-Chief the local Government have forwarded to the Government of India a letter from the Adjutant-General, requesting an early decision on the question of the assimilation of the Madras Sapper Corps with that of Bengal.—*Madras Athenæum*, March 5.

**OFFICIAL.**—Colonel Barrow, R.A., the Inspector-general of Ordnance, is about to proceed home on furlough, Lieutenant-colonel A. T. Cadell is to act for him, and this notwithstanding that Colonel Hay Campbell, the superintendent of the gun carriage manufactory, is the senior officer.—*Madras Mail*.

**MADRAS PIER.**—The work of repairing the Madras Pier has, we observe, at last commenced. A Madras paper mentions that one of the new piles has been screwed down, and a second is now nearly in. It appears that the European workmen struck work one day last week, on account of some disagreement regarding their wages. More liberal terms having been offered, the men resumed their work.

**OPERA AT MADRAS.**—Madras as well as Calcutta is having an opera. A Madras paper says:—"Some French artistes, who bring excellent credentials, are now in Madras, and propose to give a series of operatic representations in the Banqueting Hall next week. We have seen in a Paris paper a notice of Madame Cassade, the prima donna of the party, that speaks in high terms of her artistic abilities."

**GUINEA GRASS IN SOUTH CANARA.**—Mr. Thomas's experiments on the cultivation of guinea grass in South Canara have been successful in two respects. The grass has grown luxuriantly, namely, from four to six feet high, and when sold fetched double the price of the next best dry fodder in the district. These facts seem to promise that future efforts will succeed where the past have failed. We look forward to seeing the crop "pay" financially, and to hearing of a large extension of its cultivation among the natives. The Government have asked Mr. Thomas to continue his experiments.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**THE LATE NIZAM.**—The *Bangalore Herald* does not observe the rule *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* in referring to the late Nizam. It says:—"From the date of his accession he never moved beyond the city. He has not, like other Indian princes, made his mark in Indian history. A voluptuary, a 'perfect nonentity,' as we have heard him described, he had not even the sublime and passionate feelings Lord Byron makes Sardanapalus to possess. True, he managed so far to assert his own identity as to lend his assistance to that peevish opposition that has tried before now to cast Sir Salar Jung from the Premiership. . . . The late Nizam may be described as a man whom none regret, none respected, and none loved. It is hard to speak thus of one who now lies cold and dead in the grave. Let us draw the curtain of forgetfulness over his memory, and hope for better things from his successor."

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM BURMAH.**—The coasting steamer *Punjant*, towing the British ship *Cospatrick*, arrived here from Burmah at nine o'clock this morning, with the right wing of the 16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, consisting of 2 European officers, 7 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 271 non-commissioned rank and file, 11 public followers, and 41 private followers, and also the headquarters and left wing of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, consisting of five European officers, 7 native officers, 324 non-commissioned rank and file, 8 women, 15 children, 1 hospital assistant, 18 public followers, and 89 private followers. The parties landed in the afternoon. The 16th marched direct to the Monument Esplanade, to be encamped there till the 8th instant, when orders will be given for them to proceed by rail to Tadpatry, and from thence to march to Bellary on the 11th idem, to join the headquarters of their regiment. The 30th, on landing, proceeded by extra train at five o'clock to Bangalore, en route to the French Rocks, their present garrison station.—*Madras Athenæum*, March 4.

**INSTALLATION OF THE NEW NIZAM.**—On Monday, the 1st of March, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, the infant son of the late Afzul-ud-Dowlah, was installed by the Resident as Nizam of Hyderabad. The child is a fine looking, healthy boy, and fair-coloured, about two years and a-half old. The heads of departments from Secunderabad assembled at the Residency to breakfast, and about noon, Mr. Saunders, the Resident, and Captain Tweedie, the Assistant Resident, followed by the assembled officers, drove to Sir Salar Jung's house, from which the party, nineteen in number, went to the palace on elephants. The streets were lined with people, and near the Sukha Houz their numbers were very great; the Char Minar square was filled, and the street leading to the palace densely crowded, even in going, but by the time the Resident returned, the streets leading to the route were filled as far as the eye could see. The numbers looking on were variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty thousand people. All through, alike going and coming, the people

looked interested, but were silent, and only an occasional salam was observed to be made to any of the cortege as they passed along. After alighting at the gate of the palace grounds, as the Resident approached the house, he was met by Sir Salur Jung, and other nobles, who conveyed the British officers by a devious route to the Dewan-Khanah, where the infant was sitting, supported by cushions, with his women servants near; the crush and noise were great, and the infant was fretting at the uproar; but he was kept amused by a watch and a musical box, and considering the confusion he was wonderfully quiet. Mr. Saunders made a speech, to which Sir Salur Jung replied, expressing the desire felt for the friendship of the British nation, mentioning the long period of amity between the two nations, and the longing for its continuance. To this Mr. Saunders rejoined with the remark that such would no doubt be the case, and the distribution of the betel leaf packets closed the ceremony, the Resident, and his officers returning as they had come.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27. P. and O. str. Simla, King, Suez.—March 1. Str. India, Baxter, Calcutta.—2. Str. Penang, Saunders, Bombay.—3. Corsair, Sanders, London.—4. Cospatrick, Ebuslie, in tow of str. Punjaub, Parker, Rangoon.—6. Str. Nubia, Woolcott, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Suez.—For Calcutta.—Mary E. Turner, Conductor Edmonds and wife, Conductor Halliday, wife and infant, Mr. B. Eaton, Mr. W. Kibbie, Mr. J. Rough, Mr. A. Pearce, Mr. E. Moir, Mr. E. Blackwood, Mr. A. Alloway, Mrs. Clifford and two children, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Ogilvie and infant, Col. Fisher, Mrs. M. E. Craster, Mr. Gore, Mr. McKensiey, Mr. Burke, Mr. Carey, Mr. Pearsall, Mr. Upcott, Mr. Apjohn, Mr. King, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Connan, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Miss E. Winsor, Miss J. R. Winsor, Mr. J. Stroud, Miss Forger, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Gale, Mr. Jones, Miss Whitehead, Mr. Addis, Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Tollemache, Mr. Tickell, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, Mr. A. Renaud, Lieut. Turnbull, Mr. Smellie, Mr. J. F. Buckholtz, Mrs. Tremearne, Mr. W. Butler, Mrs. Johnstone and two infants, Captain Hough, Mr. Waddington, Dr. Arthur.

Per str. India.—For Madras.—Mr. Ford, Mr. Morgan, Miss Graves, Miss Applegrath, Dr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Campbell, Captain Stevens, Colonel Wilson, Mr. J. Winch.

Per str. Penang.—Mr. Linsdale.  
Per Cospatrick.—Col. and Mrs. Walker and child, Major and Mrs. Montgomerie and two children, Capt. Wroughton, Lieut. Arnott, Dr. Richard.

Per str. Punjaub.—Major C. E. Bates, Dr. Hefferman.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From Calcutta.—For Suez.—Mr. J. G. Macknight, Mr. C. G. Cautley, Capt. W. R. Tucker, Col. and Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. A. Bodger, Mr. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Graham. From Calcutta.—For Malta.—Major A. Paterson. From Calcutta.—For Massillia.—Col. Watton, Dr. Wright, Mr. Cooke, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Mr. McMichael, Mrs. M. E. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilcox, Capt. Craster's two children, Lieut. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Norman and two children, Mr. H. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Craster, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. D. Whyte, Mr. R. C. Noble, Mrs. Sterns and three children, Mr. De Tisser, Mr. S. E. Voiet, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hills and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and two children, Mr. D. Maxwell, Mr. R. S. Bunbury, Captain Stewart, Mrs. Gray and infant. From Calcutta.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Cunningham and three children, Mrs. McCollum and two children, Lieut. Hancock and child, Capt. Inglis, Mrs. Stannus, Capt. Waller's two children, Miss Paterson, Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. C. S. Gasper, Mrs. Prinsep and four children, Mrs. Norman and child, Captain and Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mrs. Peppie and two children, Lieut. C. M. Russell, Mrs. Cleworn and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay and child, Mr. and Mrs. Trotman and infant, Mr. R. P. Phillips, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. J. S. Forsyth, Miss Urquhart, Capt. F. D. King, Mr. Gardner, Mrs. Francis and two children, Mr. R. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and child, Mrs. Cotton.

### DEPARTURES.

March 2. H.M.'s Spiteful, —, London; Sir Robert Sepping, Coates, London; str. India, Baxter, Bombay.—6. Str. Punjaub, Parker, Calcutta.

## Bombay.

### EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

The following report to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has been placed at the disposal of the press:—

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the information of your Chamber the usual statement of cotton exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars. The return has been made out for the three weeks ending Feb. 21, so as to compare more easily with the statistics of last season.

2. The quantity sent down this season as compared with the exports of former years continues to be unusually large. The full-pressed bales, half-pressed bales, and dokras exported up to Feb. 21 may be taken to represent about 124,000 bales, or about one-half of the total annual exports, against 49,500 bales sent down during the same period last year. But the season that commenced so early will, there can be no doubt, close unusually soon.

3. During the last few weeks the high quotations from home have brought a large quantity of cotton into the market. There is much still in the villages, but the general opinion is that the great want of rain has materially affected the Berar crops. There the rain ceased in August, and the cotton was altogether deprived of the "later rains" on which the plant so much depends. The second and the third pickings have thus been affected, and the effect will, I fear, be felt in the out-turn and exports. On the other hand, the cotton harvest in the Wurdah Valley has been a favourable one, and this will help to make up for any deficiency in the Berar supplies.

4. It may be convenient to mention here that although the Dak Bungalows at Khangaum is not yet quite finished, comfortable quarters have been finished for travellers in the Serai. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a tonga dak between Nandoorah and Khangaum, and Sheagaum and Khangaum, and this arrangement, besides improving the

mail service, will be a boon to travellers who will be able to get seats on the mail carts.—I have, &c.,

HARRY RIVETT CARNAC,

Cotton Commissioner for the C.P. and the Berars.

Nagpore, March 1, 1869.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars from Feb. 1 to 21, 1869, and up to the same date in the season of 1868:—

Names of Station.	Total exports this season up to Feb. 21, 1869.			Total exports last season up to Feb. 21, 1868.		
	Full pressed.	Half pressed.	Dokra.	Full pressed.	Half pressed.	Dokra.
Nagpore ... ..	—	—	536	—	—	78
Sindee ... ..	—	—	295	—	—	—
Wurdah ... ..	5,343	9,066	3,475	290	222	846
Poolgaon ... ..	—	1,903	2,477	—	—	892
Chandoor ... ..	—	2,214	219	—	—	111
Budnaira ... ..	14,103	17,491	838	2,736	6,911	1,634
Moortizapore ... ..	—	4,800	1,423	—	259	5,245
Akola ... ..	—	2,195	2,180	—	72	6,549
Sheagaum ... ..	5,642	16,117	11,123	6,508	6,698	21,009
Nandorah ... ..	11,141	19,432	13,041	2,516	6,535	11,541
Mulkapore ... ..	—	—	1,342	—	—	1,187
Khundwa ... ..	—	—	3,514	—	—	542
Booranpore ... ..	—	—	2,846	—	—	739
Total bales ... ..	36,232	73,218	43,309	12,050	20,697	50,273

## Miscellaneous.

H. E. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was about to leave Bombay, in order to attend the grand durbar at Umballa. He was accompanied by Colonel Dillon.

ALI MOORAD.—The correspondent of a Sindh paper states that Meer Ali Moorad has refused to accord his sanction to the Roree-Hydrabad Canal passing through his territory, and the Commissioner has (very properly, we think) declined to see him.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—We are glad to learn that the Director of Public Instruction has recognised the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim as a High School, teaching up to the University matriculation standard.

MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.—We hear it said that the Honourable Mr. Justice Tucker is likely to be appointed to act as a member of the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Ellis, at the seat of the Supreme Government.

EARTHQUAKE AT BUSHIRE.—A telegram was received at Kurrachee on the 2nd March to the effect that a severe shock of earthquake had been felt at Bushire the day before, and that the stations of Gwadur and Jask had been visited by heavy gales, accompanied by heavy showers of rain.

MR. F. MATHEWS.—We learn that Mr. F. Mathews, chief engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, proceeds to England about the end of April next, and will remain there about three months on business connected with the railway. Mr. D. Richmond, deputy chief engineer, will act for him during the period of his absence.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—We learn that the Government of India has sent final orders to the Bombay Government for the introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act in that city. It is expected that the Act will be brought into operation soon, though no date has yet been fixed. For the present it is deemed desirable to apply it only to the presidency town.

LORD NAPIER.—According to the *Madras Athenæum*, "Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, makes it a rule not to dine as a public guest at any mess, because he says he 'won't put the youngsters of a regiment to ten or twelve rupees additional expense.' But he has no objection to dine at the mess with the commanding officer as his private guest, on condition that there should be nothing different from ordinary nights; and we also hear that the officers have—at any rate in some instances—had the wit to take him at his word, paid him the real compliment of believing he meant what he said, and of being willing to pay respect to his views instead of the false compliment of forcing upon him a parade which he had declared he did not wish for."

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR GRAY.—Major Gray left for England, on the 10th March, in the *Krishna*, on leave. The loss of an able, single-minded, and clear-sighted official from the ranks of our military financiers, even for a time, is always serious in India. Major Gray is more than this; he is a fine soldier whom misfortune deprived at once of an arm, left on the ramparts of Mooltan, and of an active military career, for which he was eminently fitted and gifted. The State has gained by the accident which has diverted his attention to a branch of his service in which his energy, enlarged views, and unflagging industry have always been as reliable as they were invaluable. It is to be hoped that two years in England will restore him to health, and nerve him for years of efficient watch and ward over our military purse-strings.—*Times of India*, March 13.

POONAH.—We observe that an address is in course of preparation in Poona for presentation to the Ven. the Archdeacon, on his approaching departure.

H.M.S. "FORTE."—H.M.S. *Forte*, Captain Alexander, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, the 7th March. She relieves the *Octavia*, which for three years past has been the flagship of the East India station. The *Octavia* left Bombay under command of Captain Alexander, who returns with her to England. The *Forte* left England on the 1st October, and sailed as far as Trincomalee, from whence she steamed to Bombay. She touched at Madeira, Sierra Leone, the Cape, Trincomalee, and Galle. She remained three weeks at the Cape, and sailed thence on the 2nd January—the same day as that on which H.M.S. *Galatea*, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, left for Melbourne.

SHIPPING NEWS.—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar* left Bombay for Ceylon on the 9th March, from whence she will bring H.M.'s 59th Regiment to Bombay. The *Windsor Castle* and *Sam Mendel* have been chartered for the conveyance of soldiers in ill-health to England via the Cape of Good Hope, and it is expected that the former will sail from Bombay on the 16th inst., and the latter on the following day. The *Windsor Castle* will carry 133 invalids, 18 women, and 34 children who are now at the general depot. The officers are Captain Stockwell, 2-10th, Captain Remington, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieutenant Malcolm, 2-10th, Assistant-Surgeon Waters, 82nd, and Assistant-Surgeon Anderson, R.A. The *Sam Mendel* will carry 80 men from Bombay and Poona, 12 women, 17 children, 24 lunatics, and 4 convicts. The officers in command will be Captain Hutton, 1-23rd, Lieutenant Lloyd, 1-23rd, Lieutenant Hughes, 1-25th, and Assistant-Surgeon Howard, R.A. A detachment of convalescents is expected to arrive here from Kamptee on the 15th March, and will proceed per the B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Sattara* to Beypore, en route, to Wellington. The strength of the detachment is 90 men, 7 women, and 12 children. Captain Taylor, R.A., is in command, and Assistant-Surgeon Keith in medical charge.—*Times of India*, March 13.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 6. H.M.'s str. *Forte*, Alexander, Trincomalee; Prince Leopold, Irvine, Liverpool; British Flag, Mills, Calcutta; Trinida, Wylie, Clyde; Chutaring, Hong Kong.—S. Beuvorlich, Dougall, London; Cashmere, Tobin, Sunderland; Meta, Haisloop, Chittagong; Longwood, Hiscock, Liverpool; Turkish Empire, Barclay, Liverpool; Mary Laurie, str. Bengal, Hector, Suez; Catharina, Vesman, Singapore; Oberon, Towill, Liverpool; De Courcy, Griffiths, Liverpool; Ferdinand Marie, Jquirrore, Bordeaux; Alice, Singapore.—10. Sea Forth, Torrey, Liverpool; Cornemara, Hughes, Liverpool; Erato, Fletcher, Calcutta; Rance, Mauritius; Haro, Price, London; Ivanhoe, Robertson, Clyde.—12. Str. Sumatra, White, Suez; Cherokee, Coffey, Mauritius; Mahabuleswar, Corney, Liverpool; Tennyson, Hawkins, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON—Major Norgate, Asst. surgeon Grant, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Gardner and child, Rev. E. H. Cooper, Miss McClymont, Mrs. Brine, Messrs. W. C. Morris, W. R. Wynter, P. G. Scott, J. Soy, P. W. Jamieson, V. M. Hollinsworth, C. Moyle, J. Campion, H. Campion, W. Beal, A. Campion, Mrs. Noble. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. col. Cookworthy, Capt. Hincks, Capt. J. G. Watts, Mrs. D. Robinson and child, Capt. G. W. Vesey, Lieut. Carter, Dr. N. Hopkins, Dr. J. H. G. Hill, Messrs. R. W. Hill, W. E. E. Moran, W. Lane, J. R. Campbell, R. Jervis, J. Lund, C. Danks, H. Jones, A. Saunders, Fulcher, D. A. Smith, R. B. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Burgat. From SUEZ.—Messrs. T. Mecke, E. D. Twemlow, L. R. Ashburner, D. Biancardi. From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Gubbay, Master and Miss Gubbay, Miss Nathan.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Bell and child, Mrs. Tytler's child, Mrs. E. Jackson, Mrs. Emmett, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Richardson and child, Capt. Gibb, Messrs. W. Wick, E. Lawson, T. Edwards, T. Price, Woodward, Madden, Dolling, and Foreman. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. col. Day, Col. Conybeare, Col. H. Milne, Capt. and Mrs. Shoppe and child, Mr. H. S. Horo, Baron Bentinck, Mr. R. Antrobus, Mr. W. Kaye, Marquise Viviana, Mdle. Prescio, M. Goubert, Madam St. Angela, Madam St. Germaine.

### DEPARTURES.

March 6. Eske, Moss, Havre; Hindoostan, Hugon, Moulmain; Persian Packet, Schiel, Batavia; str. Golconda, Wilkinson, Aden and Suez.—8. Rutlandshire, Chivers, Liverpool; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Persian Gulf.—10. Lady MacDonald, Kennedy, London; str. Krishna, Bonfellow, Aden and Suez.—11. Atmosphere, Aram, Liverpool; H. M.'s str. *Malabar*, Rich, Colombo.—12. Beeston Castle, Doyal, Moulmein; Mohidin Bux, Nacoda, Cayalpatam.—13. Mail str. Carnatic, Coleman, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—For SUEZ.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Lieut. col. and Mrs. L. B. Jones, Dr. Collum, Mr. E. Stead, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mrs. Macpherson and two children, Mr. Couch, Mr. D. Turch, Mr. A. Hobson, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. L. Lang, Mr. C. Menelas, Mr. W. Havelock, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith and child, Mr. R. S. Sinclair. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. P. W. and Mrs. Bannerman and children, Mrs. Macfarlane and two children, Miss Brice, Col. and Mrs. Meade and four children, Miss Spiezepanski, Mr. Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Justice and two children, Miss Weldon, Mr. J. Forsyth, Mr. E. T. Mortimer, Mr. H. Cooper, Surgeon major J. L. Halloway, Miss E. Birch, Lieut. Beaumont, Mr. Hotham, Mr. C. R. Edwards, Mr. J. R. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hampton, Mr. Terry. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. St. John Tucker, Col. and Mr. Scott, Major and Mrs. C. H. Wilson and four children, Major and Mrs. Addington, Lady Heath, Major F. C. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Hackett, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Dr. K. Macdonald, Capt. Thomas, Mr. H. Stead, Mr. J. F. Hewitt, Lieut. Campbell, Major Hammond. For MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Ogilvie and child.

HORSE ALLOWANCE TO CAVALRY OFFICERS.—The Government of India has decided that the horse allowance as at present passed shall not be withdrawn from a cavalry officer (of the old cavalry), even though only doing general duty; and further that, if a cavalry officer is appointed to a regiment under the new organisation, when his combined staff pay and staff corps pay is less than the cavalry pay of his rank, he is to be considered entitled to draw the latter, whether his appointment is an officiating or a permanent one. G.O.G.I. No. 1,168 of Dec. 10, 1868, is equally applicable to acting and permanent employment.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut., asst. comr., is apptd. judge of small cause court, 3rd grade, Punjab, and posted to Ludianah.

BEADON, H. S., to offic. as under sec. to the Govt. of Bengal. Feb. 24.

BERTLESON, V. W., offic. asst. supt. of police, Gya, is transf. to Lohardugga. Feb. 27.

BOILEAU, Lieut., asst. engr. 1st grade, Rajpootana, has passed the exam. in the native languages according to departmental standard. Feb. 25.

BOLST, A. C., asst. supt. police, Mymensing, is transf. to Dacca. Feb. 27.

BOSWELL, Rev. J. P., has been apptd. by H.M.'s sec. of State for India to be a jun. chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

BORTON, E. F., acct. 4th grade on prob. in Mysore, is permanently apptd. to P.W. dept. in that grade. Feb. 25.

BRAMLY, W. J., offic. civil and sess. judge of Allygurh, to offic. in the same capacity at Mirzapore. Feb. 25.

BRANDRETH, A., is apptd. as dep. comr. 1st class, from the date of Lieut. col. F. E. Voyle's appt. becoming vacant, viz., Dec. 23 last.

BROWNE.—The services of Lieut. col. Browne, comdt., corps of guides, are placed temp. at the disposal of the foreign dept. Feb. 23.

BURNE, K. G., asst. supt. of police, Nuddea, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs. Feb. 27.

BURNEY.—Consequent upon the transfer of Capt. Lane to postal dept., Punjab, Mr. R. T. Burney, asst. comr., 2nd class, is prom. to be asst. commissioner, 1st class. Feb. 26.

CAMPBELL, A., supt. of the Roorkee workshop, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class, to be exercised within the Chandee forests in Bijnour dist., in cases connected with the conservancy of the forests under his control. Feb. 23.

CHAPMAN, C. E., dep. acct. gen., Bombay, to offic. for J. L. Lushington as acct. gen. of that Pres. Feb. 24. [Cawnpore. Feb. 25.]

CHEKE, G. N., civil surg. of Gorukpore, is apptd. to be civil surg. of CHISHOLM, J. W., dep. comr., posted to Hoshungabad, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his office from Capt. Plowden, asst. comr., on Jan. 28. [Feb. 27.]

COCKERELL, H. A., to be justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta.

COLVIN, R. P., dep. conservator of forests, Meerut div., returned on Jan. 2 from leave, dated July 14 last. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled. Feb. 24.

COOKE, J. E., to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Hyderabad. Feb. 23.

COOPER, J. H., mate of the steamer *Jhelum*, to offic. as comdr. during the abs. of Plummer on leave. Feb. 8.

COSSERAT, A. W., asst. comr. of Deoghur, is apptd. to take orders for the acquisition of land in that sub district for the Chord line of the East Indian Railway. Feb. 23. [pore dist.]

COWAN, L., asst. comr., Punjab, transf. from the Gurgaon to the Feroze-Coxe, Lieut. col., offic. comr., Lahore, will offic. as addl. comr. of Peshawur div., v. Lieut. col. Cracroft, who will offic. as comr. of Lahore div. until such time as Lieut. col. Farrington joins his appt. Feb. 25.

The appt. of Lieut. col. Coxo to be dep. comr. 1st class, will have effect from date of Farrington's prom., in supersession of G.O. dated Jan. 2.

DALGLEISH, E., to be a municipal comr. for town of Mozufferpore. Feb. 27.

D'OYLY, W. H., C.S., restd. his departure from India per steamer *Mooltan*, which was left at sea by the pilot on Jan. 17.

FARRINGTON.—The appt. of the Hon. J. E. L. Brandreth in the Punjab having been declared vacant by the Supreme Govt., the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to appt. Lieut. col. Farrington, dep. comr. of the 1st class and addtl. comr., Amritsar division, to be a comr., with effect from July 1, 1868.

FARRINGTON, Lieut. col., is posted to Lahore div., v. Cooper, on leave, who is transf. to the Delhi div. Col. Farrington will continue to carry on his present duties till further orders. Feb. 27.

FLYNN.—The *Gazette* order in this dept., No. 4,437, dated Aug. 5, 1866, notifying that Mr. P. J. Flynn, exec. eng., had passed the examination in the native languages according to the departmental standard, has effect from Aug. 22, 1867.

GORDON, W. E., offic. acct. gen., British Burmah, is apptd. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Bombay, in 2nd class of financial dept. Feb. 23.

GRANT, A., asst. conservator, Dhoon, Jounsar, to offic. as asst. forest surveyor, Jounsar, v. Thompson. Feb. 24. [ray. Feb. 23.]

GREIG (on prob.), to offic. as asst. conservator of Kumaon, v. Capt. Murgrimsley, W. H., to offic. as superin. of Dearah surveys in Rajshahye div., dur. fur. of King. Mr. Grimley is vested with the powers of a coll. in all the dists. of the Rajshahye and Presidency divs. Mr. Grimley will also continue to exercise the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in the dist. of Hooghly. Feb. 26.

GURDON, Capt. E. P., judge of small cause court, 2nd grade, is apptd. an asst. comr., 2nd class, and will take rank immediately above Capt. F. D. Harrington.

KNEVET, Capt., to be dist. supt. of Sarun. Feb. 27.  
 LAFRENCE, A. J., C.S., who returned from furl. Feb. 17, is re-attached to N.W. Provs., Punjab, and Oude. [from April 10,]  
 LEWICK, R. W., dep. acct. gen., Madras, is allowed priv. leave for 1 mo.  
 LOWIS, Lieut., asst. comr., Assam, recently returned from leave, is transf. to Hazarebaugh, and vested with powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that district. March 2.  
 LUTMAN-JOHNSON, H., asst. mag. and coll., Nuddea, is transf. to 24-Pergunnahs, and vested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class, and dep. coll. in latter district. Feb. 25.  
 MACYAKA, T. J., exec. engr., 4th grade, Mahanudy div., passed in the departmental standard Feb. 20.  
 MAX, G. O., extra asst. comr. in the Jhansie div., is invested with powers of an asst. comr. of the 2nd class to try and determine suits. Feb. 24.  
 MORROW.—Consequent on leave to Webber, asst. conservator, Goruckpore Forests, and of Thompson's deputation to the Central Provs., the following offic. appt. is made, viz.:—R. B. Morrow, asst. conservator, Gurhwal, to be offic. asst. conservator, Goruckpore Forests, v. Webber on leave, but for the present to continue on duty in the Dhoon. Feb. 25.  
 MURRAY, Capt., asst. conservator, Kumaon, to offic. as asst. conservator, Gurhwal, v. Morrow, but to continue on duty in Jounsar. Feb. 24.  
 NOVERRE, Lieut., asst. comr., will conduct the current duties of the dep. comr.'s office at Sumbulpore, until return of Bowie, asst. comr. Feb. 23.  
 OATES, E. W., asst. engr., 3rd grade, British Burmah, is prom. to rank of asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from Nov. 1 last.  
 OULEY, G. D., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Punjab, is transferred from Delhi to Mooltan div. Feb. 24.  
 PARSONS, Capt., to be dist. supt. of police of Rungpore. Feb. 27.  
 PELLE, Major, suptg. engr., 1st circle, P.W.D., N.W.P., made over charge of his office to Mr. Hall, exec. engr., 6th division, Grand Trunk-road, on Feb. 12.  
 PERKINS, Major, R.E., exec. engr. of 1st grade, to offic. from Jan. 21, as suptg. engr. in Bengal, dur. abs. of Trevor on priv. leave. Feb. 25.  
 PETERSON, F. W., is app. to offic. as dep. assay master of the Bombay Mint. Feb. 22. [date on which he rec. ch. from Mr. Colvin.]  
 PRINSEP, J. H., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory, with effect from Feb. 22.—To the 4th grade or courts of asst. comr., 2nd class. Mr. F. Prior, extra asst. comr., Narsingpore, is invested with the powers of a sub mag., 1st class. Feb. 25.  
 RAMSAY, Lieut., to be asst. insp. gen. of police in that portion of the East India Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the Lieut. governor of Bengal. Feb. 27.  
 RAFFRAY, A., asst. comr. of Sungoo, Chittagong Hill Tracts, having ret. to duty on Dec. 1 last, the unexpired portion of leave of Sept. 21 is cancelled.  
 REID, H. M. (ret. from leave Feb. 17), to be dist. supt. of Moorshedabad, but to offic. temp. as dist. supt. of 24-Pergunnahs. Feb. 27. [div.]  
 ROSS, E., asst. engr., Punjab, 2nd grade, transf. from Mooltan to the Delhi Division. A., supervisor of the 1st grade, is transf. from British Burmah to Bengal. Feb. 24.  
 SAMPY, T. W., judge Small Cause Court, 3rd grade, Punjab, is prom. to judge Small Cause Court, 2nd grade. Feb. 25.  
 THOMAS, W. P. (on probation) to offic. as asst. conserv., Dhoon, v. Grant, but for the present to hold charge of the Goruckpore forests. Feb. 25.  
 THOMPSON, J., asst. forest surveyor, Jounsar, to offic. as asst. conserv., Kumaon, v. Thompson. Feb. 25.  
 THOMPSON, R., asst. conserv. of forests, N.W.P., servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of India for deputation to Central Provs. on special duty. Feb. 25.  
 WARD, J., to be vice-chairman of municipal comrs. for town of Burdwan. Feb. 27.  
 WATERFIELD, G. E., asst. comr., from Ferozepore to Mozuffergurh dist.  
 WILKINSON, Lieut., to be personal asst. to insp. gen. of police. Feb. 27.

## MILITARY.

ARROIT, Lieut., 19th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. Feb. 10.  
 ANDERSON, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., rec. returned from Europe, is perm. to do gen. duty at pres., as a temp. measure. Feb. 18.  
 ANDERSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 12, app. Lieut. Anderson, a lieut., to offic. as wing officer 23rd N.I., in add. to his other duties, from Feb. 11, in room of Forbes, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of the Punjab Govt.  
 ANDREWS, Capt., 18th hussars, to be lieut. without purch., v. Howard, prom. Dated Jan. 23. [Agra for gen. duty.]  
 BACON, Lieut. col., S.C., rec. returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to BAILEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 27, app. Lieut. H. Bailey, 106th foot, to act as interp., with effect from Oct. 12 last, v. Churchill, there being no qualified officer available. [Dec. 2.]  
 BARTLETT, Lieut., 76th foot, to be instr. of musketry, v. Austin. Dated BAILEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 28 last, app. Lieut. Baylis to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 39th N.I., from the 13th idem.  
 BIRBY, Cornet, to be lieut. in 4th hussars, without purch., v. Maitland, admitted a probationer for the staff corps. Dated Jan. 18.  
 BOUTWELL, Major, dep. judge adv. gen., is transf. from Peshawar to the Jhelum div., and also apptd. dep. judge advocate gen. of the Peshawar district, with effect from March 1 next.  
 BROOKES, Ensign, 2nd wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt. 33rd N.I., on probation, v. Stehelin. Dated Feb. 10.  
 BROWN, Col., comdt. of Punjab guide corps, to offic. as comdt. of the Central India horse, v. T. Hughes. Feb. 25.  
 BURR, Major, staff corps, is posted to Rawul Pindce for general duty, and directed to join. Feb. 18.  
 CARY, Lieut., to be adjt., 107th foot, v. Mansergh, res. Dated Jan. 28.  
 CHAMBERS, Capt., gen. list, inf., is posted to 35th N.I. for duty, and will await the arrival of the regt. at Meean Meer. Feb.  
 DUFF, Lieut., to be capt. in 16th lancers, by purch., v. FitzGerald, who retires. Dated Feb. 3.

EGAN, Lieut. C., from 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 2nd N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 33rd N.I., v. Brookes. Dated Feb. 10.  
 FITZGERALD, Maj., 2nd batn. 60th rifles, to be lieut. col., from Nov. 8 last.  
 GREENAWAY, Ens. T., to be lieut. 108th foot, v. Tennant, prom.  
 HAILES, Ens., 2nd batn. 12th foot, a candidate for staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, 2nd N.I., v. Egan, transf. to 33rd N.I. Dated Feb. 10 last.  
 HADEN, Lieut., 1st wing subalt. 22nd N.I., is perm. to continue his studies in the senior dept. of Thomason College, Roorkee, till Nov. 1.  
 HEBBURN, Lieut., 1st wing subalt., to be qmrm. 26th N.I., v. Hodgson, who vacates on prom. Dated Feb. 10.  
 HILL, 2nd Capt., "A" brigade R.H.A., having been prom. capt. in 18th brigade R.A., is, under instructions from Horse Guards, to proceed to England. Feb. 18.  
 HOWARD, Lieut., 18th hussars, to be capt., without purch., v. Tisdal, deceased. Dated Jan. 23.  
 HUNTER, Hon. Ens., dep. asst. comy., army commissariat dept., having been declared by a med. committee to be unfit for further active service, is transf. to pension estab., with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.  
 JACKSON, Lieut., gen. list, inf., to be 1st wing subalt. 32nd N.I., v. Hartshorne, apptd. qmrm. to 13th N.I., and to offic. as qmrm., v. Darroch, on furlough. Dated Feb. 10.  
 JAMESON.—The servs. of Capt. Jameson, 2nd in com., 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, are placed temp. at disp. of home dept. Feb. 24.  
 JONES, Lieut., gen. list, inf., is posted to 3rd N.I. for duty. Feb. 18.  
 LAY, Cornet, to be lieut. in 4th hussars, without purch. Dated Jan. 18.  
 LOCH, Lieut., 19th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Harvey. Dated Feb. 10. [sion of a major. Dated Jan. 1.]  
 LOCK, Capt., 108th foot, to be major, v. Shuldhan, who retires on penMARQUIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 11, making the foll. arrangement, with effect from Dec. 25 last, v. Col. Innis, who vacates the com. of the regt. on succession to col.'s allowance:—Lieut. col. Marquis, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to assume command.  
 MEREDITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 2, app. Lieut. Meredith, 11th foot, to offic. as musketry instructor, v. Arthur, resigned.  
 O'CONNELL, Ens., to be lieut., 37th foot, without purch., v. Verner, admitted a probationer for the staff corps. Dated Feb. 1.  
 OSBORN.—Peshawar order confd., dated Jan. 13, app. Capt. Osborn, 5th Bengal cav., to assume comd. of Fort Shubkuddler, in addition to his other duties. [Dated Feb. 3.]  
 PULLIN, Cornet, to be lieut. in 16th lancers, by purch., v. Duke, prom.  
 SKENE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 12, directing Lieut. Skene to offic. as adjt., 8th N.I., during furl. of Waterfield, and in room of Shoubridge, offic. adjt., on leave.  
 STEHELIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 15, apptg. Lieut. and qmrm. E. L. Stehelin to offic. as 1st wing sub., 33rd N.I., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 22 last.  
 TENNANT, Lieut., 108th foot, to be capt., v. Lock, prom. Dated Jan. 1.  
 TOKE, Capt., is perm. to retain the adjutancy of 9th N.I., on prom. Dated Feb. 10.  
 VERNER, Lieut., 37th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., on prob., v. Skene, apptd. 1st wing sub. Dated Feb. 10.  
 VOYLE, Ens., 2nd wing sub., to be qmrm., 29th N.I., v. Clutterbuck, apptd. adjt. Dated Feb. 10.  
 WALKER, Capt., wing officer, 17th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command, in add. to his own duties, with effect from Dec. 25, 1868, v. Innes.  
 WELMSS, Lieut., offic. qmrm., to be qmrm. 41st N.I., v. Iles, perm. to resign that appt. Dated Feb. 10. [Dated Feb. 10.]  
 WILLIS, Lieut., 19th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad officer, v. Loch.  
 WYLLIE, Lieut., 106th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., 29th N.I., on prob., v. Voyle. Dated Feb. 10.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 231.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed 26 years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866: Majors G. Delane, E. D. R. Ross, (Brevet col.) C. Cureton, (Brev. lieut. col.) G. S. Macbean, J. I. Willes, and E. Smalley; Feb. 22.  
 Majors J. Baillie, J. F. Campbell, and M. F. Evans; Feb. 25.  
 No. 232.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified:—  
 Capt. T. Quin, Feb. 30.  
 No. 233.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps having completed 12 years' service, are prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified:—  
 Lieuts. C. H. Ewart, J. Forsyth, W. E. Chambers, F. H. Woodgate, J. R. Pearson, A. P. Palmer, and E. Beddy; Feb. 20.  
 No. 234.—The services of Lieut. R. C. Reavan, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the P.W. Dept.  
 The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name:—Lieut. E. S. Cooke, R.A., 1st wing subalt., 34th (the Futehgarh) regt. N.I.; Feb. 3 last.

## MEDICAL.

KINGSTONE, Surg., offic. dep. assay master of Bombay Mint, to offic. for Collum as assay master of that mint. Feb. 20.  
 LEES, Asst. surg., in joint med. charge of Simla, is apptd. to med. charge head quarters' staff and establishments remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Feb. 8, in the room of Duka, M.D., and during the absence of Ross.  
 MACMULLEN.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Dec. 10 last, app. Staff asst. surg. R. MacMullen to do duty with the 2nd battalion 60th rifles, or other regt., forming the garrison of Fort William.



**MAUNSELL.**—Peshawur brigade order confd., dated Dec. 30 last, directing Staff asst. surg. Maunsell to remain att. to 104th foot at Peshawur.  
**MONTEATH, Dr.,** to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Midnapore, during absence on furl. of Jackson, but not to join until relieved of the special duty in which he is at present engaged. Feb. 25.

# GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## NEW MOUNTAIN TRAINS, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Feb. 19.—No. 203.—It having been decided that two mountain trains, to be manned by royal artillery, shall be maintained in the Bengal Presidency, the Rt. Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to sanction the under-noted establishments for each of these batteries, subject to the approval of her Majesty's Government as regards the complement of British soldiers assigned.

2. These trains will consist of 6 mountain guns, a garrison battery, raised to the requisite strength, being attached to each.

3. The establishments now sanctioned for these batteries will admit of their proceeding on service with a light equipment at the shortest notice, and with this view a complement of baggage mules will be permanently maintained, under the charge of the officers commanding the batteries:—

British Establishment.—1 captain, 1 2nd captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 asst. surgeon, 1 sergt. major, 1 qrmr. sergeant, 1 farrier sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 bombardiers, 2 trumpeters, 72 gunners. Pay and allowances as with a field battery.

Drivers' Establishment.—3 havildars of drivers, Rs. 10 each; 3 naicks of drivers, Rs. 8 each; 112 drivers, Rs. 6 each.

Command and Staff Allowance.—Battery command allowance, as with a field battery; hospital sergeant, ditto; pay sergeant and savings' bank clerk, ditto; horse allowance, ditto; mess allowance, ditto.

Educational Establishment.—As with a field battery.

[Here follows the subordinate medical and fixed hospital establishment.]

Contract Allowance.—Allowance for repair of arms and accoutrements, Rs. 20; allowance for medicines and stable requisites, Rs. 20; contingent allowance for 6 guns and carriages, at Rs. 7·8 each, Rs. 45; Ditto for 1 spare carriage, Rs. 5; ditto for repair of 86 ammunition and store boxes, leather, at 4 annas each, Rs. 21·8; ditto for repair of harness and gear of 112 battery mules, at Rs. 2 each, Rs. 224; ditto for repair of 4 saddles, at Rs. 1 each, Rs. 4; ditto for shoeing 112 battery mules, at Rs. 1 each, Rs. 112; ditto for shoeing 4 yaboo or ponies, at Rs. 2 each, Rs. 8; ditto for shoeing, gear, and repair of pack saddles of 66 baggage mules, at Rs. 2 each, Rs. 132; ditto for repair of 23 lascars' pails, at 12 annas each, Rs. 17·4.

4. The Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is also pleased to authorise a revised establishment and equipment for the Hazara and Peshawur mountain train batteries of the Punjab frontier force.

5. The armament of each of these batteries will consist of 4 mountain guns, with the following establishment:—

1 commandant, with pay and allowances as at present; 2 subalterns, ditto; 1 subadar, pay and allowances according to class, as at present; 1 jemadar, ditto; 1 havildar major, Rs. 20; 1 pay and qrmr. havildar, Rs. 20; 4 havildars, Rs. 16 each; 4 naicks, Rs. 12 each; 2 trumpeters, Rs. 8 each; 60 gunners, Rs. 8 each; 2 havildars of drivers, Rs. 10 each; 4 naicks of drivers, Rs. 8 each; 85 drivers, Rs. 6 each; 8 muleteers, Rs. 6; 1 farrier, Rs. 9.

Command, Staff, and Horse Allowance.—Commandant, Rs. 30; ditto, horse allowance, Rs. 60; subaltern officer's allowance, Rs. 150; medical charge allowance, Rs. 50; drill naick, Rs. 2·8.

Educational Establishment.—1 moonshee, Rs. 10.

[Here follows the roll of the subordinate medical and fixed hospital establishment, together with the "contract allowance" and "scale of mule carriage to be permanently maintained for European and native mountain batteries."]

## PROBATION FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

Feb. 18.—No. 199.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 1, dated Jan. 6 last, is published for general information:—

### Military.—No. 1.

India-office, London, Jan. 6, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter dated the 10th of October, 1867, No. 387, paragraph 1, submitting your proceedings, showing that you have determined that, under no circumstances whatever, shall the period of probation for the staff corps exceed a second twelve months.

2. The circumstances of the case, out of which the question thus decided has arisen, are as follows. was appointed 2nd wing subaltern of the , on probation for the staff corps, from the

30th of August, 1867; and, almost immediately afterwards, he obtained six months' leave of absence to Calcutta, from the 10th of October, 1867, to the 10th of April, 1868, to enable him to study the native languages, as he had not passed the examination by the higher standard in Hindustani. On the 8th of April he was granted an extension of three months for the same purpose, to the 10th of July.

3. In the meantime, your Excellency referred to the Secretary of State the question whether the period of probation in a military appointment required to qualify an officer for admission to the staff corps should include leave taken in India, and Sir Stafford Northcote decided that all leave, except privilege leave, should be excluded from the year's probation, but that the date of final admission to the staff corps need not be affected on that account.

4. At the conclusion of his nine months' leave of absence , having up to that time failed to pass the examination, applied to have his period of probation extended for six months; and the C. in C. pointed out that such an extension, making the period of probation thirteen months,

would, with the addition of his nine months' leave, be equivalent to a period of twenty-seven months' probation in the case of this officer.

5. Your Excellency thereupon directed that, if did not pass the examination within two months (his twelve months' probation having nearly expired), he should be remanded to his regiment and struck off the list of probationers, and you determined that in no case should the period of probation exceed a second twelve months.

6. I quite concur in the action which your Excellency has taken in this matter. In permitting leave of absence to be excluded from the period of probation, it was obviously not contemplated by Sir Stafford Northcote that a case might occur in which leave would be granted for the express purpose of studying to pass the examinations, and that, by the exemption of this leave from the twelve months' probation, the period for qualifying might be considerably extended. Leave of absence, if granted to a probationer for the purpose of study, must be held to count as part of the year's probation.

7. It is evident that such a case can only occur when an exception is made to the general rule that an officer must pass in the higher standard before he can be admitted as a probationer. In that event, however, it may be a question how long an officer should be allowed, for purposes of study, to be absent from his regiment, where he has other duties of which he must have learnt the due performance before he can be qualified for the staff corps.

8. In approving of your Excellency's decision that a second period of twelve months' probation shall in no case be exceeded, I desire that, except under very special circumstances, the existing regulation should not be departed from, namely, that the period of probation shall be limited to one year, at the end of which the candidate, if not qualified for admission to the staff corps, must be remanded to his regiment.—I have, &c.,  
 ARGILL.

## FURLONGS TO WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 207.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated Jan. 13 last, is published for general information:—

### Military.—No. 8.

India-office, London, January 13, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Sir,—Your despatch, dated Aug. 18, 1868, No. 313, relates to the question whether the furlough regulations of 1868 shall be made applicable to the warrant officers, and to certain other questions connected with the pay and allowance of those officers.

Having considered the suggestions made by you, I have decided—

1. That the furlough rules of 1868 shall apply to all warrant officers holding veteran or honorary commissions, the period of service qualifying for furlough being calculated from the date of the attainment of the commission. These officers will receive, during furlough, half their total receipts, without any reference to a minimum or maximum rate.

2. That conductors and sub-conductors shall only be entitled to a furlough on sick certificate. The furlough will be for two years, and half of aggregate Indian allowances will be drawn during that period. Any leave on sick certificate, not exceeding one year, granted in extension of the two years, or leave taken within less than three years from date of last return to duty, will be on English furlough pay only.

I approve of the proposal that warrant officers appointed to act for those of a higher grade who may be on furlough shall receive the half of the aggregate allowances of the absentees, added to half the aggregate of their own allowances.

I approve also of permanent conductors, who have hitherto been in receipt of the old staff salary of Rs. 75 a month, being still allowed to draw that amount.

Your letter has no reference to the officers of the subordinate medical department, but, should your Government propose to include them, it is desirable that they should be expressly mentioned in the general order which will be issued on the receipt of this despatch.—I have, &c.,  
 ARGILL.

Under the authority conveyed in the last paragraph of the foregoing letter, it is hereby notified that the provisions of the rules now notified will be equally applicable to warrant officers, and those holding the honorary rank of assistant surgeons in the subordinate medical department.

## MIXED DETACHMENTS.

No. 243.—In order to provide for the performance of the staff duties of a mixed detachment of European and native troops formed for active service, the strength of which is not less than 500, and not more than that of a native infantry regiment, an officer shall, if there be no regimental staff officer present, be appointed for the discharge of such duties on a staff salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

This order is not intended to supersede, or in any way interfere with the conditions of G.G.O. No. 495 of 1851, which, under certain circumstances, authorise a higher rate of staff pay for the performance of detachment staff duties.

## PROFICIENCY IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Feb. 24.—No. 237.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that the following additions, to take effect from March 1, 1870, will be made to the tests required for certificates of high proficiency:—

Hindi.—The Second Book of the Ramayan.

Urdu.—Masnaviyat of Sonda, as contained in Dr. Lee's Edition of Extracts from the Kubyati Sonda, pages 56 to 83.

It is further notified for general information that the test books for the examination of officers in the lower and higher standards, under the rules laid down in the following general orders, will remain as at present, no changes being considered necessary:—G.G.O. No. 734, of Sept. 9, 1864; G.G.O. No. 794, of Aug. 17, 1865; and G.G.O. No. 814, of Aug. 24, 1865.

**SUB-JUDGESHIPS.**—It is notified that the subordinate judgeships of Butee and Goruckpore are temporarily amalgamated, and will, for the present, form the jurisdiction of the subordinate judgeship of Goruckpore.

**ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS FROM FURLOUGH.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. N. Lewis, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Luckimpore, Bengal; and Lieut. R. F. Lewis, R.A., 3rd class commissary of ordnance; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 17.

**REWARD FOR SERVICE AT HAZARA.**—A general order by the Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provinces grants the reward of Rs. 500, together with a presentation sword, to Mr. G. B. Scott, asst. surveyor, attached to N.W. frontier revenue survey, as an acknowledgment of his gallant conduct when attacked by a body of an Allai tribe, on the Hazara border, in August last.

**CHANGE OF DESIGNATION.**—POLITICAL.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to change the designation of the office of "Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg" to that of "Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg," and to direct that Mr. L. Bowring, c.s.i., who holds the post in question, shall, for the future, be officially styled and addressed as the "Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg."

**THE NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES.**—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India having forwarded to the Govt. of India a work entitled "The Nomenclature of Diseases," H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that military medical officers shall in future adopt the new nomenclature in the preparation of the periodical returns of sickness and mortality now furnished by them. This order is applicable to all three Presidencies.

**MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.**—The undermentioned medical subordinates, having passed the prescribed examination, are reported qualified for promotion to the grade of asst. apothecary:—On Jan. 12, Hospital apprentice W. McCormick, 2-60th foot. On Jan. 15, Hospital apprentices E. Des Brosses, Chinsurah depot; A. L. Pushong, 12th foot; J. E. Heppollette, 7th foot; S. Dawson and M. Murphy, 103rd foot. G. Gill, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the subordinate medical department as a hospital apprentice, with effect from April 25 last.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned gentlemen, members of the public works department, N.W. Provinces, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 6th March:—Messrs. W. F. Male, J. H. DeRinzy, and N. A. R. Chambers, asst. engrs., 2nd grade; and C. Bickers, asst. engr., 3rd grade. The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustani on March 1:—Lieuts. Desborough and Newcom, R.A.; Lieut. Beatty and Ens. L. W. Ford, 88th foot; and Asst. surg. May, Indian medical service. The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before half-yearly committees held on Feb. 11, have been declared by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed the higher standard, agreeably to clauses 5 and 6 of G.O. No. 734 of 1864: Lieut. Bell, R.A.; Hospital apprentice Anthony, 11th hussars; Cornet Cook, 19th hussars; Lieut. Swete, 2nd battalion 25th foot; Captain Stewart, 37th foot; Lieut. Jobling, 55th foot; Asst. surg. Hensman, 77th foot; Ens. Thomson, attached to 34th N.I., 101st foot; Private Holmes, 106th foot; Lieut. Hervey, 1st Punjab cav.; Lieut. Woodcock, 5th N.I.; Lieut. Oldham, 12th N.I.; Lieut. Bingham, 13th N.I.; Lieut. Ellis, 19th N.I.; Ens. Swetenham, 27th N.I.; Asst. surg. Milne, M.B., Indian medical service; and Surg. Moulton, barrack department. Staff Asst. surg. A. H. Ratigan, doing duty with 103rd foot, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Feb. 1.

**MEDICAL CHARGE OF INVALIDS.**—The following orders have been confirmed:—Sirhind div. order, dated Dec. 11 last, making the following medical arrangements:—Staff Asst. surg. Parkinson, 21st hussars, to proceed in med. charge of the party 92nd highlanders and other men as far as Jullundur and Meean Meer, and return to Umballa from the latter station; Asst. surg. Weir, M.B., 75th foot, attached to 106th foot, to proceed in med. charge of invalids to Calcutta. Meerut div. order, dated Dec. 19 last, directing Asst. surg. Beattie, M.D., 79th foot, temporarily attached to 1st battalion 3rd foot, to proceed to Roorkee, and afford med. aid to the invalids of the season marching from that station. Oude div. order, dated Dec. 21 last, directing Asst. surg. Dunn, 5th lancers, to proceed in med. charge of the detachment of invalids en route to Calcutta, and on completion of the duty to return to Lucknow. Oude div. order, dated Dec. 22 last, directing Asst. surg. Brebner, M.B., 55th foot, to proceed in med. charge of the invalids from Nynee Tal en route to Calcutta, and from thence to return to Lucknow. Meerut div. order, dated Dec. 24 last, directing Asst. surg. Barker, 41st foot, to receive charge of the detachment 41st foot at Futtegarh, from Staff asst. surg. Devlin. Rohilcund district order, dated Dec. 28 last, directing Asst. surg. Howard, M.D., E battery, 8th brigade, royal art., on being relieved from med. charge of Nynee Tal invalids, to proceed and join the Oude div. of invalids en route to Bombay.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The undermentioned civil servants obtained furlough to Europe on m.c. and leave of absence in February, under the rules of 1868:—Major Hall, dep. comsgr., Julluadur, has the usual leave prep. to proceeding on furlough, with effect from March 10. Mr. Colvin, mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, has 30 days' subsidiary leave from Feb. 20, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with the view of proceeding to Europe. Major Dods, inspec. gen. of education, has subsidiary leave for 20 days from date on which he may avail himself of it, prep. to Europe. Capt. Newmarch, dep. comsgr. 4th class, reported his departure from Bombay on Feb. 20, on furlough to Europe. Mr. Hankin, district superint. of police, reported his departure from Bombay on Feb. 10 on 15 mo. leave, m.c., to Europe. Lieut. col. MacDonald, comdt. of the Deolco irreg. force, has 30 days' prep. leave from March 3. Capt. Tweedie, offic. 1st asst. to resident at Hyderabad, has priv. leave for 3 mo. from April 3. Lieut. col. Thompson, 1st asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent in

Central India, has priv. leave for 1 mo. Lieut. col. Meade, c.s.i., agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, has 10 days' leave from such date after March 1 as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, prep. to applying for furlough. Asst. surg. Grylls, M.D., civil surgeon, Chindwara, has subsidiary leave for 30 days from date on which he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, prep. to final leave to Europe. Surgeon King, M.D., 2nd medical officer of the settlement of Port Blair, has 3 mo. priv. leave. Mr. Morgan, clerk 3rd class, 1st grade, office of exec. engr., Kohat div., has priv. leave for 1 mo. from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Denmeade, civil divl. engineer, Meerut, has 6 mo. leave, in ext. of leave dated Jan. 4, 1868. Mr. Clarke, exec. engr., N.W.P., has 2 mo. leave, in ext. of leave dated June 3 last. Mr. Tuppi, B.A., asst. mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, has 3 mo. priv. leave, with effect from April 15. Mr. Cooper, civil medical officer of Shwé-gyeen, British Burmah, has 6 mo. leave, m.c., with effect from date on which he may avail himself of the same. Capt. Fraser, district superint. of police, Nimar, has 3 mo. priv. leave from April 1. Mr. Hewitt, settlement officer, Raepore, has subsidiary leave for 1 mo. from March 1, and furlough to Europe for 2 years from date of embarkation. Mr. Onslow, B.A., assistant, financial secretariat, has 6 mo. leave to England. Lieut. Bigsby, R.E., exec. engr. 4th grade in Central India, has 3 mo. leave to study the native languages. Mr. Muller, extra asst. comr., Darjeeling, for two months. Capt. Parsons, asst. inspector gen. of railway police, is allowed preparatory leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, from April 1 next. Mr. Dickens, for three months, from Feb. 25. Mr. White, dep. magistrate and dep. collector, Pooree, for one year, without pay. Mr. Thompson, collector of customs, Chittagong, for seven months, without pay; the privilege leave granted him under orders of March 13 is cancelled. Mr. Rattray, sub asst. commissioner, Deoghur, for three months, from the date on which he has availed himself of the leave. Mr. Peppe, sub dep. opium agent of Tehta, for ten days; the sub dep. opium agent of Gya will remain in charge of the Tehta sub dep. agency during this period. Mr. Harrison, junior Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, for three months, from March 1, the date on which he reported the completion of the special duty on which he had been recently employed.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe, &c., in February, on m.c., under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Qrmr. Woodin, v.c., 5th lancers, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Ridingmaster Bray, 7th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Loyd, 21st hussars, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment. Ensign Guyon, 1st battalion, 11th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Ensign Gordon, 2nd battalion, 12th foot, to Calcutta, from Feb. 1 to July 31, to study the native languages; as a very special case. Lieut. col. Henning, 26th foot, to England, for 15 months from date of embarkation. Major the Hon. C. J. Addington, 38th foot, to England for 15 months, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and Adj. Thomas, 49th foot, to England for 15 months, from date of embarkation. Capt. Barolay, 102nd foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Surgeon Fraser, M.D., 103rd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Captain Roberts, barrackmaster, Umballa, to Calcutta for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to Europe. Captain Philips, 1st wing subaltern and officg. qrmr. 8th N.I., to Bombay for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. Hay, qrmr. 4th Goorkhas, to Calcutta for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. Knowles, 3rd squadron officer 2nd Bombay cav., to Bombay for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to Europe. Capt. McNair, 1st wing subaltern 24th N.I., to Bombay for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. Kemble, 1st squadron subaltern 2nd Bengal cav., to Bombay for 1 month, from date of availing himself of it, prep. to Europe. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Major (brevet lieut. col.) Brownlow, c.b., of the Bengal staff corps, *Columbian*, Feb. 13. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Hopkinson, of the Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. Newmarch, of the royal engrs.; Surg. major Fleming, M.D.; Major Maxwell, of the Bengal staff corps; Major Clark, of the Bengal staff corps; Major Miles, of the Bengal staff corps; Capt. Clark, of the Bengal staff corps; Capt. Molville, of the Bengal staff corps; Capt. Colquhoun, of the Madras staff corps, *Mooltan*, Feb. 17. Hon. Lieut. J. Crohan, of the ordnance dept., *St. Lawrence*, Feb. 19. Surg. major C. Johnson, *Baroda*, Feb. 20, from Bombay. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, m.c.:—Lieut. Hay, of the Bengal staff corps, qrmr. 4th Goorkha regt.; Surg. Anderson, M.D., supt. Botanic Garden, Presidency; Lieut. Russell, Madras staff corps, for two years. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Surg. major Elton, med. storekeeper, Sealkote, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Capt. Parsons, asst. insp. gen., Govt. railway police, East Indian Railway, for two years. Capt. Bingham, 2nd squad. officer, 8th Bengal cav., for two years, embarking at Bombay, after March 31. Capt. Roberts; Capt. Morton, wing officer, 49th (the Shahjehanpore) regt. N.I., for two years. Capt. Sandeman, asst. comr., Punjab; Capt. Sutherland, dist. supt. of police, Central Provs., for two years, embarking at Bombay. Asst. surg. Durant, civil, Arrah, for eighteen months. Lieut. Knowles, 3rd squad. officer, 2nd Bengal cav., and Lieut. Kemble, of the late 3rd European L.C., 1st squad. subalt., 2nd Bengal cav., for two years, under the regs. of 1868, embarking at Bombay. Furlough on private affairs:—Major gen. Beecher, c.b., of the Bengal staff corps, for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868. To Europe on furlough:—Hospital steward Kelly, house surg., Medical College Hospital, for 2 years. The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed, granting furlough (Feb. 8) to Europe (m.c.) to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. Phillips, of the Bengal staff corps, for 2 years. Asst. surg. Smith, M.D., in medical charge of the 33rd N.I., will proceed via Bombay, instead of Calcutta, on the preparatory leave granted him in G.O. dated Feb. 28.

## Madras.

## CIVIL.

BALLARD, T., dist. munsif of Trivalore, in the zillah of Tranquebar, to be dist. munsif of Nundalore, in the zillah of Cuddapah. March 2.

BOYLE, J. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah. March 2.

CONINGHAM, Capt., staff corps, to act as supt. of police in South Malabar, during employ. of Davies in Coimbatore. March 2.

CROSS, M., judge of the Court of Small Causes at Negapatam, reported his return to the Presy. per *Simla*, Feb. 27.

DARRAH, Major, exec. engr., 3rd grade, having reported his return from the furl. granted him in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of June 30 last, is re-posted to the Presidency.

DAVIES, Major, staff corps, to act as supt. police, 2nd grade, in Coimbatore, during the absence of Capt. Balmer on leave. March 2.

ELLIS, G. H., civil and sess. judge of Coimbatore, assumed charge of the court from Webster, Feb. 26.

GRAHAME, W. F., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Kistna dist., dur. employ. of Stuart on other duty—to join immediately. March 2.

LARMINIE, J. C., who has been appd. an asst. civil engr., having reported his arrival at Madras, is brought upon the strength of the P.W. dept. of this Presy. as a proby. asst. engr., 3rd grade. March 2.

LISTER, A. L., to be sen. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam. March 2.

MULLINS, Capt., R.E., consulting engr. for Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, assu. ch. of office of under sec. to Gov. in P.W.D., Feb. 24.

POCHIN, C. N., coll. and mag. of Salem, delivered over charge of that district to Mr. J. F. Price, acting sub coll., on Feb. 17.

PORTEOUS, Lieut., staff corps, to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, in North Arcot, dur. abs. of Capt. Court on leave. March 2.

SPEDDING, J. B., to be asst. to coll. and mag., and agent to governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, but to continue to act as senior asst. until relieved by Lister. March 2.

STUART, A. J., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Coimbatore, dur. employment of Webster on other duty; to join immediately. March 2.

WELLESLEY, H. W., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Madras district, but to offic. as under sec. to Govt. in revenue dept., dur. employment of Mr. Brandt on other duty. March 2.

WOODROFFE, F. H., to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot.

## MILITARY.

BARKER, Cornet, 16th lancers, to perform the duties of adjt., v. Maillard, prom. Feb. 24. [from March 2]

BOLTON, Major H., having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col., BREDIN, Lieut., 19th foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. 22nd N.I., and is also appd. a probationer of Madras staff corps. Feb. 23.

CUMMINS, Lieut., attached 10th N.I., to be qrmr. Feb. 25.

GALLOWAY, Capt., 1st squad. subalt. 4th L.C., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer without prejudice to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Buchanan, on m.c. to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to Europe.

GOLDIE, Lieut., staff corps, qrmr. and acting adjt. 20th N.I., to act as station staff officer, v. Capt. Chambers, relieved. Feb. 24.

HOPE, Lieut. col., 4th L.C., 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.

KELSO, Lieut., to be transfd. from D baty. to supern. 23rd brig. R.A.

LINGARD, Capt., 21st foot, posted on recent prom. to 1st batln.

MCCULLY.—The date of admission to the staff corps of Ens. A. McCally, of H.M.'s 102nd foot, and prom. therein to the rank of lieut., is altered from July 17 to Feb. 1, 1867, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MOLESWORTH, Lieut. col. (brev. col.), D brig. R.H.A., to have comd. of R.A. in ceded dists., v. Col. Grant, to England, to join.

MONTGOMERIE, Gen. Sir P., col. comdt. 23rd brig. R.A., is app. to D brig. R.H.A., v. Gen. Showers, dec. Feb. 19.

MOORE, Major gen., will be considered as prom. to col. comdt. to the 23rd brig. R.A., with reference to the above. Feb. 19. [regt. Feb. 17.]

POLLOCK, Lieut., 21st foot, is posted on recent prom. to 1st batln. of the PUCKLE.—The undermtd. having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified:—Major Puckle. Feb. 25. [Feb. 23.]

RAINEY, Major, 2nd squad. officer 4th L.C., to offic. as 2nd in command.

ROLLAND, Capt., 23rd brig. R.A., will do duty at the convalescent depot, Wellington, until June 30, after which he will join head qrts. of his brig. at Secunderabad for duty.

SAUSMAREZ.—The foll. alteration of rank is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Col. (major gen.) De Sausmarez, to take rank from June 28, in succ. to Lieut. gen. Taylor, dec.

STRATON, Lieut. gen., of the cav., is perm. to reside and draw his pay within the limits of the Madras Presidency. Feb. 16.

## MEDICAL.

DONALDSON, Surg., having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. major, with effect from Feb. 20, subject to H.M.'s apprvl.

FLEMING, Surg. major, is perm. to res. his appt. of Zillah surg. and supt. of the jail at Chittoor from March 16, and his services are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from that date.

FOX, Asst. surg., 28th regt. N.I., has been placed in med. ch. of the central jail at Vellore, from Dec. 8 last.

STRONG, Asst. surg., removed from med. ch. of native details and lock hospital at St. Thomas' Mount, to medical charge of wing 15th N.I., at Nowgong. Feb. 24.

ARRIVALS OF OFFICERS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Lieut. col. Graves, staff corps; Capt. Darrah, royal engrs., exec. engr. 3rd grade; Lieut. Sandes, staff corps, attached to 12th regt. N.I. Arrived at Madras Feb. 27.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The priv. leave for 3 mo. granted to the Rev. G. Warlow, B.A., chaplain of Trimulgherry, and notified in the *Gazette* of Feb. 23 last, is altered, at his own request, to 2 months from 12th idem.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE.—The undermentioned have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Capt. (brevet major) Annesley, 2nd batt. 10th foot; Capt. Bartholomew, 2nd batt. 10th foot; Ensign Monypenny, 2nd batt. 10th foot; 2nd Class Schoolmaster Robinson, 2nd batt. 10th foot; Sergt. major Harris, 4th L.C.; Store sergt. O'Neill, ordnance dept.; Lieut. Hughes, staff corps.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The Gov. in Council hereby appoints the undermentioned persons to be town commissioners for carrying out in the undermentioned places the purposes of the said Act during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870:—Tellicherry.—Mr. W. Logan, sub collector and joint magistrate of Malabar; Mr. J. Wells; Surgeon J. E. Dickinson, zillah surgeon; Lieut. F. Hole, acting superintendent of police. Calicut.—Major A. M. Davies, superintendent of police; Mr. R. H. Pierce, Mr. P. A. Cole, deputy collector; Mr. A. Berry, Assist. surg. W. A. Smith, M.D. Bellary.—Mr. T. Nuttall. Kurnool.—Lieut. col. A. Stevens and Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th regt. N.I.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence in the course of Feb. last:—Lieut. col. Thornton, R.A., 23rd brig., for 6 mo., from March 1; Lieut. Bellairs, 14th brig., R.A., for 4 mo., from March 4; Major gen. Faunce, commanding Pegu divisional staff, for 2 mo.; Lieut. col. Drayner, doing duty Mysore division, for 1 mo., from Feb. 18; Major McGwire, 1st foot, to have leave of absence on recommendation of a med. board; Lieut. col. Buchanan, 4th L.C., 1 mo., prep. to Europe, on m.c. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Major (brev. lieut. col.) Taylor, 35th regt. N.I., on m.c., for 2 years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. Maiden, master attendant at Masulipatam, is granted leave for 6 weeks, from the date he avail himself of it. Lieut. col. Drayner, inf., is perm. to proceed to Europe on furlough (m.c.) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras—viz., 1 year and 2 mo. under Rule XV., and 10 mo. under Rule XIV. This cancels the furlough for 1 year and 2 mo. granted to that officer in G.O.G. Dec. 29.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

ASHBURNER, L. R., to act as revenue and police comr., southern div., during Havelock's abs. on leave. March 10.

BIRKBECK, F., supernum. asst. to coll. of Surat, is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class in Surat dist. March 10.

BOSANQUET, T., mag. F. P. in Sattara dist., is inv. with powers of appeal, and with powers contemplated in Act 13 of 1859, in that dist. March 10.

BROWN, Capt., to act as dist. superint. of police in Ahmedabad dist., v. Segrave, who will revert to his permanent appt. of dist. superint. of police in Punch Mahals dist. March 5.

CANDY, E. T., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Poona, and asst. agent for sirdars in the Deccan during Watts' leave. March 5.

COLES, Major, to act in 1st grade of dist. superints. of police, v. Probyn. March 5.

DANIELL, Capt., actg. dist. superint. of police in Ahmednuggur dist., is inv. with powers of a mag. in that dist. March 5. [derson.]

GIERTZEN, G. T., to act in 1st grade of dist. superints. of police, v. Hen-GILES, E., to be supernum. asst. settlement officer in Scinde. March 10.

GRANT, H. M., dep. superint., Ahmednuggur revision survey, to act as superint. rev. survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, during Waddington's absence in Europe. March 5.

OVANS, C. R., to act as coll. of Bombay, and supt. of stamps and stationery.

PARR, Major, S.C., is app. to act as asst. to Resident, Baroda, in charge of Umreilly, and supt. of H.H. the Gaekwar's contingent in Kattywar, in place of Walker, on furl. March 10.

PARSONS, H. J., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Poona. March 10. Mr. Parsons is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Poona dist.

PORTMAN, Lieut., to act in the 1st grade of asst. dist. supt. of police from the date of Lieut. Hay's dept. on leave. March 10.

SALMON, W. M., to act as coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, dur. Mr. Boswell's abs. on leave. March 10. [Coles.]

SEGRAVE, Capt., to act in the 2nd grade of dist. supts. of police, v. Major VIDAL, G. W., to act as 3rd coll. of Poona. March 10. Mr. Vidal is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Poona dist.

WAKE, Capt., resu. ch. of his duties as A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov. on Feb. 7.

WISE, Lieut., acting dist. supt. of police in the Khandeish dist., is invested with the powers of a mag. in that dist. March 10.

## MILITARY.

ASHE, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as wing subalt. 8th regt. N.I., v. Lieut. Gardiner, who vacated on procg. on furlough. March 9.

BUTLER, Lieut., wing subalt. 8th regt. N.I., is transfd. to 22nd regt. N.I. as wing subalt. March 9. [March 9.]

CAHILL, Lieut., staff corps, is attached to 21st regt. N.I., or marine batln.

GAYER, Capt., officg. wing subalt. 13th N.I., officd. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, from Jan. 20 to March 5, inclusive, v. Macgowan.

HOLLAND, Lieut., cadre 24th regt. N.I., is attached to 21st regt. N.I., or marine batln. March 9.

MALDEN, Lieut., 2nd squad. officer 3rd Sind horse, to be 2nd in com. 1st Sind horse, v. Harrison.

PEAT, Lieut., 3rd squad. officer 3rd regt. Sind horse, to be adjt., v. Reynolds, and to continue to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

REYNOLDS, Lieut., adjt. 3rd Sind horse, to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Malden, and to offic. as 2nd in com. pending further orders, in add. to his own duties.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

No. 189.—The undermen. officer, having completed 20 years' service, to be major by brevet from the date specified, under para. 69 of the despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 194, dated June 17, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Capt. J. Bennett, unattached, Jan. 2.

No. 191.—The undermen. officer, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Major W. G. Mainwaring, March 1.

No. 203.—The undermen. officers, having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieuts. C. P. Newport, C. Wodehouse, W. H. Yates, March 4. Lieut. F. A. Montrieux, March 5; Lieut. G. F. Blowers, March 6.

## POSTINGS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Poona, March 10.—No. 243.—Official notification has been received of the undermen. officers having, on their recent prom., been posted to the batt. of their regt. as specified opposite their respective names :—

2nd Foot.—Capt. St. John, 1st batt.; Lieut. Fisher, 2nd batt.

Capt. St. John has been ordered to join the service companies of his batt.

## MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, Vet. surg., R.A., is reported to have embarked at Suez, en route to join the Abyssinian field force, on Dec. 22, 1867.

COWELL, Asst. surg., acted as civil surg. of Rutnagherry from Sept. 1 to Dec. 4 last.

LONG.—So much of G.O. of Feb. 27 as relates to Asst. surg. Long is cancelled at that officer's request. March 9.

LOWRY, Asst. surg., gen. duty, Sind, is appd. to the mod. charge of the 1st regt. Sind horse, v. McDougall, who has proceeded on furlough.

MAHAFFY, Surg. major, is appd. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, v. Wright. March 9.

WRIGHT, Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, is appd. insp. gen. Indian med. dept., v. Arnott. March 9.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## CLAIMS TO ABYSSINIAN BATTA.

Bombay Castle, March 10.—No. 183.—Claims to Abyssinian donation batta which may be preferred by officers and men of the late expeditionary force, now in England, should be preferred on the India Office, duly supported by the following declaration from individual officers :—

"I hereby declare that I am entitled to six (6) months' donation batta as a in the lately serving with the Abyssinian expeditionary force, at the rate of Rs. per mensem, and that I have not received the same, either in my own person, or through my agents in India; and I engage to refund any sum, which may be issued to me erroneously, in consequence of payment being made at the India Office in anticipation of the receipt of the usual rolls from India."

All claims for payment in India should be preferred, duly vouched, before May 31, 1869, and any neglect of this order, except in cases where compliance can be proved to have been impracticable, will be held sufficient reason for negating future claims.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS FROM FURLOUGH.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—Major J. H. S. Pierce, staff corps, wing officer 24th N.I., Feb. 21; and Major F. T. Cornwell, staff corps, March 1.

FREE PASSAGE TO OFFICERS DISMISSED.—It has been ruled by the Government of India that in all cases in which free passage is given to officers who may have been removed from the service by sentence of court martial, or who may be permitted to resign the service to avoid trial, a fixed sum of £87 should be granted to them as hitherto, to enable them to make their own arrangements for securing a passage to England.

TO DO DUTY WITH INVALIDS.—The following officers are app. to do duty with the invalids, &c., under orders to proceed to England via the Cape of Good Hope :—Ship *Windsor Castle*—To command: Capt. Stockwell, 2nd battalion 10th foot. To do duty: Capt. Rimington, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. Malcolm, 2nd battalion 10th foot. Ship *Sam Mendell*—To command: Capt. Hutton, 1st battalion 23rd foot. To do duty: Lieut. Lloyd, 1st battalion 23rd foot; Lieut. Hughes, 1st battalion 1st foot. Capt. Rimington and Hutton, and Lieut. Lloyd will proceed forthwith to Poona, reporting themselves to the commandant, general depot.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned civil servants obtained leave of absence in March :—Rev. R. Easum, chaplain of Kirkee, priv. leave for one month from date of quitting his station. Capt. Hancock, R.E., dep. consulting engr. for railways, priv. leave for three months from date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. P. Hughlings, professor at Elphinstone College, extension of leave on m.c. for six months. Mr. J. Elphinstone, acting collector of Canara, priv. leave for three months from departure of last steamer from Carwar to Bombay in May next. Mr. H. Rassum, 1st asst. to the political resident at Aden, for one year from Dec. 5. Mr. J. A. Guerin, asst. supt. Berar revenue survey, for two years, to proceed to Europe on m.c.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe for m.c., under the rules of 1868, in March :—Lieut. col. MacLeod, to England, per overland route. Capt. and Brev. major Cochrane, 7th fusiliers, to England, per overland route. Lieut. Wilson, 90th foot, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope. Major Castell, 4th rifles, from March 20 to April 8, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. Waudby, 19th N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Col. Powell, 26th regt. N.I., for fifteen days from date of departure, preparatory to Europe. Asst. surg. McDougall, 1st Scinde horse, for 30 days from date of departure, prep. to Europe. Lt. col. Waddington,

23rd regt. N.I., for 30 days from date of departure, prep. to Europe. 2nd Capt. Vachell, R.H.A., from date of embarkation, to England, via Egypt, in troop ship. Dep. Asst. Comy. and Hon. Ensign Glover, medical store dept., to Europe for 20 months. Lieut. Simmons, royal (Bengal) engineers, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to proceed to sea and Australia, for six months. Surgeon Colvill, civil surgeon, Bagdad, to Europe for two years. Capt. Osborn, of the invalid estab., is allowed a further extension of leave for one year, from April 1 next, to remain at the Neigherries. The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe :—Surg. major Wiehe, m.d., insp. gen. of prisons, for eighteen months. Capt. Bannerman, staff corps, for two years. Lieut. Aislabie, quartermaster, Bengal gen. list, 3rd Sikh inf., two years. Major Wilson, Madras staff corps, dep. judge advocate gen., Nagpore force, two years. Major Taylor, Madras staff corps, exec. engr. 3rd grade, Rajpootana local works, two years. Capt. Justice, Madras staff corps, 2nd in com. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, two years. Asst. surg. Grylls, m.d., Madras medical establishment, for twenty months, under the rules of 1854. Lieut. col. Allen, Bengal staff corps, 1st grade exec. engr., public works department, for two years, under regulations of 1868.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 30.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Capt. and brev. maj. R. Morton (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. A. Stewart, seconded; 2nd Capt. and brev. major S. H. E. Chamier (late Madras) to be capt., v. Brevet major Morton; Lieut. A. W. O. Whinyates (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. Brevet major Chamier; March 31.

Corps of Royal Engrs.—The undermentioned officers to be seconded, on appt. to the P.W.D. in India, but not succeeded in their corps, viz.: Lieut. O. Chadwick, Jan. 14; Lieut. S. L. Jacob, Jan. 13; Lieut. S. C. Turner, Jan. 14.

## BREVET.

Capt. H. A. Little, 7th foot, to be major; March 31.

April 2.

4th Hussars.—Cor. A. Bibby to be lieut., without purch., v. F. H. Maitland, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Jan. 18. Cor. N. B. Edmonstone to be lieut., by purch., v. Bibby, whose promotion on Feb. 17 has been cancelled; April 3.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. R. Anderson, c.b., to be col., v. G. Gambier, c.b., removed as a general officer; Capt. and Brevet col. W. W. Barry, c.b., to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Anderson; March 18. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. F. Strange, c.b., to be col., v. M. C. Dixon, retired upon full pay; Capt. and Brevet maj. G. H. Colomb to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Strange; March 19. Lieut. F. W. H. Medhurst has been permitted to resign his commission; April 3.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Lieut. W. de W. Abney, from the seconded list, to be lieut.; March 4.

1st Foot.—Lieut. T. A. Irwin, from the 64th foot, to be lieut., v. Church, who exchanges; G. A. Elliott, Esq., late capt. 7th foot, to be paymaster, v. Honorary maj. W. J. Bampfild, appointed to the 90th foot; April 3.

12th Foot.—Gentleman cadet C. T. J. Dowler, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. A. Hamilton, who retires; April 3.

19th Foot.—Lieut. W. R. Iles to be capt., without purch., v. P. D. Williams, deceased; Ens. A. W. H. Hornsby to be lieut., without purch., v. Iles; March 2. Ens. W. W. Scott, from the 27th foot, to be ens., v. Hornsby; April 3.

25th Foot.—Ens. F. H. T. Curtis to be lieut., by purch., v. C. W. M. Coote, who retires; T. Barns, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Curtis; Apr. 3.

90th Foot.—Paymr., with the hon. rank of major, W. J. Bampfild, from 1st foot, to be paymr., v. W. Lawes, cashiered; April 3.

107th Foot.—Lieut. W. Cave to be adj., v. Lieut. Mansergh, who has resigned that appt.; Jan. 28.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. L. Carey, m.d., from the royal art., to be staff asst. surg., v. C. J. Kirwan, placed upon half-pay; April 3.

## BREVET.

Col. G. Gambier, c.b., royal art., to be major gen., v. J. W. Ormsby, deceased; March 18.

Col. M. C. Dixon, on the retired full-pay list of the royal art., to be major gen., the rank being hon. only; March 19.

Pensioned Conductor R. Saunders, of the Indian commissariat dept., to have the hon. rank of lieut.; April 3.

The undermen. officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col. to be cols., under the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866 :—

Lieut. col. J. T. Walker, royal (late Bombay) engr.; Feb. 27. Lieut. col. F. Connybeare, royal (late Bombay) art.; Lieut. col. P. G. Pipon, royal art.; March 1.

The undermen. proms. to take place in succession to Lieut. gen. G. Moncrieff, who died Feb. 22 :—

Major gen. J. Hale, col. of the 103rd foot, to be lieut. gen.; Capt. A. Orr, royal art., to be major; Feb. 23.

The undermen. proms. to take place in succession to Gen. Sir A. B. Clifton, c.b., col. of the 1st drags., who died March 7 :—

Lieut. gen. H. L. Rokeby, k.c.b., col. of the 77th foot, to be gen.; Brev. col. Sir E. R. Wetherall, c.b., k.c.s.t., from lieut. col. half-pay unatt., to be major gen.; Capt. C. R. Hill, R.A., to be major; March 8.

In continuation of the promotions in succession to Major gen. Ormsby, R.A., who died March 17 :—To be major.—Capt. P. J. Campbell, R.A.; March 18.



The undermen. promotions to take place in succession to Lieut. gen. W. S. Balfour, who died March 20:—  
Major gen. W. Parlbay, col. 21st hussars, to be lieut. gen.; Capt. A. W. Twiss, R.A., to be major; March 21.  
The brevet commission of the undermen. officer to be dated 29th, instead of 28th Nov., 1868, Major gen. Sir W. J. Ridley having died on the latter date:—  
Capt. and brevet col. A. Leahy, R.E.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BARTER**—At Soonee, Central Provinces, Feb. 17, wife of Asst. surg. J. F. Barter, Madras med. staff, son.  
**BEHR**—At Umritsur, Feb. 28, wife of the Rev. B. M. Behr, daughter.  
**BIRCH**—At Bareilly, March 3, wife of H. H. Birch, 27th Punjab inf., son.  
**BLECKLEY**—At Simla, Feb. 27, wife of T. M. Bleckley, B.A., M.D., staff surg., son.  
**BROADWAY**—At Rhotuck, Feb. 27, wife of Ph. Broadway, daughter.  
**CARTER**—At Oonchadeeh, near Allahabad, March 3, wife of William B. Carter, son.  
**COLDSTREAM**—At Umritsur, wife of W. Coldstream, C.S., son.  
**CROCKETT**—At Colaba, March 7, wife of W. T. Crockett, daughter.  
**FILGATE**—At Parell, March 11, Mrs. M. Filgate, son.  
**FOORD**—At Mangalore, Feb. 22, wife of Lieut. A. W. Foord, adjt. 14th regt. N.I., daughter. [S.C., son.]  
**GADSDEN**—At Secunderabad, Feb. 26, wife of Capt. F. Gadsden, Madras GHOSK—At Bhowanipore, Calcutta, Feb. 25, wife of Rev. S. C. Ghose, son.  
**HARRIS**—At Berhampore, Feb. 18, Mrs. T. D. Harris, daughter.  
**JOHNSTON**—At Baroda, March 7, wife of Surg. Y. P. Johnston, H.M.'s 26th regt. N.I., daughter.  
**JONES**—At Cawnpore, Feb. 26, wife of E. A. Jones, son.  
**LACKERSTEEN**—At Chandernagore, Feb. 25, Countess Lackersteens, son.  
**LEES**—At Simla, Feb. 21, wife of Dr. L. H. Lees, civil surg., son.  
**NICOLAY**—At Fyzabad, Oude, Feb. 22, wife of Lieut. F. W. Nicolay, Bengal S.C., daughter. [son.]  
**PIERS**—At Aden, Feb. 23, wife of Lieut. col. T. T. Piers, 12th regt. N.I.  
**PLATTS**—At Colaba, March 12, wife of Capt. H. T. Platts, ship *Mayaram Dnyam*, son.  
**RICHTER**—At Mercara, Feb. 27, wife of Rev. G. Richter, son.  
**RODGERS**—At Umritsur, Feb. 19, wife of C. J. Rodgers, daughter.  
**SAUBOLLE**—At Calcutta, March 5, wife of A. Saubolle, of Galimpoore, daughter. [wood, son.]  
**UNDERWOOD**—At Manantody, Wynaad, Feb. 22, wife of W. E. Underwood.  
**VAN WULLEN**—At Cowasje Patell Tank Lane, March 9, wife of T. D. Van Wullen, daughter. [Bombay S.C., son.]  
**WARDEN**—At Goga, Kattiawar, March 3, wife of Capt. G. L. Warden,

### MARRIAGES.

**BEYTS**—AYERST.—At Surat, March 8, N. Buxton Beyts, to Julia Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Ayerst, of Egerton, Kent.  
**BLACKALL**—NEPEAN.—At Anarkullee, Lahore, A. M. Robert Blackall, Brevet lieut. col., H.M.'s 7th Fusiliers, to Flora Griffiths, daughter of the late Col. Charles W. Nepean, Madras army, and widow of the late Major A. S. Griffiths, Bombay army.  
**BRUNTON**—WHITE.—At Cochin, Feb. 27, Robert Brunton, son of George Brunton, M.I.C.E., to Dulcinea White, daughter of late Henry White.  
**CALEB**—JACOB.—At Bijnour, Feb. 26, J. J. Caleb, to Jenima, daughter of K. S. Jacob, catechist, S.P.G. Mission, Roorkee.  
**DALBY**—MADEIRA.—At Chatterpur, Ganjam district, Feb. 19, George Edward Dalby, to Sarah, daughter of the late P. Madeira, of the Ganjam collectorate.  
**GRIGG**—ROBERTS.—At Calcutta, March 6, Lieut. Edward E. Grigg, Asst. Comr. of Oude, to Josephine, daughter of J. Roberts, of Bristol.  
**McKICHNIR**—FORGIE.—At Calcutta, March 3, John McKichnir, Public Works Dept., Central India, to Maggie, daughter of P. Forgie, Glasgow.  
**ROBERTSON**—McCLYMONT.—At Bombay, March 10, James Robertson, Civil Engr., Goolburgha, to Margaret, daughter of William McClymont, of Kirkland, Scotland.  
**WILLIAMS**—WILSON.—At Mozufferpore, March 1, E. G. Williams, son of the Rev. T. Williams, to Augusta Charlotte, daughter of J. Wilson, of Underwood, Pembrokeshire.

### DEATHS.

**BALLARD**—At Calicut, Feb. 22, Eleanor Susan Jane, daughter of G. A. Ballard, aged 6 years. [the Godavery Delta Mission, aged 60 years.]  
**BEER**—At Nursapur, Feb. 26, Elizabeth, relict of the late Geo. Beer, of BLENKINSOP—At Secunderabad, Feb. 23, Kate L. H., daughter of E. G. Blenkinsop, lieut. and adjt. 4th regt. M.N.I. [year 9 mo.]  
**BROADWAY**—At Roltuk, Feb. 26, Lena M., child of P. Broadway, aged 1  
**COUTES**—At Mercara, Feb. 26, J. G. Coutes, Head Clerk, Assistant Conservator's Office, aged 20.  
**CRAWFORD**—Feb. 16, W. W. Crawford, Esq., Asst. Acct. Gen., N.W.P.  
**LANCASTER**—At Meerut, Feb. 17, J. Lancaster, telegraph master, son of Lieut. Lancaster, Eur. veterans, aged 24.  
**LUKIN**—On board P. and O. s.s. *Mooltan*, March 5, Mabel R., infant daughter of Col. C. Lukin, Madras inf. [aged 5 mos.]  
**MILLAR**—At Julhud, Feb. 28, Ethel A. D., daughter of Major J. C. Millar.  
**NELSON**—At Jubbulpore, Feb. 12, Robert Nelson, lieut. and adjt., 21st M.N.I., aged 29. [Rifle brig.]  
**READE**—At Dinapore, March 4, Muriel Ida, child of J. Cole Reade, surg.,  
**WARLOW**—At Ryalcherroo, near Ghoaty, Feb. 26, Francis George, son of the Rev. G. Warlow, chaplain, of Trimulgherry, aged 4.

## Home.

### THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Saturday, April 3, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The following were among the presentations:—

Lieut. col. A. Bunny, on return from India, by the Duke of Cambridge.  
Lieut. D. Darroch, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.  
Mr. G. Duff, M.P., on appointment as Under Secretary of State for India, by the Secretary of State for India.  
Col. Field, on receiving the honour of C.B. and appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, for services in Abyssinia, by the Secretary of State for India.  
Lieut. col. W. J. Gray, on promotion and return from India, by the Duke of Cambridge.  
Major Higginson, by Secretary of State for India.  
Mr. W. B. Jones, by the Secretary of State for India.  
Major W. M. Lees, by the Secretary of State for India.  
Sir C. Mills, on being created a Baronet, by the Secretary of State for India.  
Major R. Robertson, by the Secretary of State for India.  
Capt. W. H. Yates, on promotion and return from Abyssinia, by the Secretary of State for India.

### THE SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, March 30, W. P. ANDREW, Esq., chairman, presiding, for the purpose of considering a resolution for the purpose of authorising the directors to obtain an Act of Parliament empowering the company to amalgamate the several undertakings into one, at such time after the passing of the Act as the proprietors see fit.

The CHAIRMAN said: The object for which this meeting has been convened is a very extraordinary and a very important object, inasmuch as to-day will be ensured the future prosperity of your undertaking. If the meeting is extraordinary I am happy to say that the almost unanimous support of the policy of the directors is equally extraordinary, for I have received no less than 1,110 proxies in favour of the resolution which I have the honour to submit to you to-day, and how much capital do you think these proxies represent? Why £1,693,000, and what do you think I have received adverse to the proposition? why only one, representing £200. (Hear, hear.) When I state that I have received 1,110 proxies in favour of it, I put on one side two or three hundred which arrived too late; but they also were in favour of it. It is a policy so obviously for your good that I think it should recommend itself thoroughly to your common sense, and had it not been for what transpired on a former occasion it would be scarcely necessary now to trouble you with any observations on the subject; but as we have had 1,500 additional shareholders of late who cannot be supposed to be so well acquainted with the position of the company as those whom I have had the honour of addressing for so many years, I think it will be agreeable to you if I make one or two remarks on each undertaking. I will, first of all, advert to the origin of the company when you were invited to become partners in each of its separate sections. You will remember that the countries in which your operations were to be carried on had then been but recently acquired. We were dependent entirely on the plans and estimates of Government when we constructed the Scinde Railway, which we did under most disadvantageous circumstances, and it cost in consequence a very large sum. There were difficulties arising from the want of labour, which we had to procure from distant provinces, and even from Persia and from China, in consequence of which the cost of construction was very largely increased, and the results impaired in proportion. To these we have to add the unfortunate delay in the prosecution of the works for the improvement of the harbour of Kurrahee. Again, the inefficiency of the native river transport, combined with the difficulties of the navigation, affected seriously the estimates originally formed, and whilst the cost was considerably enhanced, an adequate traffic did not come on to the line. The vote which you are invited to give to-day, and which if you are in the least alive to your own interest you will give with unanimity, I shall regard as an omen of the future prosperity of all your undertakings. (Hear, hear.) By the amalgamation contemplated in the resolution submitted to you, the cost of the Scinde Railway, which averages £20,000 a mile, will be reduced to an average of £14,000 per mile, and we shall get rid of that heavy permanent charge upon your working expenditure to which we are subjected by the maintenance of nearly twenty-five miles of sidings at Kotree, which are necessary under present circumstances for the accommodation of the traffic, which is here interrupted by the absence of that link of communication between the upper terminus of the Scinde and the lower terminus of the Punjab Railway, which imposes upon us a serious delay in forwarding our traffic, and grievously enhances our working expenses. No doubt

the Scinde Railway is, as it has often been described by me, and by others, the "spout of the funnel" through which the traffic of the Indus, of Upper India, and Central Asia must pass. This, no doubt, is one of its great advantages; but if we would hope to derive the full benefit of that favourable situation, we must endeavour to secure the best means for increasing the volume of that traffic, for which an outlet to the ocean is thus prepared. That is alone to be secured by a junction with the railways of the Punjab. (Hear, hear.) Now as to the Indus Steam Flotilla, it always has been my intention to give the shareholders in the Flotilla an equivalent amount of stock in the Indus Valley line in exchange. The Flotilla was constituted with the object of assisting all the undertakings, rather than as a permanent company, although the period when it should cease to be a separate undertaking was dependent on circumstances which could not be determined. It was a necessity of the situation. We could not do without it; and it will be long before we can dispense with it or some similar assistance; and if we are entrusted, as we hope to be, with the construction of the line between Kotree and Mooltan, familiarly known as the "missing link," you must employ the Flotilla in the conveyance of material and machinery; or if you dissolve it to-morrow a fleet of similar capacity must be organised. With reference to the Punjab Railway, I know many gentlemen here are holders in the Punjab Railway only, and have no interest in the other undertakings, and are quite at liberty to say, "I selected the Punjab because of certain advantages I thought attached to it. Why should I be burdened with the Flotilla?" There can be no doubt the Punjab has its advantages. Undoubtedly it is easily worked and a cheap line, but it is to be remembered that it is starved in its traffic for want of a connection with your lower line; but when this is accomplished you will have a great development of traffic and a most profitable undertaking. Then I come to the Delhi line, and if any one of your undertakings is distinguished above the others for the advantages it possesses it is this, for it will have uninterrupted railway communication with the ocean, by its junction with the East Indian Railway. It will possess an access to the sea certainly, but it will be an access entirely dependent upon another company, which being a line constructed at a very large cost must, of necessity, impose upon its traffic a correspondingly high rate. The Delhi line will cost £15,000 per mile; it passes through a populous and fertile country, and by its connection with the Punjab lines and through communication to Kurrachee, will have the advantage of possessing two ports, whilst the average cost of its construction will be reduced by this amalgamation. I may be told that whether we are entrusted with the missing link or not that line will be made, because it is necessary, and will be made by Government; but I beg to say that nothing could be more injurious to the whole of your system than that either the Government or a separate company should make it. If the Government were to decide to make this line it would be impossible to speculate when it would be completed. The Government undertook many years since to make a road to Peshawur, the watch tower of India, and not a single bridge has been built on that road, whilst this company, in the prosecution of their works, have been the first to bridge any of the celebrated "Five Rivers" of the Punjab. Some of you may say, "This amalgamation is not a fair thing. You ask us to enter into one agreement, and now you ask us to enter into another." Well, I admit it. I now ask you to cancel your agreement, and to accept that which I offer for your acceptance, and which provides additional security for the prosperity of your general undertaking, at the same time preserving in its integrity the guarantee now enjoyed by everyone of the parts which constitute it. The plan which I propose is perfectly simple and straightforward. My proposition is that you exchange your shares in the Delhi, the Punjab, the Scinde, and the Indus Steam Flotilla for shares of the amalgamated company; and when I ask you to do that, I only ask you to do that which I believe will greatly improve your individual interests, as well as the collective interests of the whole undertaking. By this means you will place yourselves in the best position for obtaining an early concession for the line between Kotree and Mooltan, by which the several sections of the great highway of communication in your hands will be united in one continuous railway. The project is, therefore, one which is fraught with the utmost importance to you in a financial point of view—one which will prove of enormous benefit to India, and will conduce to the prosperity of the mother country. (Applause.) I will not detain you longer, but will conclude by moving the following resolution:—

"That the directors be, and are hereby authorised to obtain an Act of Parliament empowering the company to amalgamate the several undertakings of the company into one, at such time after the passing of the Act as the proprietors see fit."

Mr. ALEXANDER DEVAUX seconded the motion.

Mr. FLEWER said when he became a shareholder in the Punjab, it was in the belief that the cost would be low, and the traffic enormous, and that the guarantee would be exceeded by the results of the working. The Delhi, they were assured, would also be a great success on its own merits. He could hardly imagine how the directors could take upon themselves the responsibility of the amalgamation.

Mr. MINTON thought some further details were necessary in order to enable them to arrive at a just decision, and he considered a delay of some period desirable.

A SHAREHOLDER said the question had not been fairly put by the proprietors who had spoken; they were not asked to amalgamate, they were simply asked to give their consent to a Bill "empowering" them to amalgamate upon some future occasion, if the proprietors should think it conducive to their interests. It had been his misfortune to be connected with many undertakings, but he never was associated with one which was conducted with greater ability and integrity than this company. He saw one of the largest merchants in the City of London present at that meeting, and he knew that he entertained the same views—he having in fact seconded the resolution—and he would venture to say that they who entered into any one of these undertakings did so simply because it was a five per cent. guaranteed stock. (Hear, hear.) They had a safe five per cent. guaranteed stock, and if they desired that it should ever realise any surplus beyond that five per cent. it must be by endeavouring to bring about the completion of their undertaking. The directors were deserving of their highest confidence for the management of their affairs in the past, and the proprietors would, no doubt, by their resolution that day express their trust in them for the future. By all means let them have unanimity in supporting the policy of the directors.

Mr. ROBINSON objected to the amalgamation altogether. They were told the Bill was only permissive, but he said don't give them the power.

Mr. JAMES MACDONALD, as a proprietor of the Delhi only, said he could not refrain from stating to them that he was entirely in favour of the Bill being taken to Parliament. (Hear.) It was purely a permissive Bill—he could see there were great advantages to be secured by it, greater economy of management and greater efficiency of control, besides other advantages. He could not for one moment admit the charge against the directors of a dereliction of duty in sending out forms of proxy; on the contrary, it would have been a very unfair proceeding if the general body of shareholders had not been represented on so important a question, and the directors would have been greatly to blame. (Hear.) From what he knew of Indian affairs, having passed nearly a quarter of a century in that country, he believed he was consulting his own interest in assenting to this measure. They had never had reason to regret the confidence they had always reposed in their chairman, and he saw no reason why they should mistrust him in the future.

Mr. A. TYLOR, as a large shareholder in the Delhi, gave the proposed amalgamation his most cordial support. He believed that it was only by an amalgamation that the entire undertaking could be made profitable, and that all the sections, although collectively they possessed intrinsic elements of profit, had been depreciated in consequence of their being split up into fragments. In reference to the proxies which had been alluded to, he entirely approved of the course adopted by the board. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL (Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, India) thought there could be no difference of opinion as to the great disadvantage under which all undertakings laboured where they consisted of a great diversity of interests. They had an extraordinary illustration of the truth of this in the unfortunate position of the London, Chatham, and Dover, where, if he remembered rightly, as many as thirteen different interests were contending. In the undertakings before them no doubt certain speculative advantages were relied upon by investors in the choice or selection of one or other of them; but the estimate of the distinctive value of each as derived from the market quotations—that is, of the Delhi, Scinde, and Punjab stock—was a fractional half per cent. He, for himself, preferred the Delhi; but as to the Punjab, he thought it was the worst, and would never pay beyond the guarantee until it was united by a continuous railway with the ocean at Kurrachee. He considered the arguments in favour of the amalgamation overwhelming. He should be glad to be informed by the chairman, however, whether the Government guaranteed 5 per cent. upon the Steam Flotilla stock, as it did upon the others; for if that was the case he could not see any possible objection to the measure proposed; for whether regard was had to the interest of the Flotilla or the Punjab Railway, the amalgamation was desirable in itself as conducing to concentration of management and consequent economy, and was clearly in the interests of the several companies. He trusted that on this amalgamation the Government would authorise them to construct the railway between Kotree and Mooltan, which was so necessary to give value to all the undertakings. The harbour of Kurrachee would then prove of the highest importance as a supplemental harbour to that of Bombay, which, excellent as it was, nevertheless possessed many defects, and the through route by the Western coast to India carried out by the Euphrates Valley to the Mediterranean would complete one of the most magnificent undertakings in the world. (Cheers.)

A PROPRIETOR said it appeared to him very remarkable that proprietors in the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways should express such readiness to join themselves with the Flotilla.

A SHAREHOLDER said: Reference had been made to the Indus Flotilla. The capital of that company was £500,000, which he hoped with the rest of the undertakings would return more than the amount of the guaranteed interest after the construction of the missing link. The total capital would then probably be £20,000,000, but without that missing link the upper line would depend upon the East India line; but when the continuous line was completed,

the whole traffic of Upper India would pour down the lines of this company. It was of the highest importance they should retain the Flotilla, for without it they could not complete their enterprise. At the present moment it was necessary to carry on the traffic, and they must have that or another Flotilla during the construction of the missing link; but the capital of £500,000, which was the capital of the Flotilla, was perfectly insignificant as an objection to the amalgamation, regard being had to the total capital of £20,000,000. It would be satisfactory to the meeting if the chairman would give them some idea of the relative proportion of the proxies sent in by the shareholders in the different companies.

The CHAIRMAN here read a statement of the proxies which had been received in favour of the Amalgamation Bill. Excluding those proxies which had been sent in too late, 1,110 proxies had been received in support of the directors; the capital which they represented being thus distributed among the several undertakings:—Scinde, £331,849; Flotilla, £173,815; Punjab, £371,936; Delhi, £837,956; total, £1,715,556. Only one proxy had been sent in to oppose the amalgamation, and it represented £200 of capital. The several undertakings were represented in fair proportions. The Government held upwards of £80,000 in the Flotilla, and had given a proxy in favour of the amalgamation.

The PROPRIETOR continued: The proxy which the Government gave to the chairman was a guarantee of their concurrence, in his opinion, in favour of the Flotilla as an essential part of the undertaking. He was a Delhi shareholder, and found that unless the interest of that line were to depend entirely on local traffic, the proprietors must look to the through traffic—to the consolidation into one of all the separate systems. They knew the influence of the Government, and they also knew that the making of the missing link would, in a great measure, depend upon the assistance to be derived from the Flotilla. They had all heard the favourable opinion of gentlemen acquainted with Indian affairs, and he had the utmost confidence in the good judgment and prescience of their chairman, who, as the old Indian postmaster, had foreshadowed the great undertaking which they were now present to consolidate, and was justly considered the father of railway enterprise in India; and he unreservedly gave his vote in favour of the resolution. He hoped not only to see the chairman complete the railway from Kurrachee to the North-West, but that he might soon be in a position to bring forward his great design for a railway along the Valley of the Euphrates. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he could not imagine any sound ground for a mere fractional value in market prices to interpose an objection to so important a measure as the proposed amalgamation.

Mr. W. MACKINNON, in an energetic speech, cordially supported the policy of the chairman and directors, and considered the arguments which had been used, or rather the objections which had been made, for he could not call them arguments, in opposition to the resolution were futile, and quite unworthy of serious consideration.

Mr. JOHN FLEMING said it had been clearly proved that there could be no prospect of profit beyond 5 per cent. without the construction of the missing link.

Mr. COOKE suggested that it would be well to withhold the final decision until a committee had been appointed to investigate the whole matter. (Cries of "No, no.") The character of the chairman stood too high for them to imagine that any other motives than the best interests of the proprietors had induced him to recommend this arrangement for their adoption. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Divide.")

The CHAIRMAN said: I pass by as wholly unworthy of my notice the unfounded, and I may add, ungentlemanly remarks which have been made in reference to myself. I am, however, exceedingly obliged to these speakers, since, but for their remarks, I should not have the satisfaction of being indebted to gentlemen, entire strangers to me, for the spontaneous and independent expression of their good opinion. (Cheers.) In doing so I pass on to matters of more importance than those which relate to myself. In submitting this amalgamation for your approval I beg you to bear in mind that I am also a shareholder myself, and I should not recommend it for your adoption unless it was for the interest of all, and not for the benefit of any exceptional interest. I beg to state, for the information of the meeting, that the same Government guarantee of 5 per cent. is tendered to the capital of the Flotilla, as to the other undertakings of this company, and that the shareholders in the Flotilla are entitled to the same privilege as the proprietors in all the others of getting back, if they should feel disposed to do so, the whole of their capital at par; and if we were to carry out the amalgamation between the three railway companies, and leave the Flotilla out in the cold, we should be put to the greatest inconvenience, and it would render the construction of the missing link perfectly impossible. You must bear in mind that the East Indian Railway Company had the advantage of a better river navigation, conducted in better boats, and by more skilful boatmen; that there were also steamers of private companies already established on the Ganges; and yet notwithstanding all these advantages they were under the necessity of taking a leap out of our book, and organising a "Flotilla" of their own for the construction of their railway. As to the proxies, I shall certainly feel it my duty to use them if necessary,

and indeed every influence I can to carry out this measure, which I believe to be for the best interests of the company. (Hear, hear.) Let it not be understood that by saying so I intend to thrust this measure down your throats. The Bill is simply a permissive Bill. Do not raise false issues. Your unanimous consent to this measure will have a great moral effect. You will have ample time to decide upon the period when, and the terms upon which to carry out this amalgamation. I can have no other possible object than to promote the prosperity of this great work. When I first submitted this undertaking, it was indeed small in its beginning, and I then told you it would in the end grow up to be a great work, for carrying passengers and merchandise from the remotest frontier of the Indian empire down to the sea. (Hear, hear.) I should deeply regret if the opposition of a mere handful of shareholders, whom I may characterise as "busybodies," and who, I venture to say, do not hold collectively as much interest in your undertaking as stands in my own name alone, should restrain you from giving your assent to a great measure like this.

Mr. FREWER, interrupting: I hold as much as the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: What is your holding?

Mr. FREWER: £500. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: That is on a par with your other observations. I represent nearly £70,000. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I have no interest except your own. I am also inspired by the desire to secure the permanent success and prosperity of this undertaking, and I shall devote my best endeavours to bring it about in a manner most agreeable to those who have hitherto shown such confidence in me. I desire the weight and influence which the unanimity of your vote on this occasion will give me in the further prosecution of the work I have in hand; I trust you will express that unanimity heartily and cordially. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried, there being only about half-a-dozen hands held up against it.

The CHAIRMAN: The resolution is carried by a very large majority. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. MACKINNON then proposed and Mr. MORRICE seconded the following resolution, which was put and carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting, believing it to be of the utmost importance to the company's existing undertakings that early steps should be taken to unite the several sections of railway in the company's hands in one continuous line, are of opinion that as soon as the Amalgamation Bill now before Parliament shall have become law, the directors should take the earliest opportunity of convening a meeting of the proprietors for the purpose of considering the propriety of exercising the powers to be conferred by the Bill, with the view of placing the company in the best position for obtaining an early concession for the line between Kotree and Mooltan."

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman was then voted by acclamation; and that gentleman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

## Miscellaneous.

**LORD LAWRENCE'S PATENT OF PEERAGE.**—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent, dated Whitehall, March 27, to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., lately her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten by the name, style, and title of Baron Lawrence, of the Punjab and of Grately, in the county of Southampton.

**AGRA BANK.**—The Agra Bank (Limited) and the committee of shareholders of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited) have respectively issued their reports, to be presented on the 14th of April. The former announces the payment of dividends completing the preferential dividends arranged by the articles of association to be paid out of profits for two years, and states that £3,136 remains to be appropriated in augmentation of the assets of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. The report of the committee of shareholders of the latter shows that the assets have not realised so much as was expected, but still congratulates the shareholders that by the arrangements with the resuscitated Agra Bank they were enabled to meet their liabilities without the pressure of heavy calls.

**EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY.**—The ordinary general meeting of the East India Land, Credit, and Finance Company was held on March 31, at the London Tavern; Mr. J. Carrington Palmer in the chair. The report stated that an additional £20,000 would be paid on the 5th of April, being at the rate of £1 per share. The prospects of the company were improving, and the directors hoped to be able to repay a considerable proportion of the remaining realisable capital to the shareholders within the present, or early in the ensuing year. The chairman expressed an opinion that sufficient would be received of the £140,000 out on leases to enable them to make a return of £1 per share, in addition to the £2 already returned, and to the £1 to be returned on the date above mentioned. The report was adopted.

**EQUIPMENT OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The Secretary of State for India having represented to the Secretary for War that regiments have not unfrequently embarked from this country for India with portions of their equipment in an unserviceable condition, Mr. Cardwell has concurred in a regulation by which the surveying officers of the India and War Departments shall arrange for the replacement of any stores which they may find at their inspection to be unserviceable. As, however, it is important that the responsibility for the equipments of a regiment being in proper condition should rest with the commanding officer, it is to be understood that this course has only been sanctioned upon the condition that officers commanding regiments under survey shall sign a joint report with the surveying officers to the effect that the replacement of any particular store has been found absolutely necessary.

**THE VACANT GOOD SERVICE PENSION** (£100 a-year) has been awarded to that highly-distinguished and deserving officer, Colonel William Olpherts, V.C., C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, Indian Army. Concentrating, as Colonel Olpherts has done, the unbounded commendations of such brothers in arms as the late Sir James Outram and the present Lord Napier of Magdala, and many others of the highest military character with whom he served, the appointment does great credit to Lord Mayo and the Duke of Argyll. We hope it will be but the precursor of still higher honours in rank and emolument. It will be remembered that last autumn the nobility and gentry, aided by all ranks of the county and City of Armagh, presented Colonel Olpherts, on his return from India, with a splendid sword of honour, at a grand banquet in recognition of his gallantry and services. Some of the subscriptions still remaining in hand, it is intended to present Mrs. Olpherts with a handsome bracelet.—*Belfast News Letter*.

**SERVICES OF GENERAL MORGAN, C.B.**—General John Morgan, C.B., died on Monday, 29th ult., aged eighty-four. He entered the army in 1800. He served with the army of the Deccan in the first Mahratta campaign of 1803-4, and with Colonel Doveton's field force in pursuit of Maheputrow in 1807-8. He served with Colonel Close's army in Hindostan and Nerbudda in 1809-10; with Colonel Dowse's field force in the Southern Mahratta country and Concan in 1812-13; also with the Hyderabad subsidiary force in the operations against the Pindares in 1815-16. At the latter end of the year 1816 he joined the Nagpore subsidiary force against the Pindares; again served with the Hyderabad subsidiary force in 1817, and in the second Mahratta campaign in pursuit of the Peishwah in 1818. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign and Lieut. July 20, 1801; Captain, June 7, 1813; Major, September 8, 1826; Lieutenant-colonel, December 24, 1831; Colonel, November 10, 1843; Major-general, June 20, 1854; Lieut.-general, January 27, 1858; and General, May 27, 1866.

**THE MAILS, &c.** (SOUTHAMPTON, April 3).—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamship *Poonah*, Captain R. Methven, sailed to-day for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, with the India and China mails, a general cargo, and 401 boxes of specie, &c., value £123,677. 14s. 4d., consigned as under:—For Galle—gold coin, £515; watches £25. For Bombay—bar gold, £10,000; gold coin, £3,500; bar silver £25,000; dollars, £5,000; jewellery, &c., £662. 17s. For Madras—sovereigns, £5,000; gold and silver coin, £1,500. 4s.; gold thread, &c., £1,448. For Calcutta—bar silver, £30,000; watches, £110. For Shanghai—dollars, £15,515; watches, £490. For Yokohama—watches, £120. For Hong Kong—dollars, £24,791. 13s. 4d. The *Poonah* takes out fifty-three first and twenty-six second class passengers, and twenty-eight proceed by the corresponding steamer from Marseilles, making a total of 107, among whom are Staff Assistant-surgeon Eager, for Ceylon; Adjutant James Ferguson, for Rangoon; Dr. J. Robb, Staff Surgeon J. Kelly, Colonel C. W. Moore, and Ensign A. Campion, for Bombay; Col. and Mrs. Woods, Assistant-surgeon F. H. Ilenkinsop, Captain F. Horsley, Staff Assistant-surgeon P. Fraser, Colonel E. Miller, Assistant-surgeon W. E. Wright, and Lieutenant W. F. Wigston, for Madras; Lieutenant-colonel and Mrs. Baird, Staff Assistant-surgeons Martin and Jackson, Dr. J. MacGregor, Assistant-surgeons E. R. Johnson and K. M. Downie, Ensigns, Richardson, T. Wade, and R. Dick, for Calcutta.

**INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.**—The report of the Committee of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund for the year 1868 shows what have been the past operations of the fund, and the transactions that have occurred during the twelve months ending December 31, 1868. The balance-sheet shows that the balance brought forward from December 31, 1867, is £174,144. 9s. 11d. Interest on securities, £6,206. 18s. 11d.; repayment of loans, £400 — total, £180,751. 8s. 10d. The payments for the year were as follows:—By relief granted during the year, £15,228. 12s. 3d.; by expenses of management, viz., advertisements, £5. 5s.; salaries, £361. 4s. 2d.; stationery and printing, £18. 2s. 5d.; rent of offices, £50; stamps, postages, and charges on post-office orders, £65. 1s. 4d. Total of payments, £15,728. 5s. 2d. Thirteen annuitants and six children were placed upon the fund in the year 1867. On the 31st of December last there were on the fund in all 163 widows and other relatives of officers in the United Kingdom; ditto in India and the colonies, 36; widows and relatives of soldiers, &c., in the United Kingdom, 537; ditto in India and the colonies, 29; orphan children in educational esta-

blishments, 114. Total recipients of the fund, 879. During the year 1868 28 new applicants were admitted on the fund, and seven orphan children placed at educational establishments at an additional expenditure of £710. 12s. The committee are, it appears, now called upon to pay (additionally) annuities to widows and allowances to orphans residing in Scotland, numbering in all 131, as the funds collected in Scotland and reserved for that purpose by the Edinburgh committee have become exhausted.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, April 1.**—**INDIAN FIELD OFFICERS.**—Col. SYKES asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any and what foundation for a statement at page 16 of the *Home News* of the 19th March that the Council of India had rejected the schemes of Col. Norman and Col. Broome for the relief of the finance of India by facilitating the retirement of field officers for whom there was not employment; and whether the Council contemplated the reduction of the charge for unemployed field officers in India.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said that, subject to the obvious correction that the "Secretary of State in Council" should be substituted for the "Council" in each of his hon. and gallant friend's questions, his answer to both was in the affirmative. If his hon. and gallant friend would move for the correspondence he was ready to give it him as an unopposed return.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, April 2.**—**DONATION BATTA**—**ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.**—Viscount ENFIELD asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the crews of the hospital, steam and other transports engaged in the late Abyssinian expedition were not entitled to receive the donation batta for their services; and, if not so entitled, whether he would state the grounds for such refusal.—Mr. CHILDERS said that on the 15th June, 1868, the Treasury informed the Admiralty that a six months' batta donation would be granted to the troops and naval forces engaged in the Abyssinian expedition. No authority was given to give batta to the merchant seamen. The charter-parties under which the ships were engaged as transports contained no stipulations as to the wages of their crews, which were paid by the shipowner, Government having nothing to do with them.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, April 5.**—**GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA BILL.**—This Bill passed through committee with some amendments, chiefly of a verbal character.—The Duke of ARGYLL called attention to a new provision repealing the obsolete clauses in the Act of 1833, requiring Europeans resident in India to have passports or permits from the Governor-General; but at the same time giving the Council in India power to deal as they might think fit with the evil of vagrancy, which has become very serious since a large number of navvies and others have been employed in the construction of railways in India.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that he believed the greater number of English vagrants in India are discharged soldiers.

## India Office.

April 3, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major F. N. Miles, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, Med. Estab.; Surg. major J. White, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. B. Melville, Staff Corps; Capt. G. F. Phillips, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., Staff Corps; Surg. major C. Johnson, Med. Estab.; Major C. D. Clarke, Staff Corps; Capt. W. C. Chowne, 12th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. Clayton, Engrs.; Lieut. T. Shepherd, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. R. Alexander, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. B. Aislabie, Inf.; Lieut. W. F. Badgley, Staff Corps; Col. B. Boyd, Inf.; Major E. H. Laugmore, Staff Corps; Surg. major A. Fleming, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. G. A. Black, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. F. J. Hicks, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. M. Balfour, Staff Corps; Col. C. O. Lukin, Inf.; Major T. Turtton, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. M. S. Green, Staff Corps; Surg. major H. Pitman, Med. Estab.; Capt. G. G. Fulton, Staff Corps; Capt. A. U. Finch, Engrs.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. C. T. Hinde, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. R. W. G. Burrowes, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Col. Sir A. P. Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B., S.C., 2 mo.; Lieut. W. B. Craigie, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. C. B. Rawlinson, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Shepherd, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. Vaughan, Ordnance Dept., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. L. Armstrong, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. R. Boswall, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. J. White, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Major L. Paxton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. A. H. A. Colville, Cav., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. H. T. Vincent, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Major gen. Tre-menheere, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. W. F. Sandwith, Inf., 6 mo.; Sub Conductor T. C. Tabor, 6 mo.; Lieut. E. M. V. James, Staff Corps, 6 mo.



## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. A. Godfrey, Staff Corps; Capt. F. Horsley, Staff Corps; Capt. E. S. Berkeley, Staff Corps; Major C. S. Hearn, Staff Corps.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. col. J. Dunsterville, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

## BIRTHS.

**Cox**—The wife of H. W. H. Cox, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, of twin sons (the younger of whom survived but a short time), at 4, Mansfield-villas, Hampstead, March 26.  
**KEARNEY**—The wife of Surgeon J. Kearney, H.M.'s Bombay Medical Establishment, prematurely of a son (since dead), at 32, York-street, Portman-square, March 31.  
**LOGAN**—The wife of David Logan, Esq., Chief Engineer Great Southern of India Railway, of a daughter, at Budleigh Salterton, Devon, March 30.  
**MACKENZIE**—The wife of Capt. C. Mackenzie, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Ness-side, Inverness, March 27.  
**MCGREGOR**—The wife of W. McGregor, Esq., Officiating Superintendent Government Telegraph, Indore Division, of a daughter, at Ledbury-road, Bayswater, March 19.  
**OSBORNE**—The wife of Lieut. col. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., of twins, a boy and a girl, at 2, Foxton-villas, Richmond-hill, Surrey, March 29.  
**PIXLEY**—The wife of Capt. Arthur Pixley (Royal Artillery Retired), of a son, at Ilfley, Oxford, March 29.  
**ROSS**—The wife of C. G. H. Ross, Esq., Surgeon H.M.'s Bombay Army, of a daughter, at 10, Hanover-crescent, Brighton, March 29.

## MARRIAGES.

**BUCHANAN**—BRYANS.—P. R. Buchanan, Esq., Cachar, Eastern Bengal, to Harriette, daughter of the Rev. F. Bryans, M.A., Vicar of Backford, at Backford Church, Cheshire, March 31.  
**LANCE**—SPRAGGE.—Frederick Lance, Captain H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Eling E., daughter of Francis H. Spragge, of Tarmount, Torquay, at Tormobeen, March 31.  
**MELVILLE**—ROBERTSON.—Lady Julia Leslie Melville, daughter of the Earl of Leven and Melville, to Lieut. gen. Richardson Robertson, of Tulliebelton, Perthshire, at Rochampton, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison and the Rev. Dr. Beber, March 20.  
**MILLER**—HALLIDAY.—George Taverner, eldest son of the late Taverner John Miller, Esq., M.S., to Fanny E., daughter of Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B., at St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens, March 31.  
**OWEN**—PARKER.—Thomas Owen, Esq., of Calcutta, to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. J. T. Parker, A.M., Rector of Wyton, Hunts, at St. Mary's parish church, Wimbledon, March 31.  
**PRIOR**—LANG.—John Templer Prior, Barrister-at-Law, to Louisa, daughter of Arthur Lang, Esq., of West-hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at St. Mary's, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, March 30.  
**STANFORD**—GODSON.—Robert H., son of Sir Robert Stanford, late Capt. 27th Regt., and grandson of the late Major general Boardman, of the H.E.I.C.S., to Dorcas S., daughter of Septimus H. Godson, Esq., of Rutland-gate, and Tenbury, Worcestershire, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-place, March 30.  
**WILLIAMS**—SPARKS.—William M. Williams, Hertford, to Augusta Fitzwilliam, widow of Lieut. col. Sparks, H.M.'s Indian Army, at St. Paul's Church, Balsall-heath, Worcestershire, April 2.

## DEATHS.

**BAX**—Capt. Henry Bonham Bax, H.E.I.C.S., at Old Charlton, Kent, aged 72, March 28.  
**CAMPBELL**—Frances H., daughter of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., Physician general in Bengal, at Siena, Italy, March 9.  
**COPESTON**—Francis Copeston, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, at Hurstside, West Molesey, Surrey, March 28.  
**COX**—John Halliday, infant son of H. W. H. Cox, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, at 4, Mansfield-villas, Hampstead, March 31.  
**FRASER**—Catherine J., wife of Major Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan, at Inverness, aged 34, March 21.  
**HAINES**—Major William C. P. Haines, of the Madras Staff Corps, at Jersey, March 28.  
**HARRISON**—Lieut. colonel Anthony Harrison, Madras Native Infantry, of Bishop's-yard, Penrith, at Seville, aged 65, March 18.  
**MACNAIR**—William Macnair, Esq., late of Jessore, Bengal, at 12, Upper Hamilton terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 57, March 29.  
**MORGAN**—General John Morgan, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., of St. Helen's, Swansea, aged 84, March 29.  
**BANSFORD**—John Bamsford, Surgeon major Bengal Army, at Bournemouth, Hants, aged 68, March 27.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

March 30. Crouch Brothers, Colombo.—April 2. David Malcolmson, Bombay; Delaware, Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

March 29. Sir H. Lawrence, Calcutta.—30. Miranda, Singapore.—31. Latona, Calcutta; Dorothy, Trincomallee.—April 1. Zinzara, Madras.—2. Vancouver, Calcutta; Sooloo, Bombay.—3. Scindian, Negapatam; India, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, April 3.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. M. Mackenzie, Mrs. Davis and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Roswell, Asst. surg. E. R. Johnson, Asst. surg. K. M. Downie, Miss Leader, Staff Asst. surg. Martin, Mr. F. Y. Cornish, Mr. J. Milree, Dr. J. McGregor, Miss Woodside, Staff Asst. surg. Jackson, Col. and Mrs. Baird, Mr. Hart, Mr. J. R. Thomson, Ensign T. Wade, Ensign R. Dick, Mrs. Fagan. For MADRAS.—Mr. G. S. A. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Garrett, Asst. surg. J. F. Blenkinsop, Capt. F. Horsley, Staff Asst. surg. P. Fraser, Mrs. Bainbridge, Miss Mainwaring, Lieut. W. F. Wigston, Mr. J. Treacy, Mr. P. B. Doyle, Col. and Mrs. Woods. For BOMBAY.—Dr. J. Robb, Staff surg. J. Kelly, Ensign A. Campion. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. D'Este and infant, Staff Asst. surg. Eager, Miss Gall.  
 From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Delins, Mr. T. W. Gardner, Ensign Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. Bryans. For MADRAS.—Asst. surg. W. E. Wright, Col. Miller, Mrs. Bondier, Mr. N. D. McAllum. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Malville, Mr. Blay, Mrs. Thorp, Mr. W. J. Walhouse, Col. C. W. Moore, Capt. Warden. For CEYLON.—Mr. B. F. Hartshorne. For HONG KONG.—Mr. T. H. Chapman, Mr. Lay, Mr. Forster. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. H. Harrison.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

St. Helena, Feb. 27.—The Sarawak, from Moulmein to Falmouth, which put in here, Jan. 2, leaky, has been surveyed to-day, and found to be still making ten inches water per hour. The cargo is recommended to be further discharged until the leaks are discovered.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## APRIL 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Studley.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. D. W. Marshall.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Commander Vidal.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Miss Lane.

## APRIL 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Bradish.  
 MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Commander Grant.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. Clementson, Lieut. Winterbotham, Mr. Dunsford, Mrs. Mergler and two infants, and Mrs. Ralph Taylor and two children.  
 MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Major Payne.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and infant.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Peirson.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. A. H. Wilson.  
 MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. D. S. Wilkinson.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Woodhouse.  
 SUEZ to HONG KONG.—Dr. Foche.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Sim.  
 MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Brand.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Maskell, Mr. and Mrs. Friend and infant, Miss Bowden, and Mr. Langtry.  
 SUEZ to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Thomas.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Emya.

## APRIL 24.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Col. and Mrs. Dunsterville, Mrs. F. Rome and infant, Mr. Maxwell, Misses Maxwell (two), Mrs. Carnegie, Capt. E. Shaw, and Miss Boyce.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

## GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

The *Broad Arrow* would ask the authorities to reconsider the claims which certain officers of the new line regiments and artillery have repeatedly urged upon their attention. Those claims may be summed up in a few words:—"Permit us either to enter the Indian Staff Corps in accordance with the promise made to us in 1866, or to revert to our old position on the cadres of the local service." The real strength of their case rests on the repeal in 1866 of certain clauses in the Amalgamation Order of April, 1861. They had originally "volunteered" for general service, if volunteering can be deemed a synonym for "Hobson's choice" between the new line regiments and certain ruin. Excluded from the Staff Corps by the terms of the original Order, and driven from the local service by the inevitable working of those terms, what else could they do? The gleam of a better day dawned upon them when Lord Cranworth's Commission condemned certain clauses in the Warrant of 1861 as a breach of Parliamentary pledges, and Lord Cranborne followed up the condemnation by issuing the amended Orders of 1866. Announcing on the 7th August the repeal of the clauses which had hitherto barred the entrance of many officers into the Staff Corps, and destroyed the prospects of the local service, his lordship promised that "all officers who belonged to the Indian Army before the amalgamation should be allowed to join the Staff Corps without test or condition whatever." It was easy enough to make the promise, but how has it been fulfilled? In the face of so formal a pledge it was idle to maintain that the officers of the non-purchase corps had irrevocably made their choice in 1861. But how did the Indian Government get over the difficulties involved in this cancelling of former rules? They simply issued fresh orders, which shut against non-purchase officers the very door of escape so lately opened to them. The blow was dealt indirectly, but it took effect, nevertheless. By the edicts of December, 1866, and of August, 1867, no officer in the new Line regiments of more than seven years' standing could enter the Staff Corps, although far older officers in the purchase regiments have since found their way into the coveted sanctuary. Thus it happens that many men of the highest qualifications and the longest experience have been doomed to see their just hopes once more blasted by something very like a deliberate evasion of a solemn pledge. Very awkward, no doubt, it might have been to admit a new supply of old officers into a service already overstocked with such. But no considerations of any sort

should have been allowed for a moment to interfere with the fulfilment of a bargain already made. And this reminds us of another instance in which the promise made to the ear has not been kept in the performance. It is certain that the right of Indian officers to the money value of their commissions on retirement forms part of the "rights, privileges, and expectations" guaranteed to them by the Act of Amalgamation. The giving of a regimental bonus to an officer willing to retire was formally sanctioned, as every one knows, by the Court of Directors in 1837, years after the practice had grown into a regular system. The very Commissioners of 1863 affirmed that such a practice "was certainly acquiesced in by the East India Company." In 1866, Lord Cranborne accepted the principle of compensation for the lost "privilege," by decreeing that every officer should be refunded the sums he had actually spent in buying out his seniors. This was, in fact, an evasion of the larger claim to compensation not for money spent, but for the "bonus" or money's worth of an officer's step on retirement. It was generally accepted, however, as better than nothing, in the full belief that it meant something tangible, however small. The Indian Government was for interpreting the concession in a generous spirit. But its hands were tied by instructions from the India Office; the Compensation Committee, especially on the Bengal side, made cruel deductions from the claims sent in; and the general result has proved a mournful mockery of justice. Claims ranging from one or two hundred to more than a thousand pounds have been cut down on the most barefaced pretexts to twenty, to ten—in many cases to nothing at all. Officers who have waited long years for their lawful dues have found themselves quibbled even out of the pittance they had been told to expect. But who can reckon with the proverbial laxity of a corporate conscience?

#### LORD MAYO AT UMBALLA.

The *Standard* observes that it is at a period when the future existence of the Afghan kingdom is in peril that Lord Mayo, by a wise and bold policy, has chosen for the meeting with the Ameer Shere Ali, and it cannot be doubted that the results of that interview will be to the advantage of both countries. There is another good result likely to arise from this Umballa meeting—conducted, as it has been, with all the pomp and show which are influences so powerful in native eyes—and that is the effect which will be produced in the minds of our Indian subjects. Hitherto it has been the natives who have been the bitterest critics of our do-nothing foreign policy. They have looked on with a curious sense of bewilderment at the apathy with which their rulers seemed to regard the advance of a rival Power towards our northern frontier. Having the strongest possible interest in this question of Afghanistan as a rampart to their own country, they have been unable to comprehend upon what principle of national duty the Government has steadily set its face against all recognition of Afghan affairs. The natives will now be convinced that the British Government is perfectly well disposed to take all necessary precautions with a view of strengthening and consolidating their great north-western rampart.

The *Examiner* and *London Review* (the two journals are now united) doubts the wisdom of the proceedings which have taken place at Umballah to procure the friendship of Shere Ali. How the astute successor of Dost Mahomed must have laughed in his sleeve as he wended his homeward way! To what good account, with his other great European friends, will he not turn these public proofs of our weakness and solicitude. It may one day task our strength and steadfastness to keep India, and surely it will not lessen our difficulties if, in the meantime, we teach the border hordes that we are ready to buy them off at any price. This is, indeed, to lower the prestige and the name of England. Lord Mayo failed last year to inaugurate a policy in Ireland of levelling up; the *Examiner* hopes he will not succeed in India in inaugurating a policy of levelling down.

The *Spectator* is greatly pleased at the line of policy which has been taken by Lord Mayo in India, and says:—Shere Ali returns to Cabul the friend of the British; and if he is their friend, just think what we have gained. It is nothing less than a permanent certainty of a year's warning before our frontier can be attacked by a European force. Three days would suffice for Shere Ali to warn the Commissioner of Peshawur that he was in danger; from Peshawur the telegraph stretches everywhere, and in three weeks half-a-dozen engineers, five mountain batteries, twenty officers such as defended Kars, and five years' subsidy in anticipation would be in Cabul. So strengthened, the Afghan force alone would be sufficient to make the Russian march a most difficult and dangerous campaign; while behind this great outlying picket, within our own territory, on our own railway lines, through districts choked with food, masses up, in slow but irresistible force, the entire armament at the disposal of the fourth military monarchy in the world, and of the only Treasury in Asia which cannot be insolvent. The Government, if it decides to fight in Afghanistan, as it would,—for no native, however inclined to rebellion, would play so impatient a game as to desert us before we had been beaten there,—has no passes to force, no Afghan revolt to dread; but moves on to its chosen battlefield as the profitable friend of the race for whose independence, in the first instance, it is about to strive. And it moves unembarrassed by Mussulman hostility in its rear. The key to that Wahabee danger which we have so

often described, and which still alarms the Government of Bengal, is in Shere Ali's hands; the maddest fanatic in the Passes will not fight him and us at once, and the friendship of the Ameer paralyses Patna as well as Swat. The matter has been well managed.

The *Times* holds that it was no unwise policy to let the Afghans settle their own quarrels and decide the succession for themselves before we intervened with our recognition or our offers. An earlier interference might have committed us to a mistaken alliance or an embarrassing obligation; nor would Shere Ali's own position, indeed, be any the stronger at this moment if he could be thought indebted for it to foreign aid. Then, it is evident from the very circumstances before us, though the Ameer might have preferred our recognition at an earlier period, he is glad enough to receive it now, and indeed there is much we can do for him at comparatively small cost to ourselves. The Afghans are as poor as they are war-like; a little money goes a long way with them, and a present of arms is a welcome gift. Shere Ali has received, we believe, besides the substantial compliment tendered to him at Umballah, a subsidy of £120,000 and a few thousand muskets. Such a replenishment of his treasury and his arsenals will add materially to his strength, and it must be remembered that when he returns to his capital from this grand reception he will carry with him a reputation enhanced by an apparent alliance with the greatest Power of the East. What pledges, if any, have been given him of a political character, or what engagements have been exacted from him in return, we can as yet only conjecture. We know that the object of the Indian Government is to secure, with as little intervention on our part as possible, the neutrality of Afghanistan. In the last extremity we should probably be prepared, on good reason shown, to go a step further, and co-operate actively with the Afghans in defending their territory against aggression. But as things now stand our policy must substantially consist in convincing Shere Ali that we have no designs of our own against his country, that we wish nothing more than to remain unmolested on our own side of the border, but that if we ever should cross it it will be as friends. Of course, it is obvious that some such professions may be made from the other side also, and that in a competition for favour by purchase Russia may bid as high as we do. Nor, indeed, are the Afghans by any means unskilled in the art of playing one suitor against another or unlikely, in point of fact, to listen to the promises of both sides at once. If, however, Shere Ali and his friends are as sagacious as their success implies, they must needs learn from this visit two decisive lessons. They must inevitably be convinced that we, in those regions, are far stronger than the Russians, and that we are less likely to do the Afghans harm. There can be no imaginable comparison between the military power of British India and such military power as Russia can exert on the banks of the Oxus; nor can there be a doubt that the independence of Afghanistan is more in danger from the side of Tartary than from the side of the Punjab. Those two conclusions, we should hope, may be left to produce their due impression on the minds of our guests at Umballah.

#### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be as follows, viz.:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29, and June 12 and 26.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, and June 4 and 18.

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This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Teupence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings April 15th, May 13th, June 10th, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Under section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the officiating chief commissioner is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be justices of the peace within and for the Central Provinces:—Major J. C. Wood, dep. comr., Saugor; Mr. F. Venning, asst. comr., Jabulpore; Lieut. T. W. Hogg, asst. comr., Saugor; and Mr. H. L. Bennys, extra asst. comr., Saugor.

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The writer of these volumes—an accomplished member of a family whose name is conspicuous in Indian story—being now resident in India, they have not had the benefit of her final corrections. It is hoped, however, that this inevitable drawback will detract but little from the pleasure to be afforded by the perusal of the tales, which are, indeed, what they profess to be, stories of English Homes in India, represented as such homes are in different parts of the country and under various social and professional aspects. They endeavour fairly and without exaggeration to illustrate Anglo-Indian life as it is, in its many varying phases, and to bring upon the scene, in their everyday costume, many kinds of Anglo-Indian workmen, from the Resident at a Native Court, to the subaltern officer and the railway employé; and it is believed that all who have visited the countries described will recognise the truth of the portraiture.

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COMPANY.

At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the above Company, held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 30th March inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of authorising the Directors to obtain an Act of Parliament empowering the Company to amalgamate the several undertakings of the Company into one, at such time after the passing of the Act as the Proprietors see fit,

W. P. ANDREW, Esq., Chairman of the Company, presiding,

The following Resolutions were carried:—

Proposed by the Chairman; seconded by Alexander Devaux, Esq.,

"That the Directors be, and are hereby, authorised to obtain an Act of Parliament empowering the Company to amalgamate the several undertakings of the Company into one at such time after the passing of the Act as the Proprietors see fit."

Proposed by W. Mackinnon, Esq.; seconded by R. E. Morrice, Esq.,

"That this Meeting, believing it to be of the utmost importance to the Company's existing undertakings that early steps should be taken to unite the several sections of railway in the Company's hands in one continuous line, are of opinion that as soon as the Amalgamation Bill now before Parliament shall have become law, the Directors should take the earliest opportunity of convening a Meeting of the Proprietors for the purpose of considering the propriety of exercising the powers to be conferred by that Bill, with the view of placing the Company in the best position for obtaining an early concession for the line between Kotree and Mooltan."

Proposed by R. E. Morrice, Esq., seconded by J. King, Esq.,

"That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are tendered to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the Chair this day."

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.  
S. H. R. PARRY, Acting Secretary.Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London,  
30th March, 1869.

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LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, at his Printing Office, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., in the Parish of St. Clement Dances; and Published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—April 7, 1869.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 861.] LONDON, APRIL 14, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 20; Agra and Calcutta, March 16; Madras, March 15.

Shere Ali's progress from Kabul to Umballa furnishes a fruitful topic for the Indian papers. On his way down to Peshawar he had to make terms of some sort with the Khyberes before they would let him through the gates of his own dominion. Such at least is the not improbable story repeated in the papers. From Peshawar he telegraphed to the Viceroy his acknowledgments of the courteous and cordial welcome that met him there. His delight at all he saw is said to have been very great. An inspection of the troops and barracks at Peshawar evoked from him expressions of wonder, which were yet further enhanced by a careful study of our breechloaders and an Armstrong gun that stood sentry in his garden. The cleanliness and comfort in the barracks and the great size of the buildings themselves seem to have made on him a deep impression. He was dressed not in the flowing robes of an Afghan, but in the more martial costume of Herat. The papers describe him as a fine handsome man of middle age, affable in his talk, and speaking Hindustani with great fluency. In return for the handsome presents which the Ameer was bringing with him, he was to receive fifty trays of choice gifts from Calcutta, Cashmere shawls, weapons of rare workmanship, gold embroidered dresses, jewels, cups of gold; not to speak of some fine Arab horses and a battery of Armstrong guns.

On the 15th March the Ameer was escorted over the bridge, of boats into the citadel of Lahore by the Lieutenant-governor through a long line of troops. Next day guest and host exchanged visits. On the 17th a day of sightseeing was closed by a grand fête in the terraced gardens of Shalimar. The 18th was memorable for the grandest durbar ever witnessed—by English eyes—in Lahore. For the particulars of the Umballa meeting we shall have to wait two mails more.

Nothing certain has yet transpired as to the movements of Azim and Abdurrahman Khan. According to a letter received on March 9 at Lahore, it seems that the two had left the Wazeerie Hills with a few score followers to try and make their way through Beloochistan towards either Persia or Bokhara. The Ameer had ordered his officers to close up all the passes leading to Kandahar, and the Governor of Khost was looking out to stop the fugitives if they should pass his way. Meanwhile affairs in Turkistan are not so favourable as they might be to the Ameer. The ousted governor of Tukhta Pool is waiting for troops from Kabul, which the Ameer's son, Yakoob Khan, is unaccountably slow in sending. It is said that the latter has entangled himself in some engagement with Persia, which makes him look coldly on his father's English leanings. A likelier motive may be found in his resentment of Shere Ali's preference for another son as heir to his throne. All this, however, is, for the present, mere gossip.

THERE was a lively debate in Government House on Thursday, March 11, over Sir R. Temple's Income Tax Bill. Mr. Bullen approved of the measure so far as it sought to tax all classes equally, agreed that barracks should be charged to yearly revenue, but would like to see the home charges brought up in more detail. Mr. Shaw Stewart doubted the likelihood of an increase on stamp-tax returns, and protested against the continuance of a fee on all criminal plaints, as a hardship for the poor. Mr. Cowie would have met the outlay on barracks by debentures issued for two or three years while money was cheap, so that Sir R. Temple might have ensured a surplus large enough to permit of a reduction in export and other duties. According to Mr. Cockerell the stamp on criminal plaints had not worked badly, whatever the Madras and Bombay Governments said of it. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal picked a small hole or two in the Bill, to which, however, he gave a general assent. Sir W. Mansfield took Sir R. Temple rather viciously to task for having drawn odious comparisons between his own and Mr. Massey's budgets. To talk of Mr. Massey's principle of including barracks among extraordinary public works as "intolerable" seemed to him "hardly respectful to the former Government, and certainly not complimentary to his predecessor." Rightly considered, the finances of India were never healthier than now. In fact, says Sir William, "India has reached a pitch of financial prosperity unequalled in any country in Europe, England included." Sir H. Durand wanted a clear statement of all the points of difference between reproductive and ordinary public works, as a means of strengthening the Government in the money-market. Sir R. Temple denied Sir W. Mansfield's rash imputations and explained what it was that he had called intolerable. With regard to collecting income-tax by guesswork, how else had the license and certificate taxes been collected? Even the surcharges on the old income-tax were "guesses pure and simple."

SIR R. TEMPLE's defence was then taken up by Mr. Strachey and Lord Mayo. The latter also avowed his firm adherence to the principle of charging against revenue all works not clearly reproductive. Under that head he would certainly class barracks. Essentially reproductive works would of course include State railways, and works of irrigation; and might be shown to include the improvement of harbours, the sanitation of towns, the building of bridges in populous places, and so forth. It was all the more needful to proclaim this distinction at a time

when India was about to begin borrowing for reproductive works to an extent "limited only by the power of the money market to yield, by the extent of our constructive organisation, and by the capacity of the yearly revenue to pay the necessary interest on the sums borrowed." With regard to the home charges Lord Mayo hinted agreement with Mr. Bullen, and promised, if need were, to write his mind on the subject to the Secretary for India. In reply to Sir Dig Bejai Singh's remonstrances about the salt-tax, his Lordship would do his very best to reduce the cost of carrying salt and to cheapen its consumption by extending the area of its manufacture. The Council then adjourned, but at its next meeting on March 18 the Income Tax Bill and other budget Bills were passed.

WE observe that tenders for a loan of £2,000,000 were to be received at Calcutta up to the 17th of this month. In the present state of the market there was every likelihood of the loan being taken up at a price equal to about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

NOTHING new about the Loshai Kookies. On the 11th March Major Stephenson's column had reached the Soonai river and occupied some Looshai salt-works. Both columns were in good health, and Mr. Edgar, the Commissioner, sees his way to the prevention of future raids. The police were still ahead of the soldiery.

THE hostile "note" which the Bengal Government was said to be drawing up against the author of the "Non-Aryan Dictionary" turns out to be merely a mild grumble against the Supreme Government for having forestalled its own liberal intentions towards Mr. W. Hunter. Besides ordering two hundred copies of his great work, the Indian Government has of its own motion recommended the conferring of a handsome grant on Mr. Hunter, which will reimburse him for his heavy outlay in the past, and enable him to continue researches otherwise adjourned indefinitely for want of funds. The Bengal Government claims to have started Mr. Hunter on the work in question, and seems to begrudge a higher power the honour of rewarding him out of imperial funds for labours of imperial much more than local significance.

ON Thursday last Mr. Eastwick was persuaded by the Prime Minister to defer his promised motion for papers concerning the affairs of Central Asia. Mr. Gladstone pleaded with some show of fairness that while "friendly communications" were still passing between the English and Russian Governments on that very question, a debate in our own Parliament might somehow mar the expected issue of those communications. Unluckily the same excuse is so often brought up for stifling fair discussion on important topics, that we can fully sympathise with the tone of disappointment that marked Mr. Eastwick's acceptance of the official plea for stopping his mouth. There is no good reason, we think, to fear that an open discussion on the politics of Central Asia would embarrass the Government in its dealings with Russia. Russophobia is not a Parliamentary disease. Speakers in Parliament are apt to weigh their words, especially on a question so nearly concerning a great European Power, whose Eastern dominions have spread almost to the borders of our own. We are bold to say that a free expression of British opinion, as strained through the Parliamentary sieve, would in this case strengthen the hands of the British Government by showing Russia how resignedly we regard her progress in Central Asia, so long as she refrains from crossing the Hindu-Khoosh, or throwing needless obstacles in the way of our trade with Turkistan. Let her clearly understand our aversion from other conquests than those of peaceful enterprise, and our utter innocence of any desire to annex Afghanistan, and we are pretty sure that Russia, on her part, will leave us no ground for suspecting her of foul play.

MR. GLADSTONE's assertion that the Indian Government has not engaged to pay Shere Ali an annual subsidy must be very disappointing to those who saw in the Umballa meeting the opening of a new era of masterly activity on our side. To have blown the trumpet so loudly for so small a matter as an exchange of friendly assurances, uncoupled with any real change in our Indian policy, is not a thing to reflect upon with a complacent mind. Whatever Lord Mayo has said or done at Umballa, it seems clear that he has declined to commit himself to

any embarrassing alliance with his late guest. The gift of money and muskets was a pledge of our goodwill for the heir of Dost Mohammed; but evidently he is bidden to take it as a gift, not as the first instalment of a yearly subsidy.

IN a lecture delivered last Wednesday at the United Service Institution Sir Vincent Eyre did battle against the new Russophobia, in a style the more effective for his old experiences in Afghanistan. He protested against such a tendency as unreasonable and dangerous, pointed out the vast difficulties in the way of a Russian invasion of India and the ease with which it could be met by ourselves, with all our means of concentrating troops and warlike stores and pouring in reserves by sea, and declared that in the event of such an invasion "not a man of the invading force would be likely to find his way back to Russia." As for Russia's near approach becoming the signal for a general revolt in India, he believed that the natives were much too shrewd to exchange one European master for another. Let us look to the safety of our frontier, maintain friendly terms with the local chiefs, and cultivate the goodwill of Persia, and we need fear nothing from a power whose base of operations is 2,000 miles away. Sir Vincent's opinion as an old artillery officer of proved repute should carry weight with all who look at the question from the military side. Sir R. Murchison clenched the effect of his arguments by declaring that the present Emperor of Russia had recently given our Government "the most solemn assurances" that he would never think of approaching Afghanistan or mixing himself up with Afghan politics. If people would only "take a glance at the map," their fears on this subject—added Sir Roderick—would soon be dissipated. So they would, if the glance was taken dispassionately; but do we not remember how Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah was spoken of at the time as a disastrous retreat?

THE Nawab Nazim of Bengal, whose arrival in London was mentioned in our last issue, was received at Dover by an official of high standing from the India Office. He and his sons were afterwards lodged in the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park, under the guidance of Colonel Layard, brother of Mr. A. H. Layard, the Nineveh explorer. Before leaving Paris his Highness thought to keep out the cold by having his coats lined with fur. A Paris tailor did the needful, but with the six coats forwarded a little bill for more than £5,930—not francs, but pounds sterling. This modest demand the Nawab refused to pay, and the indomitable Frenchman followed his Highness to England. Here however the fortune that favours the bold turned altogether against him. The Nawab's English friends declined to see him fleeced before their eyes. On reaching London the coats were examined by experts who pronounced the sables to be worth comparatively nothing, and the tailor was glad eventually to compound his claim, by the cession of the furs and the payment of two or three hundred pounds on account of work done, loss of time, and partial deterioration of the furs.

AT the last meeting of the Linnean Society, an interesting paper, accompanied with figures and descriptions of three new species, was read by Dr. George Birdwood on the genus *Boswellia*, which yields the frankincense or olibanum of commerce. After quoting the accounts given of frankincense in the Bible and Greek and Roman authors, and by the Arabs, to the effect that it was obtained from Arabia, Dr. Birdwood went on to show that all modern authorities insist that it was produced in India, notwithstanding that Carter had discovered, described, and figured the frankincense tree of Arabia, and Cruttenden, Vaughan, and Kempthorne had noted the presence of frankincense trees in the Somali country. Three of these trees Dr. Birdwood now described with figures, and demonstrated that the frankincense, or olibanum of commerce, was obtained from the Somali country and Hadramant, in Arabia, being partly re-exported from India to Europe. He described five plants under the genus, and named the three new ones *Boswellia Carterii* (Mohr Manow of the Somalis); *Boswellia Bhuu Dajiana* (Mohradd of the Somalis); and *Boswellia Frereana* (the Yegar of the Somalis).

WE are given to understand that Dr. Fitz-Edward Hall has ceased to be Examiner in Eastern Languages to the Civil Service Commissioners. We trust that his successor will be properly qualified for so important a post.



**CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.**

**H.M.'s FORCES.**—Lieut. col. C. D. Newmarch, R.E., at Suez, March 20, aged 41. Lieut. G. M. Kennedy, R.E., at Secunderabad, March 6, aged 27.  
**BENGAL.**—Lieut. col. J. Davies, Bengal retired, at Cheltenham, April 8, aged 79.  
**MADRAS.**—Lieut. col. B. Hodgson, Commanding H.M.'s 7th M.N.I., at Penang, Feb. 17, aged 52. Captain J. Colquhoun, M.S.C., on way home, at Suez, March 18, aged 32. Lieut. W. R. E. Fullerton, M.S.C., at Tinnevely, March 5, aged 28.  
**BOMBAY.**—Lieut. col. H. Y. Beale, Bombay Army, at Bircher Knoll, April 5. Lieut. J. Mabbott, Bombay invalids, at Dapoolle, March 12, aged 74.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.**

From BOMBAY.—Mr. G. P. Money, Capt. W. Ryan, Mrs. C. Clery, Col. Hatfield, Mrs. Dunlop and child, Dr. and Mrs. Oldham and infant, Mr. W. F. Tucker, Mr. S. Wauchope, Capt. C. S. Fine, Lieut. F. W. Grant, Mrs. Dyas and child, Col. Prettyjohn, Lieut. G. Jackson, Mr. Badham, Col. and Mrs. Cripps and four children, Mr. H. R. Macdougall, Mr. J. Macilister, Mr. Mackillingan, Capt. and Mrs. Clark and infant. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Norman and two infants.

**EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal, April 17.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brundell, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Willans and child, Mr. J. S. Blackett's child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Whyte and two children, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Middleton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rodger and two children, Asst. surg. H. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nowell, Mrs. Sykes and two children, Mrs. Moylan and four children, Mr. Laird, Capt. D. Rennoldson.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1869.

**THE LESSON OF PAST FAMINES.**

IF any one thing comes out clearer than another in the history of Indian famines, it is that such disasters have been immensely aggravated by insufficient means of intercourse and irrigation. A scanty rainfall necessarily begets drought, but all experience shows how materially the evils of a drought may be lessened by a proper network of roads, tanks, and canals. The famine of 1860, for instance, proved much less fatal than the famine of 1837, because, among other reasons, of the extent to which Upper India had meanwhile been armed with those important palliatives for nature's shortcomings. In 1837, says Mr. Girdlestone, whose "Report on Past Famines in the North-West" now lies before us, the whole outlay on roads for one year was only Rs. 65,195. At that time the Grand Trunk-road had been metalled no further than Allahabad, nothing that could fairly be called a road was to be seen in the direction of the Central Provinces, and the intercourse between one district and another was almost nominal. By 1860 however things had greatly changed for the better; "a network of district roads had sprung into existence; the railway had come up to the edge of the North-West; a considerable length of the Ganges Canal had been completed; steamers were plying incessantly on the Ganges; and the granaries of Jubbulpore, Oudh, and Bengal were all accessible by land." And the improvement since then is even greater. The railway has been carried to Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Delhi, and Umballa, with the certainty of early extensions to Lahore and Rajpootana. The Ganges Canal now waters a wider tract of country than it did then; irrigation is steadily advancing over the Punjab; and every year sees large additions to the mileage of good metalled roads. A steady continuance in preparations of this sort against the evils resulting from a scanty rainfall will ere long go far to justify Mr. Girdlestone's belief that the era of great famines in Upper India is at an end. But we are inclined to fear that if no rains had fallen there last January and February, the belief in question would have proved somewhat premature.

That danger has passed away however for the present, and the waters of the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals are once more flowing in their accustomed volume. Nor can it be doubted that great famines never come without ample warning. We agree with Mr. Girdlestone that it is "not the drought of one season but of several, which causes the mischief." Future Governments will carry out to yet happier issues the measures of precaution taken by their predecessors in 1860 and 1868. But

without a due supply of roads for the conveyance and of water for the production of grain, it is clear that the best efforts of the ablest governments on the spur of the moment must end in partial failure. Relief works and remissions of land-tax or transit-duties can never make up for the neglect of ordinary precautions against the evil they may do much to mitigate after it has come. For want of those precautions the well-being of Rajpootana gave way at the first breath of a storm whose full force spent itself almost in vain on provinces better prepared to meet it. The Gangetic Doab fared much better, but it had after all a narrow escape. It contains at the utmost no more than three million acres and a-half of irrigated land out of fifteen million acres fit for cultivation. Until a good third of those fifteen millions has been brought under irrigation either from canals or wells, the Doab cannot be fully insured against the horrors of famine. Even the above estimate of three and a-half millions refers rather to prospective than actual results. It shows that under favourable conditions one-fifth of the cultivated land will be properly watered in the next few years.

But the right proportion should be at least a third. How is the difference therefore to be made good in the shortest time? Canals in India are costly things, uncertain in their action, and slow in yielding the desired returns. The conditions of making and feeding them are very different from those of the Lombard canals. It is possible however to turn their capabilities to better account by a system of wells and tanks that would fertilise tracts of country hitherto left without water. Much of the water that now trickles to waste through the canal-banks would thus be stored up for the general good. As Mr. Girdlestone truly remarks, there is no lack of water in India, "but the means of storing and distributing it are insufficient." A proper system of wells for holding the surplus canal water, of tanks for storing rain-water, and of embankments to catch the overflow of natural streams, would insure India against the opposite evils of drought and floods. And all this could be done at comparatively little cost, if the Government went to work the right way. Small loans of public money to the poorer landholders—*tuccavee* advances as they are called—would enable them to build "pucka" wells of the requisite depth and breadth, while a moderate annual outlay on dams and embankments would repay itself in a few years in the shape of enhanced revenue. In the famine season of 1837-8 Mr. John Lawrence was "unwearied in his applications for loans to build wells in the Delhi territory, and his request was never denied." And yet in the six years from 1862 to 1867, which include four years of Sir John's viceroyalty, the *tuccavee* advances for the north-west amounted in all to little more than two lakhs and a-half. Colonel Dixon's success in Mairwarra shows what may be done in the way of embankments. He spent on works of this kind Rs. 2,41,112, and in eleven years the revenue of the district rose from Rs. 96,805 to Rs. 210,219. There are many small streams in the north-west which might be dammed to good purpose at no great cost.

**PROMOTION IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.**

FIGURES are puzzling things, especially when two opposite parties evolve from the same set of numerical data conclusions widely diverse. One would think it was easy for instance, by an appeal to figures, to settle the vexed question as to the unequal rates of promotion in the several regiments of Royal Artillery. But somehow the old dispute keeps raging with undiminished warmth. If one disputant complains of the disadvantages under which the old Indian artillery corps are still suffering, another is sure to confront him with an equally loud assertion of the injustice suffered by officers of the old Royal Artillery. Amidst conflicting clamours it is hard to tell where the truth lies on a subject which, besides involving a good deal of dry calculation and much poring over army-lists and general orders, has very small attractions for the outside public. Still for those who take a real interest in questions affecting only a few, there ought to be some means of forming a fair judgment on this question also. How far a pamphlet lately sent to us by

Lieutenant-colonel Gray meets the existing want, we cannot state for certain; but if his data are as correct as they appear to be, the inevitable conclusion is that the old Indian Artillery officers have better reason to complain than their brethren of the English service.\*

From the tables appended to this pamphlet we find that in 1861, the first year of the amalgamation, the junior colonel on the Bengal List was three years and four months older in the service than the junior colonel on the Royal List. The rival lieutenant-colonels were only a month apart, but the difference between the junior captains was three years and four months, and that between the junior second-captains one year and seven months, against the Bengal service. Nor has time done much to lessen the difference, for in 1868 the junior colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and captain of the Bengal List counted respectively two and a-half, two and a-half, and two years more of service than their rivals in the Home List. In fact the Bengal List at this moment shows thirty captains of longer standing than the junior lieutenant-colonel of the Royal branch. The promotions of late years tell yet more against Bengal. In 1867 the number of Royal officers from second-captain upwards promoted was fifty-three to thirty-five on the Bengal side. Last year the figures were seventy and twenty-two. And the prospects of the Indian officers grow worse with every year. Owing to the break up of the old retiring funds, the older officers are hanging on for their colonel's allowances, rather than retire on the insufficient pensions which the defunct bonus system helped to eke out. Of the fourteen annuities offered in 1863 by Lord Halifax, six only were accepted, while no one has yet availed himself of the pensions promised by Lord Cranborne in 1866 to officers of thirty-five and thirty-eight years' Indian service. As compared with the Staff Corps the position of these officers of Indian Artillery seems harder still. An officer in the former branch may reckon on his colonel's allowances after thirty-eight years, whereas General Huyshe, of the Bengal List, will be fifty years in the service before he can look for his. Again, at the present rate of promotion, the thirtieth captain on the Bengal List will not gain his lieutenant-colonelcy before eight years hence, by which time he will have served thirty years and a-half, or two years and a-half longer than the present junior colonel on the Royal List.

Promotion being thus slow, with the prospect of getting yearly slower, Lieut.-colonel Gray would quicken the retirement of the senior officers by means of additional pensions in the first place, and ultimately by a revival of the old bonus system on a scale embracing the whole of the Royal Artillery. If the Secretary for India can bring himself to spend a few thousands more a-year on the former process, he will certainly be wise in his generation. But in view of many co-existent demands on the Indian exchequer, he can always plead reasons of State for deferring attention to this particular claim. Against the plan of a general purchase system for the amalgamated service however there is little to object, if the officers themselves are willing to try it at their own expense. It is clear that something of the sort is necessary to keep up a fair rate of promotion in a seniority service. Old officers will hang on to the profession which many of them once adorned, in hopes of a richer prize than the moderate pension of their rank, and in utter disregard of their juniors' eagerness to fill their places. In default of Government efforts to counteract this tendency to stop the way, some scheme of retiring-bonuses, like that which the old Court of Directors sanctioned for the Indian services, may be accepted as a useful makeshift. If the time is not yet come for shelving at a certain age all officers deemed unfit for further promotion, a bonus system in aid of pensions might answer indirectly the same end. Whether the present scheme is preferable to the one proposed or rather advocated by Mr. Childers, we need not here discuss. Colonel Gray proposes to get up by subscription among the junior officers of each rank

a fund of £40,000, which shall yield an annual income of £2,000. This sum would enable ten officers to retire on their pensions with a bonus of £200 a-year each. A further subscription of £4,079 a-year from the six or seven senior officers of each rank above that of second captain would ensure the payment of ten more annuities of £200, and the balance, added yearly to the original capital as a sinking-fund, would provide one or more additional annuities every five years. Twenty annuities, increasing by at least two more every five years, ought to help materially in quickening promotion; and as the fund developed itself and old annuitants dropped off, it would become easy to calculate how many annuities would yearly fall due. Everything would depend on the regular influx of subscriptions, and to collect them from officers scattered over the globe might be found no easy task. But one-half of the scheme is meant to meet that difficulty at least in part, and the scale of subscription is pitched within the means of all concerned. A scheme of this sort might need revising in some particulars, but, as its framer rightly observes, "a body of gentlemen, numbering nearly fifteen hundred of all ranks, can well afford to establish such a fund among themselves, and not always seek for Government aid." A preliminary step to the adoption of such a scheme consists in the complete amalgamation of the four artillery regiments into one, so that promotion should always go by seniority to the next in rank, whether he belonged to the Royal or to one of the Indian branches.

## Notices of Books.

*Debrett's Illustrated Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom for 1869.* Two vols. London: Dean and Son.

This new edition of a work first published more than a century ago seems to maintain its old character for accuracy and fulness of information. The editor has brought down his revisions to the latest dates and enlarged the supply of historical and antiquarian notes. Lord Hatherley's peerage for instance comes in for mention, and a still later event, the death of Lord Strangford, is duly recorded. Sir M. Brady's arms and biography find a place among the baronets, while the recent knighthood of Sir D. Wyatt has not caused him to be left out in the cold. There are plenty of interesting or amusing details to be culled from these business-looking volumes. A romantic story of the present Lord Fairfax, which is too long to quote here, attests the innate nobleness of a man who, deeming himself wounded to death, spared his murderous assailant for the sake of his wife and children. A curious turn for punning on names comes out frequently in the heraldic mottoes. *Pie-repone-te* is the motto of the Pierreponts, Earls of Manvers. The Earl of Clancarty—*Le Poer Trench*—has for his motto *Dieu pour la Trench*. Lord Monteagle's motto is *Altè fert aquila*, "the eagle mounts with me on high." Lord Lyons' *Noli irritare leones* belongs to the same class. Lord Gough's *Clear the Way* seems to condense the history of his life, while Thurlow's *Justitiæ soror fides* (fidelity is the sister of justice) expresses in a phrase what Lord Thurlow the first was *not*.

*Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1869.* Bombay and London (G. Street, 30, Cornhill).

Here we have in more than six hundred closely printed pages a very full and trustworthy guide to all sorts of matter connected however distantly with the Bombay Presidency. The other Presidencies are not overlooked, but Bombay concerns necessarily fill up the bulk of the volume. A reference to the index shows what a variety of useful information has been packed into a small space. There is a good English Calendar filled with incidents in our Indian history, followed by a calendar for natives and a description of native festivals. The Postal Directory, Customs Duties, Port Charges, Shipping and Commercial Sections are all fully treated. There is no lack of information about telegraphs, educational institutions, Government finance, and a host of other things more or less important to our countrymen in India.

\* "Retrospect of the Amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Brigades of Artillery, Prospects of Promotion, and Proposed Purchase Scheme for the Amalgamated Regiment." By Lieut.-colonel W. J. Gray, B.A. Clowes and Son. 1869.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### PUBLIC LOANS.

The *Englishman* declares that these financial measures hanging over the market disturb all monetary relations, and business is injuriously affected by the length of time we are held in suspense. Sir R. Temple could only say that he must wait the Secretary of State's decision before he acted. This is a blot in our system; either the Secretary of State should have been sufficiently informed in time before hand to have enabled him to give his general instructions, or the Government of India ought to be empowered to judge for itself whether loans could with advantage be placed on the market. There can be no question that this is the proper market and country in which to borrow money, if the Government is in credit with the people, and money is in the hands of the latter seeking employment. Both these conditions, we believe, now exist, and it should be the policy of this Government to encourage the people throughout the country to intrust it with their funds. The Emperor of the French comprehended the immense strength it would give to his Government if he could draw forth the hoards of the masses and make them fruitful. How much more the same policy is to be desired in this country every one must know who is acquainted with it. Whence therefore this hesitation to intrust full powers to the Government of India to judge for itself at once and on the spot? We are unwilling to accuse the Home Government of having some special interests of their own to consider in the matter, but where large sums are concerned jealousy and suspicion are easily aroused. We ask, why does the Secretary of State insist on holding the question of loans and all financial questions so tightly in his hands, when it is obvious that the wisest policy would be to borrow in India, and that the Viceroy and his Council are the best judges as to their prospects of obtaining money here. The loans immediately wanted are fifty lacs to restore the cash balances, and fifty lacs to renew on a debt falling due. The latter could be settled here at once, and fifty lacs is no great sum to provide. Any one of the Presidencies can subscribe the sum as soon as formal notice is given, and if a proportion of the payments are arranged for at each Presidency, the Finance Minister has only to ask in order to have.

### STATE OF FEELING BETWEEN ENGLISH AND NATIVE TROOPS.

The *Madras Times* laments that the old fine feeling of friendship and sympathy which existed between sepoys and their European officers no longer exists. Impolitic orders of Government, from the days of Lord William Bentinck to our own, have done much to sap the friendship between officers and men. The mutiny, the amalgamation, and the new organisation of the army, has finished what was begun many years ago, and we believe we are correct in stating that at the present moment there is nothing of what may be called "friendship" between sepoys and their European officers. Indeed, it is impossible to expect such a feeling to exist. The officers are unsettled. They are moved about here and there, to and fro, and everywhere. No encouragement is offered to them to place themselves on good terms with their men. They are superseded in their regimental appointments by outsiders, and they are afforded neither the powers of punishing nor of rewarding their men. Generally speaking, the European officers are gentlemen of middle life, who have sown their wild Indian oats, and do not mix with the sepoys any longer in field sports and field games. Thus there is no tie between officers and men but the barren regulations of the service, which, however well calculated to maintain discipline, are far from being guides to friendship. Knowing, as we do, how far removed the sepoys are from their own officers, it is not surprising that European soldiers, who have a smaller acquaintance with natives, and little interest to be on friendly terms with them, do not "cotton" to their swarthy comrades in arms. Generally speaking, European soldiers do not know anything of native languages, and are far too indolent to learn. They contemptuously stigmatise sepoys, bad and good, under the one general sobriquet of "damned niggers," and hold it an article of their military belief that one European can thrash half-a-dozen natives, if not more. Although they may have no positive hatred or ill-will to sepoys, they look down upon them as very inferior creatures, so that a soldier and a sepoy meeting on her Majesty's highway, always remind us of a mastiff and a dog of low degree passing each other on the causeway. The mastiff is a superior animal, and he knows it. So does the other dog, and the recognition between them is consequently of the very slightest. But, on the other hand, the sepoy, however much he admires the courage and physique of the European soldier, does not fail to criticise his vices. In the words of John Chinaman, the sepoy knows that our soldiers "drinke for drunkee, not for dry," and they crack many a jest on our national weakness. Temperate, and generally polite themselves, they are shocked at the intoxication and bad language of many European soldiers,

and they consequently are as averse to cultivate the soldiers as the soldiers are averse to cultivate them. There is little or nothing in common between them which can make them good comrades; and this is much to be regretted, as nothing has a better effect on the morale of sepoys than free intercourse with Europeans. It is hard to expect good service from men whom we regard as wretches unworthy of the consideration we extend to our countrymen; and yet, under the new organisation of regiments, a sepoy may, for several years, never have interchanged a single word with his European officer, and yet be expected to follow that officer with rare devotion to the "imminent deadly breach" itself in action. It appears to us that if our sepoy army is worth anything at all it is worth a great deal more care and consideration than is now bestowed upon it. Regiments are notoriously officered by natives unfit for their position, and by Europeans so few in number as to be inadequate to the maintenance of good discipline. Sepoy regiments are officered and treated like police detachments, and yet they are expected to fight in a manner only second to our European forces!

### THE ZEMINDARS OF BENGAL.

The *Englishman* holds that if there is one fact more strongly foreshadowed than another in the future history of Bengal, it is that, at no very distant period, some great change must take place in the character and position of the Bengali zemindar. Usefulness is an essential condition of continued political existence. The more rapid the progress of development, the more rapidly are all useless classes of society obliterated. That the great landed aristocracy of England still survive, and retain a powerful vitality in an age and among a people that have produced the Great Republic of America, and that have made of utility almost a god, is an irrefragable proof that they fulfil a most important purpose. The landholders of Bengal, as a class, are one of the most useless bodies that ever existed. They can be shown to serve literally no important purpose to the community at large, but the collection of revenue that might be collected much more economically by other agency. In connection with the cultivation and improvement of the soil they are, as a body, an elaborate and expensive nonentity. They contribute to production neither labour, nor capital, nor intellect; while, as regards moral progress, they have lately placed or endeavoured to place themselves between the State and the people. It has been too much the custom to attribute this uselessness to the incapacity of the landholders themselves. But if there were not good reasons to doubt this on other grounds, the fact of so large a body of a highly intelligent race, not selected for want of the capacity for usefulness, being dolts or obstructives would, in itself, be striking enough to excite scepticism in any reasonable person. We have always maintained that it is not the zemindars but the laws that created them, and have adjusted their relations to the Government, the land, and the cultivator, that are to blame. Mr. Justice Phear, in his last address to the Social Science Association, has demonstrated this in the most convincing manner. There can be no doubt that it was the intention of Lord Cornwallis to create a body of landlords in Bengal, who should perform the same social and economical functions as the landed aristocracy of England. But Lord Cornwallis wholly overlooked the essential conditions on which the performance of such functions depended. Mr. Justice Phear very truly says:—"Whatever of excellence resides in the English system of land tenure is traceable, I think, to two potent springs of human action. The first is that residence in a particular spot of land, accompanied by the sense of immediate proprietary power over the soil, gives rise to very strong feelings of attachment to the locality, and to an active desire for promoting local welfare; the second is that that which is the subject of property is best managed for the interests of society by permitting the proprietor to deal with it unfettered, in the way which appears to him most advantageous for himself. Now, the regulations of 1793 leaves the very smallest opening for the play of principles such as these. It is true that the Legislature at that time somewhat ostentatiously declared the property in the soil to be vested absolutely in the landowners, and gave them free power to transfer such rights as they possessed. But it also busied itself minutely to protect the actual occupants of the land and all middlemen from the interference of the zemindar. I do not intend now to discuss the policy of the enactments which were then made, or to inquire into the extent of change, if any, which they effected. I desire only to point to the results, as regards the zemindar, which remain in their train. On the one hand, the proprietor's name is brought upon the books of the Government, his property is encumbered with a fixed rent charge, and if he makes default in the punctual discharge of this liability all his proprietary rights are irrevocably sold away from him without his consent. On the other hand, unless he is exceptionally situated, middlemen, mokurree tenures, and rights of occupancy effectually bar him from direct action relative to possession of and dealings with the land itself. How different is this from the perfect freedom of the English landlord, and how impossible it is to reason in the one case by analogy from the other. In truth, the property in the soil which the Bengal zemindar enjoys is not that of the landholder in England; and it was from want of perceiving the distinction that the authors of the Permanent Settlement formed expectations which could never be realised."

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

UMRITSUR, March 10.—I regret to say that our grain-dealers do not seem inclined to accept the situation, and consider it desirable to hold their present stocks at as high figure as they can to insure them against loss. They quote the recent order of Government withdrawing from 23rd March the privilege of conveying grain at the reduced rate per rail, and also the existing state of the atmosphere, as necessitating a higher price than they might otherwise be inclined to charge. There has certainly been a good deal of cloudy weather, and we want sunshine to bring on the crops after the late favourable rains, but I do not think this warrants the continued high charge. There is no good reason now why the rate should not be lowered, and I trust that the business may soon find the season too much for them. I am told that the American Circus Company came over here some days last week, and that they were to perform here for our amusement; but whether they did so or not I cannot tell, as no bills appear to have been circulated, or if they were it was very partially. One of my friends went in search of such amusement at the place he had understood to be selected for the performance, and found nothing but utter darkness in return for his trouble. The filling in of the town ditch as a famine-work is progressing apace. I am told that two thousand people are engaged on the work, and as they do from ten to twelve cubic feet a-day they must make an impression on the work at the rate of 120,000 cubic feet per week. Mr. Vaughan, the treasury officer, superintends this work, with the assistance of Mr. Nicholls, clerk in the deputy-commissioner's office. The numbers who thus seek work would seem to indicate, or the daily wage is much below the ordinary market rate, that there is real want in this part of the country, but I see also that on the introduction of light labour in one of the poor-houses for those who are up to it, the number of attendants has considerably diminished, and the plan is being organised in poor-house No. 3. The fact is that, although there is a well-founded "demand" for relief, it has been afforded too indiscriminately, and that those who are relieved at the poor-houses do not desist from importuning the townspeople during the day for alms or food, the money being hoarded and the food sold; and as the managers of the poor-houses are stewards for the benevolent public, it behoves them to be very careful in their arrangements.

SAHARUNPORE, March 13.—Major Orchard, superintendent Delhi police, arrested the other day, under a warrant from the magistrate of this district, a Bengalee Mahomedan said to have been implicated in the now notorious Wahabee conspiracy. This man, I believe, has been here for the last six months studying Arabic in a private school established by some Mahomedans of the city. He, together with the Moulvee in charge of the school, had some papers in their possession, and they have been taken to Delhi, where the case is *sub judice* in the Deputy Commissioner's Court. No further particulars have as yet transpired. The Educational Inspector, 1st Circle, N.W.P., Mr. E. T. Constable, was here on the 24th ult. on his annual tour of inspection. On Wednesday he examined the hulqabundee or village school boys, not less than 600 in number, and the next day, the 25th, those in the tahseel and zillah schools. I hear he was satisfied with the progress the scholars in the latter had made under their indefatigable head master, Lalla Bishumber Nath, since whose arrival the number of boys has greatly increased. Mr. Oldfield, late Judge of Moradabad, has been specially deputed by the High Court, N.W.P., to make further investigation into the charges of bribery and corruption brought against Meer Badsha, late Moonsiff of Deobund, during Mr. Carnae's incumbency as officiating judge of this district. The 2nd Goorkhas, under the command of Colonel Macpherson, marched into this station yesterday morning, and the Viceroy's body guard this morning. Both regiments proceed to Umballa to give *colat* to the coming ceremony of the Ameer of Cabul's reception by her Majesty's representative in India. The summer, or hill season, having begun, the dak proprietors and hotel keepers are busy reaping their long-expected harvest.

LAHORE, March 9.—There now appears every reason to believe that there will be no slip between the cup the Ameer Shere Aleo Khan of Cabul has agreed to drink out of, and the lip of the Governor-General, whom his Highness is coming down from Afghanistan to pledge in good and sincere fellowship. He has left Peshawur with all his *cortege* before or behind, and will, with as much certainty as any event of the kind could be expected to come off, be at Shahidera on Sunday next. One of the curiosities of the times will be found in the turn the Muscovite press will give to a move that will well nigh go towards giving them checkmate, as far, at least, as their views of their Government on Afghanistan are concerned. I have not been very well for a day or two, and therefore unable to go and see what progress, if any, has been made in the arrangements for the public reception of the Ameer which is to take place in the Montgomery Hall, and the local government may congratulate themselves and thank Mr. Cooper for having such a fine place to receive their guest in. The Governor-General's darbar

tents will be nothing to it, and I imagine the meeting between the Afghan chief and the English Lieutenant Governor will be one to stamp its mark for years to come on the memory of the natives at least who will be present on the occasion. More in my next.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

COLONEL ANDERSON.—It is stated that Colonel J. C. Anderson has gone to Calcutta to take the place of Colonel Strachey at the head of the Irrigation Department.

AGRA.—A quarrel has occurred at Agra between two military officers, resulting in the assault of one, who complained to the officer commanding the station, and the arrest of the other.

INDORE.—Colonel Meade, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, left Indore on the 8th March, making over charge to Colonel Daly, C.B., who will officiate for him during his absence on leave to England.

NATIVE SCHOOLS.—The Government of India has sanctioned a rent-free grant of a piece of land in the Gujranwalla district to certain American missionaries for the erection of native schools and of an orphanage.—*Indian Daily News*, March 12.

THE ALIPORE JAIL.—Lord Mayo visited the Alipore Jail on the 20th January last, and wrote the following remark in the visitors' book:—"I visited the Alipore Gaol this morning, and was quite astonished at the amount of industrial work carried on therein, and was generally pleased by the excellence of the organisation."

BOKHARA.—It is reported by Cabul merchants that the Russian officials at Bokhara levy a tax of 25 per cent. on their value on all articles of Indian produce which are transported beyond Bokhara to Samarcand or Kokan, but that no hindrance is put in the way of their sale at Bokhara itself.—*Pioneer*.

THE RISING IN TURKISTAN.—Sirdar Mahomed Isak Khan, son of Azim Khan, seems to be at any rate sufficiently strong in Turkistan to collect revenue. The Meers of that province have represented this to Mahomed Yakob Khan, stating that they are for the most part fervent wellwishers of the Ameer Shere Ali, but that without considerable military aid from him they cannot hope to suppress the party of Abdul Ruhman and Azim Khan.

PUNJAB HIGH COURT.—According to the *Hindoo Patriot* the Government of India has recommended to the Secretary of State the appointment of a third judge to the Chief Court of the Punjab on a salary of Rs. 3,500, and expressed its opinion to the Punjab Government that the place, if sanctioned, should be conferred on a native gentleman. Our contemporary believes the credit of this resolution to belong to Lord Mayo. We are glad to welcome this indication of his Lordship's liberal policy.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The balance of the Famine Relief Fund of 1860-61, remaining in the hands of Government, amounts to 200,000 rupees. This sum was invested in Government securities. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has now asked for 100,000 rupees in aid of the relief funds in that province. The Lahore Central Committee urgently require assistance. The Viceroy has granted the sum asked for, and ordered the immediate sale of securities to that amount.

DEATH OF COLONEL B. HODGSON.—We regret to observe it announced that Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin Hodgson, Staff Corps, commanding H.M.'s 7th M.N.I., died at Penang, on the 17th Feb., from typhus fever, after a comparatively short illness, at the age of fifty-two. He was buried the same evening with the honours due to his rank, his funeral being attended by all the naval and military and civil officials in Penang, as well as by most of the merchants and others.

BLACK MAIL IN THE KHYBER.—It has been remarked upon as a curious illustration of the nature of the Ameer's authority in Afghanistan, be his sovereignty never so undisputed, that before entering the Khyber Pass on his way to Peshawur he was forced to come to an understanding with the Khyber chiefs that he was not to be molested in the Pass. He gave hopes that the payment formerly made for keeping the Pass open might be renewed if no obstruction were offered, and threatened fire and sword in the opposite case.

SEVERE HAILSTORM.—We regret to hear that in the Muttra district the loss occasioned by the deficient rains of last year is now aggravated by a fearful hailstorm, which has devastated the crops more or less in at least a hundred villages. This storm occurred on the afternoon of the 6th. It came from the north-east, following almost exactly the course of the Jaleysur and the Muttra road, and sweeping a breadth of about five miles. In the Saidabad tehsel alone the crops in thirty-one villages are utterly ruined, ear and stalk, so that no bhosa even will survive. Twenty other villages in that tehsel suffered considerably. In Mahabun seventeen villages have lost all, and sixteen others a proportion of their harvest. In Jaleysur and Muttra tehsels also there has been considerable damage. It is said that where the hail had drifted it was a foot deep.—*Pioneer*, March 13.



**WRECK CHART FOR INDIA.**—The Government of India has sanctioned the grant to the First Assistant Master Attendant of an allowance of 100 rupees per mensem for the preparation and annual publication of a wreck report and chart for India, and has also allowed him to entertain such moderate clerical establishment as he may find necessary to carry on the work satisfactorily.—*Englishman*.

**THE KUPPOORTHULLA RAJ.**—We have already mentioned that the Secretary of State for India has reversed the decision of the late Governor-general in regard to the dispute between his Highness the Rajah of Kuppoothulla and his brothers Bikrama and Suchet Singh. The promise given to his Highness in Durbar by the late Lord Canning is to be upheld—the whole territory to remain under the sovereignty of the present Rajah, and to descend to his heirs. The brothers of his Highness will be provided for according to the instructions which will be sent to the Punjab Government.

**THE BRIDGE OVER THE BEEAS.**—The “testing of the bridge” at the Beas is now taking place under the direction of Colonel Drummond and Mr. Harrison, with J. C. Marillier, of the firm of Messrs. Brassey and Co. Four spans have been completed, showing the mean deflection of somewhat less than one-sixteenth of an inch. A locomotive and two dead engines weighted with rails are used to test the bridge which is completed, as is some part of the permanent way laid on the east side embankment, as sand only is procurable on that side. On and after the 16th instant a ballast engine and trucks will be at work carrying solid earth from this side to consolidate the great embankment on the Jalandhar side. Great satisfaction seems to be felt relative to Brassey's work.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

**MASHOOD-DEEN.**—When the Queen-Mother of Oudh went to England to appeal to the Queen in person against the annexation, she had with her as her Prime Minister one Mashood deen, a Mahomedan noble. This man had two wives in this country, but when he reached England he contracted another marriage with one, probably, of that class of ill-taught, ill-trained Englishwomen, who have no more objection to Mahomedanism, for the sake of wealth or rank, than to go to the Feejee Islands, if required, to be matched. They were married according to Mahomedan forms, but the lady was soon left behind in England, and he returned. She has followed him, and as he asserts she was divorced before he left England she claims her dowry according to Mahomedan law. The case was brought up in the Benares Courts and decided in the lady's favour; but an appeal has been made to the High Court at Allahabad.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—It is hard to say whether Rajpootana is still suffering from scarcity or from famine. The late conference from the Rajpoot States which met at Ajmere fixed 8 seers for the rupee as the famine test, and since the rain fell the rate has been as low as 7½. It is still 8½. The public works authorities are circulating money, the grain clubs are selling food which seems to be pouring in, and yet the rate does not fall. The missionaries, too, who were the first as usual to move and to rouse others, still feed and supply work to several, having received from the children of the United Presbyterian Church—the poorest of the three Churches in Scotland—a sum of £4,500 as a new year's gift for the famine-stricken. It is true of Rajpootana as it was of Orissa, that, if it had not been for the missionaries, especially in Nussceerabad, the tale of victims to famine would have been much heavier than it is.—*Friend of India*.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF A MISSIONARY.**—The Rev. Mr. Johnston, a missionary, who is working in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society amongst the Santhals, near Ramporehaut, has had a very narrow escape from being killed by a tiger. Mr. Johnston had received frequent complaints from the villagers of the destruction of their cattle by a tiger, and had resolved to destroy it, if possible, the first opportunity that presented itself. He received intelligence of its whereabouts, and went out in search of it. On crossing a khal he was met by the animal full in the face, and immediately discharged his rifle at it, but without effect, and in an instant the tiger was upon him, threw him down, and commenced the work of devouring, seizing one of Mr. Johnston's arms between his teeth and crunching it. Fortunately Mr. Boerson came up in the nick of time, and by clapping his hands and shouting so frightened the animal that he made off, but not before Mr. Johnston had been seriously mauled. He was conveyed immediately to the house of Mr. Hampton, at Ramporehaut. Fortunately the native surgeon belonging to the station was on the spot, and was able to render prompt assistance. Mr. Johnston is progressing as favourably as could be expected, considering the serious nature of the injuries he has received, but it will be long before he is able to resume his duties.

**DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.**—Sixteen thousand one hundred and ninety-seven rupees were paid during the half-year ending 31st December, 1868, as rewards for wild beasts destroyed in the Central Provinces. Two hundred and fourteen tigers, four hundred and twenty-three panthers and leopards, one hundred and ninety-five bears, ninety-six wolves, and two hundred and fifty-seven hyenas, were killed during the half year. These include cubs, and the non-observance of any distinction in this respect slightly detracts from the interest with which the statistics might have been regarded by the Nimrod mind. The figures include two man-eating tigers, and

five man-eating panthers. The largest number of tigers destroyed in one division was eighty-eight, in Chutteesgurh, and in one district forty-one, in Belaspore, within the Chutteesgurh division. The Nagpore division stands second; forty-nine tigers were destroyed in it. Panthers most infest the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions; forty-eight, at an average of eight a month, having been killed in the Chundwara district of the latter. The wolves in the Jubbulpore district have been found so dangerous and destructive that we remember a letter from a railway engineer on the subject, which led to Government raising the rewards for these animals; for twenty-three destroyed in the Saugor district in that division four hundred and sixty rupees were paid. The ordinary rate is five rupees.—*Indian Daily News*, March 11.

**THE CROPS IN LOWER BENGAL.**—The returns of the crops and general state of the people in the Lower Provinces up to the middle of February, subsequent to the fall of rain which has proved so beneficial to the country in general, have now been published. The prospects had improved wherever the rain had fallen, but in some parts it was too late to do much good to the winter crops, although it would enable the cultivators to prepare their lands for spring sowings, and would increase the supply of fodder for the cattle. Still, in Cuttack, 4,500 labourers had been employed on the Canal works during the fortnight, and special relief works had been provided in parts of the Balasore districts where the crops had been entirely destroyed. In some pergunnahs in the centre of the Monghyr district the rice crop had been a total failure, and relief works were necessary. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs about Rajmehal the poorer classes were becoming anxious, and work would soon have to be provided for them. At Godda a severe hailstorm had injured the growing crops. The worst accounts, which we have already given, come from the Patna division. In the Loharduggah district of the Chota Nagpore division the people were flocking in increasing numbers to the relief works. From all the other districts, however, the reports were more favourable, though there can be little doubt that the extra two lacs granted by the Government of India for relief measures will be fully required before the close of the dry season.

**THE AKOLA EXHIBITION.**—Mr. Saunders does not appear to entertain any very sanguine idea of the benefits to be derived from the Exhibition lately held at Akola, in the Hyderabad assigned districts. In forwarding the report on the Exhibition to Government he remarks that it does “not appear to him to present any points worthy of special prominence,” whilst as regards the general effect on the province it must necessarily be as yet in the future. The report itself, however, is not without some features of interest as regards Indian exhibitions. For instance, it is rather a candid admission on behalf of the committee to say that in consequence of their ignorance of the subject they were not able to do justice to the exhibition of implements for tillage and harvesting, although many of the implements were sent from England for exhibition, and some had been especially constructed for use in this country. Was there no one at all acquainted with agriculture to be found in the district? Some excellent pumps for irrigation purposes were exhibited, especially that of Messrs. Shand, Mason and Co., which can be worked either by hand power or machinery; Norton's tube wells, owing to the rocky nature of the soil, did not succeed. Some of the native thread produced by hand labour in this country far surpassed any that was sent from England or elsewhere made by machinery, both in fineness and strength. The show of mixed silk and cotton goods by the native weavers of Nagpore and Bhundara is highly praised, and in this department also the natives seem well able to hold their own against European manufacturers.—*Englishman*.

**THE UNCOVENANTED LEAVE RULES.**—We hear on good authority that the uncovenanted leave rules which the Secretary of State sent out for reconsideration (for the very reason that we objected to them, namely, that the rules only pretended to legislate equally for Europeans and natives) have been again sent back to England. The Simla Committee, with only two dissentients, to whose good sense much credit is due, suggested that leave taken in England should extend to six and in India to three years. The object was to enable Europeans to go home, and to induce natives to make use of the privilege of another three years' leave if they thought of visiting Europe. Practically, however, this meant that natives should have three and Europeans six years' leave. The principle laid down by the Secretary of State was that of equal legislation for both European and native, and it was very foolish of Sir John Lawrence to send home rules formed on a tricky avoidance of that principle. Now there can be no doubt that Europeans want more leave than natives. Health, tardy acclimatisation, absence from relatives, wife, children, &c., should be compensated (as much as possible) by concession of extra leave or furlough. A native lives in his own climate, with his own family, and requires only leave. The Europeans want leave as the natives, but also furlough as a foreign soldier far from hearth and home. The Calcutta Committee has recommended the rules to be passed in their entirety, but (in the event of the Duke of Argyll thinking with Sir Stafford) has also sent an alternative, viz., a collection of names of offices, &c., whose incumbents should be treated as to leave as civilians. We fear that in that case many officers with high claims may have to go to the wall, and that “in drawing a line” in the service much injustice may be perpetrated.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

**COLONEL H. STANLEY.**—Some of our readers may remember that in 1865 a Court of Inquiry was held at Mhow to investigate certain charges connected with occurrences on parade brought against Col. H. Stanley, of the 15th N.I. The Court recorded no opinion, but Sir C. Straubenzee, then Commander-in-Chief, on reviewing the case, directed that the captain making the charges should be either changed to another regiment or be permitted to go on furlough, we forget which. Some months after the holding of the Court the papers were called for by H.E. Sir W. Mansfield, who, without any reference to the authorities in this Presidency, ordered Colonel Stanley's removal from the command of his regiment. That officer, considering himself grievously wronged, has taken every course open to him to obtain redress, and after wearisome and disheartening efforts, he appears to have at length succeeded, to some extent. Several influential men at home, including most of the members of the Indian Council, are said to have expressed their opinion that Colonel Stanley has had very hard lines indeed; and we hear that the Duke of Argyll, having spent on the case some of his long pent-up energy, has expressed to the Bombay authorities his decided opinion that Colonel Stanley should be re-employed in some suitable position. Although this will do nothing to compensate him for the pecuniary loss and supersession in promotion during the period of his enforced retirement, it will go far to remove a dark cloud from the professional reputation of an officer whose early services under Sir C. Napier and Sir J. Outram, in Sind, were of very high value.—*Times of India.*

**MILITARY.**—It is said that Dr. Ross, surgeon to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, will be appointed garrison surgeon, Fort William, and that Dr. White, at present holding that post, will be placed in civil charge of Berhampore, vice Dr. Fleming, proceeded to Europe.—Capt. K. J. W. Coghill has been appointed by the Governor-general to be Deputy-assistant Quartermaster-general with the Viceroy's camp at Umballa, and has proceeded towards Agra and Umballa to make the necessary arrangements for camp establishments.—We hear from Mhow that the Bays have moved into camp, some distance from the station, owing to several fresh cases of cholera having occurred in the corps. No cases had occurred in either the Artillery or H.M.'s 95th regiment.—The *Times of India* hears it is in contemplation to order the adoption of a uniform similar to that worn in the old Bombay Marine (prior to its forming part of the late Indian Navy) by the officers of the Dockyard and local Marine. During the recent operations in Huzara, the men of the levies employed behaved remarkably well, and in some cases, as in the affair of Nawab of Umb, rendered very valuable services. This being the case, the Viceroy has, on the recommendation of the Punjab Government, sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 2,600 as gratuities to the families of those who were killed, and Rs. 1,025 as compensation to those who were wounded. This is as it ought to be.—In consequence of the 12th Bengal Cavalry being short of horses, Abyssinia having been sore upon it, its place at the Umballa display would be taken by the 14th Bengal Lancers. The first Native Infantry also gave place, in consequence of sickness, to the 40th N.I.—Dr. Bellow, Civil Surgeon of Peshawur, has been attached as interpreter to the Staff of the Amier of Cabul during his Highness's stay in India.—Colonel Mowdray Thomson, of Cawnpore celebrity, District Superintendent of Police at Bijour, has been appointed officiating Commandant of the 42nd Assam Light Infantry, in the room of Colonel Rattray proceeding on furlough. The 42nd is, says the *Pioneer*, likely to have plenty of work on our disturbed Eastern frontier; and Colonel M. Thomson is an officer likely to do that work well.—A detachment of two companies of the 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, under command of Captain Mercer, has been ordered from Dhurmsala to duty at Simla, during the time the Viceroy may be at that sanatorium.—*Delhi Gazette, March 11.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 9. Sind, McMillan, Liverpool; Mahanada, Kenworthy, Liverpool; Penang, Sanders, Bombay.—10. Str. Punjab, Parker, Madras.—13. Florence Nightingale, Harrison, Liverpool.—14. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Chittagong; H.M.'s str. Nemesis, Smark, Rangoon.—15. Str. Cheduba, McCorkindale, Singapore; str. Candia, Ward, Suez; Chauticleer, Jenkins, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Candia.—Mr. C. J. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Brander, Rev. B. Dyson, Mrs. Newcomen, Miss Siptrot, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta, Mr. E. J. Lewis, Miss Hall, Ensign Kerr, Mrs. Guichet, daughter, and two children, Mr. Horsford, Mr. Groy, Miss Evans, Miss Goodelling, Mr. J. Lewer, Mr. T. Lusham, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. D. Shields, Mr. W. Lodge, Mr. J. Tanner, Mr. W. Hodgkins, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Edwards, Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. J. Lee, Mrs. G. A. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Miss Bailey, Mr. Elms, Mr. Overstone, Capt. B. C. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. Heely and child, Col. the Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B., and Mrs. Thesiger. From GALLER.—Lieut. Jones and Mr. James. From MADRAS.—Mr. Blanchard, Col. Anderson, Lieut. col. Bacon, Miss E. Woods, Mr. Ord, died at sea on the 13th March.

### DEPARTURES.

March 11. Str. Cashmere.—12. Antiope, Colorado, Waterloo, Indien.—13. James Livesey, Nimrod.—14. Str. Busheer, Norah Greame, Janet Cowan.—15. Flying Foam, L'Imperatrice Eugenie.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Surat.—For MADRAS.—General and Mrs. Wilde, Mr. F. C. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson, Mr. J. Baker, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. E. J. C. Braco, Mr. G. Forbes. For GALLER.—Mr. Rattray. For SYDNEY.—Capt. Moseley. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. J. Lloyd, Mr. R. Campbell. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. E. Brough-

ton and two children, Lieut. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. Pughe, Rev. Geargrados, Rev. A. Marietti, Mrs. A. Baraffini. For MARSHALLS.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Hogg and two children, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. T. Anderson and two children, Mr. W. T. Wells, Dr. D. Wright, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild, Mrs. Moffatt, Capt. and Mrs. Rotton, Master Elliott, Mr. Purdie, Mr. J. L. Hobbs, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. J. T. Tickle. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. L. Park, Mrs. Mackenzie and three Misses Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stanforth, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Cubitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Russell, Col. E. Smalley, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Rattray and three children, Mrs. Tottenham and two children, Capt. H. Martin, Lieut. col. W. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. Genneste and child, Lieut. A. P. Lloyd, Mr. Horn, Capt. King, Mr. D. O'Dowder, Mr. J. Mackerdy, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Smith.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, March 15, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 95 4 to 95 6
4 Do. Transfer Stock ....	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	
4 per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	95 8 to 95 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ....	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	106 0 to 106 4
5½ per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	113 0 to 113 4
6 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 14 to 109 2

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ....	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 to 2 0 1-16
Bills with Docs. ....	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0 3-16 to 2 0 4

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ....	100 ...	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company ....	200 ...	300 to 310
Bank of Bengal ....	1000 ...	1650 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ....	50 ...	10 to — pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ....	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ....	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ....	200 ...	50 to 60
Ditto (Contributory) ....	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ....	700 ...	500 to 520
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ....	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ....	200 ...	80 to 82
Ditto New Shares ....	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	190 to 195
E. B. Indigo Company ....	100 ...	43 to 45
East Indian Railway Company ....	218 ...	240 to —
East India Tea Company ....	100 ...	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ....	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ....	100 ...	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	218 ...	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company ....	250 ...	200 to 205
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ....	250 ...	150 to 152½
Howrah Docking Company ....	500 ...	300 to 310
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	380 to 400
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	138 to 139
New Fort Gloster Company ....	000 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ....	10 ...	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ....	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ....	1300 ...	275 to —
Punjab Bank ....	100 ...	80 to 82
Screwery Company (Limited) ....	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ....	500 ...	595 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ....	200 ...	70 to 72
Union Steam Tug Company ....	250 ...	6 to 4 dia.
Upper Assam Tea Company ....	210 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ....	£1 0 0 to £0 0 0 ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ....	1 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Rice ....	1 7 6 to 1 10 0 ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ....	2 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ....	1 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ....	2 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**LIEUT. KENNEDY.**—The death is announced of Lieut. Kennedy, of the Royal Artillery, which occurred on Saturday, March 6, at Secunderabad. The deceased officer had been complaining of ill health for some time. He was interred at Trimulgherry the same evening. The number of officers who have recently died at this station is, it is remarked, very extraordinary.

**WATER SUPPLY OF MADRAS.**—The water supply project of Madras will cost twelve lakhs and eighty thousand rupees, and it is expected that if the work is commenced as soon as it is sanctioned by the Government of India, it will be completed before the close of next year. Up to this time the preliminary expenses have cost the Municipal Commissioners Rs. 6,900.—*Madras Standard, March 10.*

**PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.**—On the 23rd of February the troops at Bolarum were paraded to witness the presentation of a pair of new colours to the 2nd Hyderabad Infantry by the Resident. Mr. Saunders, in presenting the colours to Major Adey, sketched the history of the corps from its embodiment by Sir Henry Russell in 1812 through the second Mahratta war, in which it formed part of Sir John Malcolm's division, whose thanks, as well as those of Sir Thomas Hislop, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, were tendered to the regiment for its services at Mehidpore. At the capture of Nowah in 1818, and in several subsequent affairs in the Deccan from 1824 to 1847, the regiment maintained its high reputation, and conducted itself with exemplary steadiness and fidelity during the mutiny; it also volunteered for field service during the Abyssinian Expedition.

**A NEW SPECULATION.**—Major Haig, Executive Engineer of Doomagoodium, is, we learn from the *Central India Times*, about to engage in a rather novel speculation. He intends sending straw from Doomagoodium to Coconada, having it pressed there and finally shipping it for the English markets! He is very sanguine as to the result of his scheme, and feels convinced that it will pay.

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—Lord Napier has made a proposal which has for its object to convert the Madras University from a simple examining body into a teaching one. He proposes to create five University Professorships, (1) for Architecture, Civil Engineering and Mechanics, (2) for Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, (3) History and Belles Lettres, (4) Astronomy, (5) Law, with the obligation of delivering lectures on these subjects. His Lordship calculates that the total cost of this establishment would be £4,100 per annum. He would give Rs. 1,000 a month to each of the three professors of Architecture, Natural Philosophy and History, and he would give an honorarium of £200 a year to the Government astronomer for delivering lectures as professor of astronomy, and one of £360 to the gentleman who would devote a portion of his time to lecturing on law. As however the professorship of architecture would be held by the principal of the Engineering College, his present salary would have to be deducted from the proposed salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, and as the law professorship would simply be a transfer from the Presidency College, the £360 allowed for that chair would not be a new charge. In communicating his minute to his colleagues, Lord Napier expressly guarded against its being thought to embody a definite scheme; it was merely a suggestion upon which he invited comment. His chief object, he said, was to "give a new impetus to higher study, and to rouse a more generous and disinterested intellectual movement in this Presidency than at present exists." Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction, has written a very damaging commentary on the scheme. That gentleman points out that the project of attaching professorships to the University is not authorised by the act of incorporation, and would require special authorisation by the higher authorities; the Presidency and provincial colleges have been especially established to enable students to pursue the course of studies required for university degrees; and if university professors are appointed there will be two sets of men both discharging the same duties, and both paid out of the same purse; he thinks that architecture is a branch of civil engineering, with which the university has nothing to do, and which ought to be taught in the Engineering College; he does not quite understand what a professor of "natural philosophy" would be called upon to teach, and he thinks that students are instructed in the different branches of natural philosophy at the Presidency College more effectually than they could be by a single professor at the University. Mr. Powell holds that the instruction in English literature given in that college is high enough to meet the wants of all except an extremely small number, and he thinks the proposed professorship of English literature or belles lettres "altogether unnecessary." The chair of astronomy is found to be of little value even at Cambridge, and at Madras it would be altogether superfluous. With cruel satire the director adds his opinion that the kind of teaching in astronomy best suited to the capacities of the candidates could be given by means of a magic lantern; and, as he gravely remarks, the manipulation of that instrument would be beneath the dignity of a university and a professor of astronomy! As for the law professorship, it may as well be retained in connection with the Presidency College as be transferred to the University; and so with the Sanscrit professorship. Mr. Powell shows that for all practical purposes the Presidency College serves the objects sought as well as they are likely to be served by establishing new professorships.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. Oriental, Gassin, Pondicherry; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta.—9. Pasha Omar, Bullock, Bombay.—12. Str. Candia, Ward, Suez.—14. Ethiopia, McCallum, Bombay; Barentin, Boreleau, Pondicherry; Birman, —, Pondicherry.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—For Pondicherry.—Mr. and Mrs. Friuzal. For Suez.—Messrs. Guernier, Tozi, Morrigoine, Beaumont, Morriopulus, Scapello, and Constantinas. For Messina.—Mr. and Mrs. Scudeiri. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. K. Harmony, Mrs. Maisonnour, Rev. Mr. Rouzoul, Rev. Mr. Maniel, Mr. Bazile, Capt. Stevens, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lessant, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Delatouch, Mr. and Mrs. Bensen, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Francois, Messrs. Walker, Le Cross, Chapucl, Etchessary, Etuale, and Lombardine.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Lee, Mr. G. A. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Church, Miss Bailey, Mr. Elms, Mr. Overstone, Capt. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Brander, Rev. L. Dyson, Mr. Newcomen, Miss Liffrott, Mr. and Mrs. Spitta, Mr. E. J. Lewis, Miss Hall, Ensign Kerr, Mrs. Guichet, daughter, and two children, Mr. Horsford, Mr. Grey, Miss Evans, Miss Gosdelling, Mr. J. Lewis, Mr. T. Leisham, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. D. Shields, Mr. W. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, Mr. W. Hodgkins, Col. the Hon. F. Thesiger, c.b., Mrs. Thesiger and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Herly and infant.

Per str. Ethiopia.—Mr. and Mrs. Puckle.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—From Suez.—For Madras.—Miss McKenna, Miss Marshall, Col. and Miss Woolley, Mr. A. E. Griffin, Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. Wilkinson, Major A. C. Phillips, Mr. H. E. Fletcher, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Gregory.

### DEPARTURES.

March 8. Art Union, Madron, London.—9. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—10. Robert, Baker, Calcutta; Omar Pasha, Bullock, Covelong.—11. Mullard, Andrew, Coconada.—12. Str. Candia, Ward, Calcutta; Derwentwater, Foreman, Bimlipatam.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Marseilles.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. T. Pernon. For Pondicherry.—Mrs. T. Pernon and three children, Mr. E. De Colons, Mr. F. Vinay, Mr. E. Gernzet, Mr. Jordan. For Saigon.—Mr. E. C. Ninay. For Galle.—Mr. Morgan.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For Calcutta.—From Madras.—Miss E. Woods, Lieut. col. B. E. Bacon, Col. J. C. Anderson, Mr. F. Blanchard.

## Bombay.

### INCIDENTS OF THE AFGHAN AMEER'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Shere Ali, on entering the residence provided for him at Peshawur, despatched telegraphic messages to his Excellency the Viceroy and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, tendering his acknowledgments for the honourable reception accorded to him, and expressing his gratification at the cordial welcome given to him. In the afternoon the Commissioner paid a visit to his Highness, who was pleased to express again entire satisfaction with all the arrangements made for his comfort. He expressed his thankfulness for the honourable reception given to him, and more than once referred with surprise and pleasure to the evidences of prosperity he witnessed on all sides. "Indeed," observed his Highness *au risque de nous deplaire*, "the English, wherever they go, spread wealth and prosperity in their track. It cannot, in fact, be otherwise under their system of rule, where justice is tempered with mercy, and the welfare of the multitude is the prime object of Government."

On the 4th of March his Highness paid a formal visit to the Commissioner. The visit lasted two hours, during which his Highness partook of refreshments, and appeared to be interested in various scientific instruments produced for his inspection, but was probably quite as much amused with the toys presented to his son, the Sirdar Abdoollah Jan, a fair boy aged seven years, who accompanied him. On his departure his Highness was heard (of course by accident) to observe—"These English are wonderful people. We know they can fight and rough it as well as anybody else, and yet they know how to make themselves comfortable and surround themselves with luxuries. Now, why can't we do the same? Why should we continue to live in the filth and discomfort that surrounds us?"

On the 5th of March his Highness was present at a grand parade of the whole of the troops in the garrison. At his Highness's request an Armstrong gun was marched from the parade to the General's house for the inspection of his Highness. The Ameer examined the gun and carriage and all the equipments with the greatest minuteness and interest, and expressed his wish to be furnished with a plan and model of the gun and carriage complete. His Highness's wishes fortunately were easily met, and the Commissioner presented him with a model from the Peshawur Museum, supplying its place with a new one.

On the 6th March the Commissioner, Major Pollock, c.s.i., paid a visit to the Ameer. His Highness during the interview mentioned having received the Viceroy's reply to his telegram of the 3rd inst., and expressed his gratification at the cordial welcome to her Majesty's territories given him by his Excellency. In the evening his Highness drove out in an open carriage, attended by Colonel C. Chamberlain, c.b., 23rd Pioneers, and Dr. H. W. Bellew, Civil Surgeon, whose attendance his Highness specially requested. His Highness drove through cantonments, along the mall, and visited her Majesty's 36th Regiment [in barracks. Colonel MacMahon, c.b., received his Highness and conducted him through the barracks, sergeants' mess, reading-room, &c.; his Highness minutely inspected the men's kits and arms, and spent some time in the reading-room and listening to the band. On re-entering his carriage the men of H.M.'s 36th Regiment gave the Ameer three good British cheers. His Highness expressed his appreciation of the compliment, and thanked Colonel MacMahon for his polite attentions. The Ameer observed that he had now seen the British soldier visited unawares in his barracks. "Nothing," his Highness said, "could exceed the order, cleanliness and comfort in which I have found them." Indeed he was evidently surprised at the new barracks, and remarked, "They are far more magnificent and luxurious than any building in my kingdom, not excepting my own palace."

On the 8th of March his Highness visited the photographic studio of Mr. Baker. He was attended by the Commissioner, Major Pollock, c.s.i., and the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Bellew. His Highness and his son, Sirdar Abdullah Jan, were photographed singly, and then in a group with some of their attendant Court officials. On being escorted back to his residence his Highness was shown a portion of the Atlantic submarine cable. On its mechanism and uses being explained to him he expressed great astonishment, and could hardly credit the possibility of a message being sent from Peshawur to London within twenty-four hours. In the course of a general conversation his Highness stated that coal was known to exist in the Lohgar Valley, but the people were too ignorant and unsettled to make any use of it. The circumstance of the Ameer and all his suite being dressed in the costume of the people of Herat and not in that of the Afghans having given rise to comment on the part of the native residents of Peshawur, his Highness explained that he had adopted this costume ever since he succeeded to the throne of Cabul, as being more suited to a military life than the cumbrous robes and head-dress of the Afghans.—*Pioneer*.

## Miscellaneous.

**LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA** left Bombay on the 17th of March *en route* for Umballa.

**OLDENBURG CONSULATES.**—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has suppressed the Oldenburg Consulates at Akyab, Bombay, and Rangoon.

**DRAINAGE COMMISSION.**—Dr. Lyon has, at the request of the Drainage Commission, been appointed Secretary to the Commission, which met for the first time on March 20.

**SURGEON JAMES.**—We understand that Surgeon James, M.D., will, on the recommendation of Sir William Merewether, K.S.I., and C.B., be appointed civil surgeon of Kurrachee. Dr. Morton, who has so long and so satisfactorily acted in the appointment, will, on being relieved, rejoin the 2nd Belooch Regiment.—*Our Paper.*

**SIR S. FITZGERALD.**—His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was to proceed to Mahabeshwur, *via* Bancote and the Nagotna river. The steamer *May Frere* went out of harbour on March 19, and would receive his Excellency on board at Malabar Point. It is probable that his Excellency will take a short cruise before proceeding to Nagotna.

**EUROPEAN WORKMEN IN INDIA.**—Mr. Knox remarked very aptly to the Bhoore Ghaut Commission the other day that "a rupee has two values; it is equal to 1s. if you spend it, but 2s. if you save it." He added to this remark a statement which very agreeably surprised us. "As a rule," he said, "our men (European engine drivers), after three years' service, take home about Rs. 5,000. That is what I consider about the average." Most persons, we imagine, will share our gratified surprise at this disclosure. We had no idea that it was possible for an English mechanic to save so large a sum in so short a period.

**DEATH OF A HOSTAGE AT ADEN.**—It may not be generally known that at the close of the campaign in Abyssinia last June three Abyssinians, chiefs of the tribes of Ghaso, Rassamo, and Debra Nulla Shoboes, were seized and sent down to Aden by Lord Napier, with orders that they should be detained there as hostages until such time as the murderers of Mr. Dufton, who was attached to the Intelligence Department of the Expedition, were produced by the tribes. One of these prisoners, the Ghaso chief, died in the Aden jail of scurvy last November; and advices from Aden now report the death, on the 25th of February, of another of the chiefs from the same cause.

**SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.**—Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, desirous to perpetuate the name of Sir Joseph Arnould in Bombay, has bethought him of a novel means of doing so, as the following letter will show:—"To the Secretaries, Scottish Orphanage Society. Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to enclose you a Government promissory note for Rs. (500) five hundred, of five per cents, bearing interest from February 28, 1869, No. 005,899-64,555, the interest of which you will oblige me by spending year after year, on the anniversary of Sir Joseph Arnould's birth-day, in sweetmeats for the children of the Orphanage under your charge, to preserve some trifling permanent reminiscence of the career amongst us of a judge whose arduous duties have been discharged to the universal satisfaction of the community.—I am, &c., COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READY-MONEY.—Bombay, March 11." The children of the Orphanage will no doubt now inquire who Sir Joseph Arnould is, and all about him.

**THE HON. MR. ELLIS.**—The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Ellis to the Supreme Council, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Noble Taylor, is objected to on the Bengal side, not on the ground of Mr. Ellis's fitness (all acknowledge that), but because it will be "to the detriment of the Bengal civilians." Surely this has nothing to do with the difficulty which we understand Mr. Maine has discovered in the way of Mr. Ellis's appointment. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Bombay Council, and, as such, it is asserted, disqualified to act as a member of the Supreme Council, retaining his appointment in Bombay, whilst no one can legally act for him in the Local Council. A reference has, we believe, been made to the Secretary of State on the subject. The difficulty, we imagine, is of a purely formal nature. Mr. Ellis was appointed by the Duke of Argyll, and if the legal difficulties which have presented themselves to the mind of Mr. Maine do really exist, we are satisfied, with the *Pioneer*, that the Indian Secretary would prefer the removal of those difficulties to the cancellation of an appointment made by himself, and of a nature unexceptionably good. A meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay was held on March 19, at the residence of the Hon. Munguldass Nathooobhoy, to consider the best means of expressing their sense of the esteem and respect in which the Hon. Mr. Ellis is held by the native community. Mr. Ellis left Bombay at the invitation of Lord Mayo, to be present at the Umballa ceremonies, and he will therefore proceed to Simla to take his seat in the Viceregal Council. Mr. Ellis has, throughout his career, proved himself a steadfast and impartial friend of the natives of Bombay, and wherever he has held office his memory is held dear by the people. Especially is this the case as regards the Southern Mahratta country, where he was regarded, not merely as a clever revenue officer, but as a friend and adviser on whom all might rely.—*Times of India.*

**INCOME-TAX.**—The following telegram from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India is published:—"All salaries, from March, at the rate of Rs. 41 10a. 8p. per mensem, and upwards, will be assessed under the new income-tax at one per cent."

**DEPARTURE OF H.M.S. "OCTAVIA."**—H.M.S. *Octavia*, Captain Alexander, sailed from Bombay for England on March 12. The *Octavia* was commissioned in 1865, and has been on this station since the early part of 1866. Commodore Heath, K.C.B., the senior officer on the East India station, shifts his flag to the *Forte*, which came out to relieve the *Octavia*. Captain Basil Hall goes home by the mail to-day, and Captain Alexander, who brought out the *Forte*, takes the *Octavia* home. It will be remembered that at the commencement of the Abyssinian Expedition Lord Napier and staff were conveyed to Annesley Bay in the *Octavia*. The Chief was a great favourite of all in the ship, and when he went on board to say good-bye he was most warmly and enthusiastically welcomed, all hands turning up to receive him. His Lordship said that he could not let the *Octavia* leave Bombay without saying farewell, as he had a lively remembrance of the kindness he had experienced from all during his passage to Annesley Bay, and he especially recollected the happy Christmas-day he spent among them. Not only England, but all Europe knew the great services which the naval brigade rendered to the expedition; the value of the rocket party was fresh in the recollection of everyone, and he would venture to say that no expedition would ever be fitted out without such a valuable auxiliary. He was happy to tell them that a medal, in the shape of a cross, was to be given to every one engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition. Whenever in future he met a man-of-war's man, he should always look to see if he had the Abyssinian decoration. The *Octavia* got under way at five o'clock, and having dropped down to the *Forte* and *Daphne* to say good-bye, the crews of which ships cheered her lustily, she steamed away out of the harbour. In five minutes more she had made sail, and in half an hour had faded away in the distance. She was accompanied to the outer light-ship by a steamer, in which were Lord Napier and Commodore Heath, and Lady Heath. The *Octavia* takes home the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Vigilant*, which was paid off on the 1st of January. On her way home she calls at the Cape, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Ascension, and Madeira.—*Times of India*, March 20.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 12. Str. Comorin, Turner, Bussorah; Acoerington, Christie, Calcutta; Glenn, Burgess, Rangoon; Attens, Jernin, Evensen, Newcastle; Carlisle, Brown, Liverpool; Berlice, Latto, Mauritius; Peckforton, Castle, Gutline, Liverpool.—15. Margaret, Piech, Jones, London; Shive, Donald, Thompson, Liverpool; Kate Gregor, Lorenzen, Mannheim; Kusrovi, Muchon, Bangkok.—17. Str. India, Baxter, Calcutta.—18. Hara, Foo, Bangkok; Bessie, Longlois, Singapore; James Childs, Kingcome, Kurrachee; Scannan's Bride, Anderson, Bangkok; Schleswig, Bride, Banson, Newcastle.—19. Iriscope, Ramsay, Newcastle; Childers, Williamson, Liverpool; Ardberg, Hobson, Sunderland; Backlaw, Milliarde, Liverpool; str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee; Esk, —, Hong Kong.

### DEPARTURES.

March 13. Str. Carnatic, Coleman, Aden and Suez; Macedon, Widdicombe, Liverpool.—15. Str. Mahratta, Scott, Kurrachee; City of Madras, Murray, Havre; Mary Mildred, Hanna, Mauritius; Charlotte, Ousis, Gallo; Gloucester, Butcher, Rangoon.—17. Rosalie, Nilsson, Rangoon; Agnia, De Sante, Penang and Singapore.—19. Windsor Castle, Douglas, London; Cherokee, Coffey, Madras; John Elliott, Griffiths, Liverpool; Noel, Burzolat, Bordeaux *via* Malabar Coast.—19. Str. Orissa, Anderson, Hong Kong; Marie Laure, Brechyoir, Pondicherry; Niagara, Fry, Havre.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. str. Bengal.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Marshall, Mr. G. P. Money, Mrs. Dyas and child, Mrs. H. G. Dunlop and child, Mr. G. E. and Miss Worthington, Mr. W. T. Tucker, Col. Hathway, Mr. S. Wauchope, Mrs. C. Clary, Mr. C. D. Poston, Col. Grant, Captain Ryan, Mr. A. M. Odman, Mr. G. Badham, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. N. Cripps and four children, Dr. MacDougall, Dr. and Mrs. Oldham and child, Mr. Watson, Col. Payne, Captain Fing, Lieut. F. W. Grant, Lieut. Jackson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brundell, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Mr. J. S. Blackett's child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Whyte and two children, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Middleton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rotger and two children, Asst. surg. H. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nowell, Mrs. Sykes and two children, Mrs. Moylan and four children, Mr. Laird, Capt. D. Renoldson, For STRAZ.—Capt. E. J. McNair, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke and child, Mr. J. Macalister, Capt. J. Baird, Mr. C. Rivington, Mr. F. Russ. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. de Carvelho and four children, Mr. Mourao, Mr. R. M. de Fonseca and child, Capt. Don de Meeks and two children.

## Commercial.

Bombay, March 20, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	...	2s. 0½d.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	2s. 0½d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 7-lud. Docts.

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ...	...	...	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars ...	...	...	per 100 27½
Mexican Dollars ...	...	...	Do. 22½
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	...	per 100 pieces 2½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas ...	...	...	10½
Sycee Silver ...	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch ...	...	...	per Tola. 164
Gold Bars, English ...	...	...	16 11-16
Ditto Pekin ...	...	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 15s. to £2; Seeds, £1 to £1. 15s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2 nominal; Seeds, £1 to £1. 10s.





# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, R. D., is appd. an asst. mag. and coll. at Meerut. Feb. 26.  
 BABBAGE, Major, asst. comr., Gujeranwalla, to offic. as dep. comr., Gujeranwalla, v. Mr. A. Brandreth. March 4.  
 BARNARD, A. C., joint mag. and dep. coll. at Futtehpoore, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Etawah during abs. of Chase. March 4.  
 BATTYE, Major, the postmr. gen. of the N.W.P., made over charge of his office to Lalla Salig Ram, a supernum. insp. in those provs., on Feb. 8.  
 BELL, Cornet, 5th lancers, is placed at disposal of P.W.D., as a temp. arrangement. March 5.  
 BIRCH, Major, asst. comr., Amritsar, is invested with civil powers of a dep. comr. for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Tahsildars and asst. comrs. with ordinary and special powers in the Amritsar district. March 2.  
 BRANDRETH, A., dep. comr., Gujeranwalla, to offic. as comr. of Multan, v. Lieut. col. J. M. Cripps, proceeding on leave. March 4.  
 BRETT, A. C., to be secy. to the local committee of public instruction at Monghyr. March 5. [from Feb. 9.  
 BRETTIS, W. J., to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Mirzapore, with effect  
 BRUCE, W. D., exec. engr., 3rd grade, assumed charge of 1st presy. div. on March 1.  
 BRUERE, R. S., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, 2nd class, v. Mr. Haslett, during Tucker's absence. March 1.  
 BUCK, E. C., to be a settlement officer of the 2nd grade, N.W.P., on a salary of Rs. 900 per mensem. March 6.  
 BUTT, G., to be a settlement officer of 4th grade, N.W.P., on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem.  
 CHAMBERLAIN.—The services of Major gen. Chamberlain, C.S.I., of the Bengal staff corps, are placed temp. at the disposal of the foreign department. March 5.  
 CHAMBERLAIN.—The services of Lieut. col. Chamberlain, C.B., comdt. 23rd (Punjab) regt. N.I. (pioneers), are placed temp. at the disposal of the foreign dept. for special duty.  
 CHASE, H. M., mag. of Etawah, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allygurh, during furlough of Lawrence. March 4.  
 COLLINS, J., is appd. to the P.W. dept. as an exec. engr. of 3rd grade, and posted to the Punjab. March 4.  
 CORNELL, W., offic. civil and sess. judge of Rungpoore, is authorised to make over charge of his office March 13, to the subord. judge of that dist., in the event of Leven, who has been appointed to succeed him, not relieving him by that date.  
 COURT, F. W., offic. asst. dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, N.W.P., to be confirmed in that appointment. March 2.  
 DALY, Col., C.B., offic. political agent at Gwalior, is appd. to offic. as agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, dur. abs. of Meade. March.  
 DANIELL, C. J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, from date on which he received charge from Martin.  
 DAVIES, Lieut., Mhairwarrah police, to be an assistant district supt. of police, 1st grade. Dated March 8.  
 DE LOUSADA, Capt., officg. 1st asst. to the supt. of Coorg, is invested with the powers of a mag. March 4.  
 DOBBS, Lieut., officg. judicial supt. of railways in H.H. the Nizam's dominions, is confd. in that appt., v. Major Morgan, who vac. March 4.  
 DYCE.—The services of the undermtd. officer are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. as a tempy. arrangement.—Lieut. Dyce, R.A.  
 ECKFORD.—The services of Capt. Eckford, of the Bengal S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. March 4.  
 ECKFORD, Capt., to be cantonment mag. of Barrackpoore, to be judge of the court of Small Causes in that cantonment, with effect from date on which Grey may make over charge to him. Capt. Eckford is vested with the powers of a mag. in the 24-Pergunnahs.  
 ESCHELBACH, Rev. A., app. a junior chaplain on the Bengal establt., rep. his arrival on Feb. 22. [2nd grade. March 8.  
 FOSTER, E., insp. of police, N.W.P., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police,  
 GRANT, Lieut., asst. comr. of the 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd class, Hyderabad Assigned dists., consequent on furl. of Lieut. Bullock. [of the office of comr. of Rajshahye.  
 HANKEY, H., coll. of Moorsshedabad, will remain in charge of current duties  
 HARRIS, Major gen., of the Bengal S.C., employed temp. on the divisional staff of the army, is brought permanently on the establt., in succ. to Becher, who vacates.  
 HATCHELL, J. F. G., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Christie, with effect from the date on which Mr. Holbrow is tempy. prom. Feb. 24.  
 HOLBROW, S. C., to offic. as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, v. Jones, with effect from the date Stone assu. police charge of the Montgomery dist. Feb. 24.

JONES, Capt. H. H., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Punjab, is transfd. to the N.W.P. March 4. [salary of Rs. 600 per mensem. March 6.  
 KENNEDY, J., to be a settlement officer of the 4th grade, N.W.P., on a KNOX, G., offic. dep. comr., of Ferozepore, is invested with the powers described in Sec. 1 of Act XV. of 1862. Feb. 24. [div.  
 LANCE, C. E., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Rajshahye  
 LARMINE, J. S., to offic. as dist. superin. of police of Bardwan, till relieved by A. Blair. March 3.  
 LEWIS.—The Gov. in Council is pleased, as a special case, to re-appoint Col. H. Lewis, R.A., whose tenure of appointment expired on Dec. 1, 1868, to be dep. ins. gen. of ordnance and magazines for an additional term of five years. [(temp.), and posted to Bengal.  
 LIVESAY, C. E., is apptd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. eng. of the 3rd grade,  
 LLOYD, Maj., extra asst. comr., 4th class, to be offic. extra asst. comr., Central Provs. March 4.  
 MCCONAGHEY, M. A., is placed in charge of Mynpoory settlement from date of departure of Colvin. Dated March 4.  
 MCGREGOR, A. M., asst. superin. of police, Sylhet, is transf. to Cachar, with effect from Feb. 12.  
 MADGE, W. C., dep. coll., is placed in charge of the Rajshahye treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. March 5.  
 MAKGILL, G. E., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly. March 5.  
 MANGLES, A. C., to be sec. to the ferry fund committee of Tirhoot, and to be vice chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Mozufferpore, with effect from Jan. 9 last.  
 MANOOK, Dr., to offic. as dep. comr. and sub. judge of Singbhoon, dur. leave of Lillingston. Dr. Manook will offic. in the 4th grade of dep. comrs. March 9.  
 MARSHALL, E. A., asst. dist. superin. of police, is transf. from the Montgomery to the Simla dist. Feb. 25.  
 MAYNE.—Temporary promotion in the commission of the Hyderabad assigned dists., in consequence of the departure on furlough of Lieut. Bullock, asst. comr. of the 1st class:—Capt. Mayne, asst. comr. of the 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 1st class.  
 MERES, W. F., to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge. March 9.  
 MILETT, Major, 2nd in comd. and squadron officer, 5th cav., Punjab frontier force, to offic. as comdt. during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major Paget, or until further orders.  
 MILLAR, Capt., asst. comr., Gurdaspore, to offic. as dep. comr., Syalkot, v. Lieut. col. Mercer, on leave. March 4.  
 MOLONY, E. W., to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of Orissa div., and supt. of tributary mehals, during leave of Ravenshaw. Mr. Molony will exercise, while he officiates as comr., the powers of a sess. judge in Balasore, and those of a mag. in tributary mehals. March 5.  
 MORGAN, H., clerk, 3rd class, 1st grade, is transf. from the office of the exec. engr., Kohat div., to the Delhi div. March 4.  
 MORRIS.—In Punjab G.O., dated Jan. 23, posting T. B. Morris, asst. engr., to the Rawulpindi div., for "Rawulpindi div." read "Hazara div."  
 NEALE, W. E., to be a settlement officer of the 3rd grade, N.W.P., on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem. March 6.  
 NOLAN, asst. coll., is placed in charge of the Pubna treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. March 5. [mag. 2nd class.  
 NORRIS, Lieut., asst. comr., Nagpore, is invested with powers of a sub.  
 NOYES, D. E. H., asst. engr., P.W., N.W.P., having passed an examination, is prom. to asst. engr. 2nd grade, from 3rd grade, with effect from Nov. 1 last.  
 OLPHERTS, W. G., resident engr., Moorwarra, Central Provs., Jubbulpore dist., to be an hon. mag., and he is invested with powers of a sub. mag. 1st class.  
 PARKER, G. G., asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, N.W.P., to be an asst. dist. supt. of police 1st grade. March 2.  
 PARRY, W. E. P., exec. engr., 4th grade, was relieved of his duties on the 2nd Allahabad div., and joined 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road, on Feb. 17.  
 PERKINS, Major A., offic. superint. engr., is temp. posted to N. Circle, of which he assumed charge on Jan. 21.  
 PIGOTT, W. E., acct. of 4th grade in Central India, is removed from the P.W. dept., Bengal. March 3.  
 PORCH, Mr., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mymensing in 2nd grade during abs., on leave, of Alexander. March 9.  
 PORTER, F. W., to be a settlement officer, 4th grade, in N.W.P., on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem. March 6.  
 PRATT, Capt., Bengal staff corps, who was prom. to rank of captain from Dec. 13 last, is perm. to retain his appt. of adjt. of 4th Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force. [March 4.  
 PRIOR, F., offic. extra asst. comr. of 4th class, Central Provs., v. Lloyd.  
 PUCKLE, Major, dep. superint. of 2nd grade in Mysore commission, to act as a dep. superint. of 1st grade.  
 RIDSDALE, S. O. B., to be a settlement officer of 2nd grade in N.W.P. on a salary of Rs. 900 per mensem. March 6.  
 ROBERTS, P. B., is app. to P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal. [to Bengal. Feb. 24.  
 RUCKSTUHL, A., supervisor of 1st grade, is transfd. from British Barmah  
 ST. GEORGE, A. B., to offic. as asst. coll. of customs at Chittagong, and conservator of that port during leave of Thompson. March 6.  
 SANDERS, L. S., settlement officer, to offic. as dep. comr., Jullundhur, v. Hall, proceeding on leave.  
 SHORTT, T. H. H., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore. March 9.  
 STRACHEY, Col. R., insp. gen. of irrigation, is appd. to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of India, in the P.W.D., during abs. of Col. Dickens. March 4.  
 THATCHER, W., asst. engr., 1st grade, irrigation branch, P.W.D., N.W.P., having passed the prescribed exam. in Hindustani, is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from Feb. 6.  
 THORNHILL, E. B., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, N.W.P., at Allahabad, during deputation of Barnard. March 6.

TRAVERS, Major gen. J., v.c., of inf., appd. temp. to the divl. staff of the army, during the period Major gen. C. Troup, c.b., may be employed on special duty. March 4.

UNKLES, R. N., asst. engr., 3rd grade, attached to Darjeeling div., to offic. as exec. engr. of that div. Mr. Unkles assumed charge of the Darjeeling div. on Jan. 18.

WALLER, R. M., asst. mag. and dep. coll., Jessore, to have charge of the sub div. of Magoorah, during abs. of Hopkins. In add. to the powers with which he is already vested, Mr. Waller is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or the High Court. March 9.

WHEELER, Lieut., of H.M.'s 95th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as doing duty officer with the Bhopal batt. on prob. March 4.

WINDER, R., asst. engr., 1st grade, N.W.P., is transfd. to the Punjab. March 4.

WILSON, W., to offic. as med. officer of Shahabad, during abs., on furl., of Dr. Durant. March 8.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE ENGINEER AND UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS, P.W. DEPARTMENT, N.W.P.

Allahabad, March 8.—No. 778.—The following promotions are made in the engineer and upper subordinate establishments of the P.W. dept., N.W.P., with effect from the 1st inst. :—

##### Engineers.

From Executive Engineer 2nd to 1st Grade.

Capt. D. Ward, R.E.; Capt. C. C. S. Moncrieff, R.E.

From Executive Engineer 3rd to 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. W. Brind; Capt. J. Birney, R.E.

From Executive Engineer 4th to 3rd Grade.

Lients. P. S. Marinden and R. P. Tickell, R.E.

From Assistant Engineer 2nd to 1st Grade.

Lieut. F. V. Corbet, R.E., L.S.; Mr. J. Norman; Mr. R. Cordner (subject to confirmation by Government of India).

From Assistant Engineer 3rd to 2nd Grade.

Messrs. O. Philpott, M. King, and P. Nelson.

From Engineer Apprentice to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. G. Palmer.

##### Upper Subordinates.

From Sub-Engineer 3rd to 2nd Grade.

Sergeant J. Hurst.

From Supervisor, 1st Grade, to Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. T. W. Hunt.

From Supervisor 2nd to 1st Grade.

Sergeants J. H. Quilter, R. C. Caernarton, and C. Lyons; and Mr. J. Bartram.

Overseer, 1st Grade, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Sergeants A. Dadson, and S. Peart; and Corporal J. Edwards.

From Overseer 2nd to 1st Grade.

Mr. J. Lyons; and Sergeants J. Dwyer and W. Brown.

#### MILITARY.

ABERCROMBIE, Lieut., 7th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Vivyan, on furlough. Dated Feb. 19.

AGNEW, Lieut., 16th lancers, to be capt., by purch., v. Riddell, who retires. [Dated Feb. 13.]

AKERMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 26, apptg. Lieut. Akerman to act as qrmr., 5th lancers, in room of Wooden, on leave to England.

ARBUTHNOT, Capt., late 4th Eur. L.C., to be station staff officer, Roorkee. Dated Feb. 19.

AUSTIN, Lieut., to be capt., 76th foot, without purch., v. Bromhead, dec. Dated Jan. 10.

BARTLETT, Lieut., 76th foot, to be capt., without purch., v. Austin, a prob. Local rank is assigned to Lieut. Beames, who is prom. to capt. 1st batt. 11th foot, from June 24, 1868.

BEAVAN, Lieut., S.C., to offic. as qrmr. 6th N.I., v. Thomas. Dated Feb. 19.

BISHOP, Ens., 26th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt. on prob., 2nd cav., Punjab Frontier force. March 5.

BLUNT, Major, 43rd N.I., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Clarke, on furlough. Dated Feb. 19.

BOLTON, Major, 106th foot, to be lieut. col., from June 11 last.

BROWNE, Col., appd. to offic. as comdt. of Central India horse, will also offic. as political agent, Western Malwa.

BULKELEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 14 last, apptg. Lieut. Bulkeley to act as interp. to 106th foot, in room of Bailey, no qualified officer being available.

CHALMERS, Ens., 79th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I., on probation, v. Farwell. Dated Feb. 22.

CHURCHILL.—Dhumsala station order confd., dated Jan. 2, apptg. Lieut. Churchill, 1st Goorkha L.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties.

CLUTTERBUCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 8 last, making the following appt., in room of Lieut. Chatterton, adjt. 29th N.I., resigned :—Lieut. Clutterbuck, qrmr., to offic. as adjt.

COLLIER, Lieut., to be station staff officer, Dum Dum. Dated Feb. 19.

CROSBIE.—Saugor station order confd., dated Jan. 19, dir. Lieut. Crosbie, 1st batt. 7th foot, to proc. in command of the party of invalids and time-expired men to Jubbulpore.

DEANE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 23, apptg. Lieut. Deane to be interpreter to 1st hussars, in room of Dumbleton, relieved.

DEANE, Lieut., of the 21st hussars, Gov. Gen.'s body guard, to offic. as adj. (temp.), v. Lawrence, with effect from Jan. 30.

DWYER, Lieut. col., 1st batt. 14th foot, to be col. from Feb. 18, 1866.

EARLE, Lieut. col., late 21th N.I., has elected to take the sick leave granted him on Oct. 21, 1868, under the furlough rules of 1868.

FITZGERALD, Lieut., R.A., to offic. as 2nd sub., Peshawur mountain baty., Punjab frontier force, dur. the abs. on furl. to Europe of King-Harman, or until further orders.

FLETCHER, Lieut., to be capt., by purch., 18th lancers, v. Peyton, prom. Dated Feb. 22.

GOWAN, Lieut. col., 2nd in com. 38rd N.I., to offic. as comdt., v. Langmore, on furl. Dated Feb. 19.

GOWER, Lieut., offic. 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 17th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties. March 2.

HALKETT, Lieut., 30th N.I., prom. from 2nd wing sub. to 1st do., v. Campbell, vacated. Dated Feb. 19.

HAMILTON, Capt., 4th Bengal cav., to retain the appt. of adj., on prom. to rank of capt. Dated Feb. 22.

HAMILTON.—Rohilcund dis. order confd., dated Jan. 20, apptg. Major Hamilton, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the dist.

HILL, Cornet, 16th lancers, to be lieut., by purch., v. Agnew, prom. Dated Feb. 13.

HODGSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 1, directing Capt. Hodgson to continue to act as qrmr. 26th N.I., no other officer being available.

Capt. Hodgson to be also station staff officer, Umritsur. Dated Feb. 19.

HOGGAN, Capt., 2nd squad. officer 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer. March 2.

HUGHES.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Jan. 1 last, apptg. Capt. Hughes, 27th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., as a temp. measure, v. Simpson, on leave.

JACKSON, Ens., 55th foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. 18th N.I., on probation, v. Kelly. Dated Feb. 19.

JEFFREYS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 22 last, apptg. Ens. Jeffreys to be asst. instr. of musketry to 88th foot, from 16th idem., v. Dalrymple.

KELLY, Ens., 2nd wing subalt., to be 1st ditto, 18th N.I., v. Loughnan. Dated Feb. 19.

KINLOCH, Lieut., rifle brigade, to be station staff officer, Darjeeling, convalescent depot, v. Osborn. Dated Feb. 19.

LEWES, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 5th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Allen, offic. in the pay dept., and v. Major Litchfield, proceeding on furl. Dated Feb. 22.

LEWIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 26 last, apptg. Capt. Lewis, att. to 5th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Litchfield.

LYDIARD, Ens., 38th foot, to be 2nd wing subalt. 31st N.I., on probation, v. Robertson, transf. Dated Feb. 19.

LYSTER, Major, wing officer 3rd Goorkha regt., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Paterson, on furl. Dated Feb. 19.

PALMER, Capt., from 2nd wing subalt. 4th N.I., to offic. as wing officer 43rd N.I., v. Blunt. Dated Feb. 19.

[N.I., to join. March 1.] PALMER, Lieut., staff corps, att. to 20th N.I., is transf. for duty to 4th

PEYTON, Capt., to be major 18th hussars, by purch., v. Arbuthnot, who retires. Dated Feb. 22.

[Dated Feb. 19.] PIERCE, Major, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 33rd N.I., v. Gowan.

RADCLIFFE, Brev. major, 88th foot, to be comdt. Fort Attock, v. Campbell, dec. Dated Feb. 15.

RUNDLE, Paymr. Hon. Capt., from 58th foot, to be paymr. 1st batt. 23rd foot, v. Young, who exch. Dated Feb. 17.

SANDILANDS, Lieut., of 90th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 1st Sikh inf., to be 1st wing subalt. 6th inf., Punjab frontier force, on probation.

SKENE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 23 last, apptg. Lieut. and Offic. Adj. Skene to offic. as qrmr. 8th N.I., in addition to his other duties, in room of Phillips, on leave. [19.]

SKENE, Lieut., 8th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Walter, on furl. Dated Feb. 19.

SMITH, Sub conductor, army commissariat dept., to be conductor, with effect from Feb. 19, in succ. to Huggins, dec.

SMITH, Capt., from 1st wing subalt., 4th N.I., to offic. as wing officer 3rd Goorkha regt., v. Lyster. Dated Feb. 19.

STEHLEIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 5, appointg. Lieut. and qrmr. Stehlein to offic. as adjt. 33rd N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 4th idem, in room of MacTier, on leave.

STODDART.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 13, apptg. Lieut. Stoddart to be interpreter, 103rd foot.

SWINEY, Lieut., officg. adjt. and 3rd squad. officer, 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer and adjt. March 2.

TAYLOR, Ens., 76th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Bartlett, prom. Dated Jan. 10.

THOMAS, Lieut., 6th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Handcock, on furl. Dated Feb. 19.

THOMSON, Capt., 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as comdt., v. Alexander, on furl. Dated Feb. 19.

[north of Deyrah. March 1.] TRAVERS, Maj. gen., Bengal inf., is perm. to reside at Simla, and the hills

VOYLE, Ens., 2nd wing subalt. 29th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. March 2.

WALTERS, Capt., staff corps, to proceed to Mooltan, and do gen. duty there. March 1.

WARD, Ens., 16th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Clare, officg. as adjt. Dated Feb. 19.

WARD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 20 last, apptg. Ens. Ward, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 16th N.I., in add. to his other duties, in room of Clare.

WATERHOUSE.—The servs. of Lieut. J. Waterhouse, R.A., a candidate for staff corps, are placed at disp. of home dept., with effect from Feb. 17.

WATSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 4 last, making the following appt., in room of Col. Roberts, comdt., absent on leave :—Capt. Watson, 2nd in com. and squad. officer 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as comdt.

WEMYSS, Lieut., qrmr. 41st N.I., to be adjt., v. Tregear, prom. Feb. 22.

WILMER, Lieut., 45th N.I., to offic. as adjt. 13th N.I., v. Stevens, on furlough. Dated Feb. 19.

YOUNG, Paymaster Hon. Major, from 1st batln. 23rd foot, to be paymaster 58th foot, v. Rundle, who exchanges. Dated Feb. 17.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

March 5.—No. 260.—The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. col. J. R. McMullin, Bengal staff corps, March 1.  
 Lieut. col. F. J. B. Priestley, Madras staff corps, March 2.  
 No. 261.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Colonels.—Lieut. cols. R. J. Meade, c.s.i., Bengal staff corps; J. M. Macgregor, Madras staff corps; G. R. Cookson, Bengal inf.; and G. Holroyd, Bengal staff corps, from March 1.

To be Captain.—Lieut. W. Campbell, late 71st N.I., from March 4.

No. 262.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of major from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Captains (brevet major) A. A. Currie and R. S. Graves, from March 2.

No. 263.—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of captain from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 29, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. A. Oliphant, from March 4.

#### APPOINTMENTS, &c.

1st Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1, making the following appts., with effect from 2nd idem, in the room of Lieut. col. Alexander, comdnt., proceeded on leave:—Capt. Thomson, offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. Capt. Hill, offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer. Capt. Lindsay, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Lieut. Smith, 1st squad subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. Cornet Barrow, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. Capt. Hill, offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Thomson, dated Feb. 19. Capt. Chapman, adj., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Hill, dated Feb. 19. Lieut. Smith, 1st squad subalt., to offic. as adj., v. Chapman, dated Feb. 19. Cornet Barrow, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Lindsay, on furl., dated Feb. 19.

4th Bengal Cav.—Capt. Freeman, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Simpson, on furl., dated Feb. 19. Lieut. Curtis, gen. list, cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Freeman, dated Feb. 10.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 8 last, making the following appts., in the room of Capt. Yorke, 2nd in command, proceeded on leave:—Capt. Jackson, 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties. Lieut. G. Waterhouse, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties. Lieut. Green, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. Lieut. Durand, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., in addition to his other duties.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. Swiney, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Newnham, on furlough. Dated Feb. 19. Lieut. Gower, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., v. Swiney. Dated Feb. 19.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Capt. D. W. Wise, 2nd in command, to offic. as comdt., v. Smith, on furlough. Dated Feb. 19. Capt. Carnegie, late 4th European cavalry, to offic. as 2nd in command, v. Wise. Dated Feb. 19.

#### MEDICAL.

FAIRWEATHER.—The serv. of Surg. J. Fairweather, M.D., 3rd Punjab infantry, are placed at the disp. of the civil dept.

GRAY.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Dec. 30, dir. Asst. surg. Gray, M.D., 26th foot, to take med. charge of the prisoners in the garrison cells, in the room of M'Tavish, relieved.

HASTINGS.—Dep. ins. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, T. Hastings, to have permanent rank from March 31, v. Dep. ins. gen. of hospitals A. Guise, permitted to retire from the service.

HOMAN, Surg. maj., to offic. as civ. surg. of Jhansie. Dated March 6.

JAY.—Benares brig. order confd., dated Jan. 13, dir. Staff asst. surg. W. Jay to receive charge of F baty., C brig., R.H.A., from Collis, on leave.

JENNINGS.—Oude div. order confd., dated Jan. 18, dir. Staff asst. surg. Jennings, M.D., attached to 1st batt. 11th foot, to take med. charge of E baty. 8th brig. R.A. [Guntoor. March 9.

MILLER, Asst. surg., M.D., to be zillah surg. and superin. of the gaol at MONTEATH.—Eastern frontier dis. order confd., dated Jan. 19, dir. Asst. surg. Monteath, M.D., civ. surg., Cachar, to assume med. charge of the wing 7th N.I., from Nov. 22 last.

PRENTIS, Asst. surg., is apptd. to be civ. asst. surg. of Goruckpore, dated March 4, and is placed in charge of gaol at Goruckpore, and is invested with powers of a mag. within the gaol. March 4.

WAGHORN, Dr. A. R., offic. superin. of vaccination, Agra and Meerut divs., is apptd. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. at Azimgurh, on being relieved by Pringle. March 4.

WRIGHT.—The serv. of Surg. T. P. Wright, civ. surg. of Bhaugulpore, are placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 269.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 550 of 1868, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to lay down the following as the effective strength of the several grades of the apothecary class of the subordinate medical establishment to be maintained for the military duties of the British and Indian services in the Bengal Presidency:—

Apothecaries, 82; assistant apothecaries, 132, including those absent from duty for the purpose of studying at the medical college; passed hospital apprentices, 62; hospital apprentices unpassed, 124, including those absent from duty for the purpose of studying at the medical college.

2. In modification of the artillery establishments laid down in para. 14 of G.G.O. No. 550 of 1868, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to decide that the establishment of a brigade shall consist of—1 apothecary, 1 passed hospital apprentice, and 1 hospital apprentice not

passed, and that the establishment of each battery, whether at the headquarters of its brigade or detached, shall consist of 1 assistant apothecary.

#### BOOKS, SCHOOLS, BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, Feb. 25.—No. 48.—With the sanction of Govt., the following orders are published regarding the disposal of school books and materials of British regiments proceeding to England.

2. On a regiment leaving its station for home, the school books and materials, after careful survey and verification, are, with the survey report, to be placed in charge of the barrackmaster of the circle, who, under direct instructions from the superintendent of army schools, will dispose of the same, excepting unserviceable articles, provided for hereafter.

3. The surveying committee will, under para. 11 section LVII. military regulations, be a station one; and the report should show clearly what articles are in serviceable condition, what repairable, and what unserviceable.

4. A copy of the committee report will be sent to the superintendent of army schools.

5. The unserviceable articles may be sold at once by public auction, and the proceeds credited to the public.

6. The serviceable books and materials made over to the barrack department are merely to be received in deposit by barrackmasters, and not brought on their books, the transaction being one simply of temporary charge and despatch; all correspondence and details connected therewith being carried on and adjusted by the superintendent of army schools with barrackmasters direct.

#### PENSIONS—UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

Fort William, March 2.—No. 1,407.—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published for general information:—Financial—No. 48.

India Office, London, Jan. 26.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your letter dated Nov. 24, 1868, No. 309, forwarding, with the expression of your concurrence, a recommendation from the Government of Bombay that bookbinders permanently employed in Government establishments should be admitted to the benefits of the uncovenanted pension rules. I sanction this proposal.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

March 5.—No. 1,482.—The following letter to the address of the Accountant-general, Bombay, is published for general information:—From R. B. Chapman, Esq., Offic. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Accountant-general, Bombay.

Fort William, March 5.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. A, 3,034 of Jan. 30, and in reply to state that the order of this dept., No. 122, dated 6th idem, regarding the acting allowances of uncovenanted servants is applicable to every case in which an uncovenanted servant acts for another on a salary of not less than Rs. 100 per mensem in such a post as is never held by a covenanted civil servant or a military officer.

#### BRITISH BURMAH.

March 2.—No. 343.—H.E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, under Sec. 1 of Act XXIV. of 1863, to invest the undermentioned court in British Burmah, being a court of the 3rd grade, as described in Sect. 2 of Act. 1. of 1863, with power to receive and take cognisance of all suits arising within its jurisdiction, which, under Act I. of 1863, Sect. 9, would be instituted in a court of a lower grade:—

Tennasserim Division.—The court of the asst. comr. at Amherst, in the district of Amherst.

CONSULAR AGENT.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. Hall as consular agent for the United States of America at Coconada.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.—The undermentioned medical subordinates having passed the prescribed examination on Jan. 15 last are reported qualified for advancement to the grades specified:—To the grade of apothecary: Assistant apothecaries T. Morley, attached to 85th foot; and J. Doherty, Bhagsoo depot. To the grade of assistant apothecary: Hospital apprentices G. Rourke, attached to 109th foot; J. Lloyd, 109th foot; J. Shore, 109th foot; W. Chamberlain, 5th foot; and T. J. Underwood, 2nd battalion, 24th brigade, royal artillery.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—In continuation of G.O.C.C. of Feb. 18, the undermentioned officers, who appeared for examination in the native languages, before half-yearly committees held on Jan. 11 and Feb. 1, have been declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed the higher standard, agreeably to clauses 5 and 6 of G.G.O. No. 731 of 1864:—On Jan. 11.—Capt. Butler and Lieut. Griffiths, 4th hussars; Capt. Morris, 14th Bengal cav. On Feb. 1.—Lieuts. Fortescue, cadre of late 34th N.I., and Turnbull, 21st hussars. The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on March 1:—Ens. Anson, 92nd foot; Private Higgins, 38th foot. Mr. T. Smith, dist. supt. of police, Ferozepore, has passed the examination in the Punjabi language according to the tests laid down in clause 8 of G.O. of Sept. 9, 1864.

PENSIONS.—The following pensions have been granted in the subordinate medical department:—Senior Steward J. Considine, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, and having elected for transfer to the pension establishment, under the operation of paragraph 4 of Govt. G.O. No. 550 of 1868, is granted the invalid pension of an apothecary, viz., Rs. 100 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India. Hospital Stewards S. S. Hart, T. Prince, and E. G. Roderick, having elected for transfer to the pension establishment, are granted—the first named the retiring pension, and the two last named the invalid pay of their grade, with permission to reside and draw their stipends in India.

**THE RECORD COMMISSION.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Record Commission:—Dr. F. J. Monat, Mr. W. M. Souttar, C.S., Mr. C. Girdlestone, C.S., Mr. R. Taylor, C.S.

**THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, BENGAL.**—Under section 3, Act 2 of 1869, the Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be justices of the peace for the territories within the Lieut. governorship of Bengal, viz.:—Lieut. W. B. Birch; Messrs. J. D. White, J. F. Campbell, and E. E. Fisher.

**INTESTATE ESTATES.**—Certain effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. J. V. Johnstone, a British born subject, who died intestate at Shillong, have been placed under the seal of this Court, and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorised to receive the same.—M. O. Boyd, Assistant Commissioner, in charge Kamroop. Deputy Commissioner's Office, Zillah Kamroop, Jan. 21, 1869. Certain effects belonging to Mr. James Horsburgh West, who died on the Lucknow off Serajegunge in December last, are in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorised to receive the same.—C. S. Belli, Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye. Zillah Rajshahye, Feb. 12, 1869.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Major (brevet lieut. col.) Hutchinson, of the Bengal staff corps, Bengal, Feb. 6, from Bombay. Capt. Tierney, of the R.A., *St. Lawrence*, Feb. 19. Major Turton, of the Madras staff corps, *Baroda*, Feb. 20, from Bombay. Lieut. col. Irwin and Major Eckford, of the Bengal staff corps, Second Capt. Lang, of the royal engrs., and Lieut. Edmonds (unattached), *Lord Warden*, Feb. 26. The undermentioned obtained furloughs in Feb., under the regulations of 1868:—Surg. Abbott, M.D., insp. gen. of jails, Central Provinces, on private affairs; and Surg. Dallas, insp. gen. of prisons, Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Conductor Baker, of the ordnance commissariat dept., for two years, on private affairs. Major Turton, of the Madras staff corps, 2nd in com. 5th inf. Hyderabad Contingent, to Europe for 2 years, on m.c. Lieut. Colquhoun, R.A., 3rd class commissary of ordnance, for 2 years. Mr. D. R. Onslow, B.A., asst. financial secretariat, for 3 months. Major Elliott proceeded on furlough to England from Jan. 8. Mr. A. M. Russell, revenue settlement dept. in British Burmah, to Europe for 6 months, with the usual prep. leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Lieut. St. John and Ens. Harrison, 58th foot, having been appointed to do duty with troops proceeding to England via the Cape, the leave of absence granted to them in G.O.C.C. of Jan. 28 and 22 last is altered from 15 to 17 months, from date of embarkation. Meerut division order, dated Jan. 2 last, directing the following officers to proceed with the invalids, via Bombay and Suez, overland, confirmed:—Capt. Daubeny, 1st batn. 3rd foot, to command; Lieuts. Taylor and Pochin, 1st batn. 3rd foot, to do duty.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers obtained furloughs, &c., in March, on m.c., under the rules of 1868, unless where otherwise specified:—Mr. Pearson, civil and sessions of Tirhoot, for one month from any date within one month of March 30 on which he may avail himself of the same. Dr. Mathew, civil assistant surgeon, Burrisaul, for one month. Dr. Durant, civil assistant surgeon of Arrah, for fifteen days, from April 1, preparatory to Europe. Major Hildebrand, deputy commissioner of 3rd grade, and officiating as deputy commissioner in the 2nd grade in the British Burmah Commission, has been granted the usual leave of absence to enable him to proceed from Myanong to Rangoon preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Col. Dickens, R.A., C.S.I., secretary to Government of India in public works department, has privilege leave for 20 days from March 4. Mr. Pughe, sub-deputy opium agent of Monghyr, for 3 mo., from April 3 (under the rules of 1865). Mr. Ravenshaw, commissioner of Orissa, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, from the date on which he may be relieved of his office by Mr. Molony. Mr. Alexander, officiating magistrate and collector of Mymensing, for 2 mo. and 22 days. Lieut. Lillingston, officiating deputy commissioner of Singbloom, for 1 mo., from March 20, or any subsequent day within 1 mo. of that date on which he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. Hopkins, assistant magistrate and deputy collector of Magoorah, for 1 mo., from March 15. Mr. Anderson, sub deputy opium agent, Fyzabad, reported his departure from India per steamer *Lawrence*, which was left by the pilot at sea on Feb. 19. Lieut. col. Cripps, officiating commissioner and superintendent, Multan division, is allowed 1 mo. priv. leave from Feb. 25, or such date as he may avail himself of it. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr. Moore, extra assistant commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, in *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 3,071, dated Nov. 11, is cancelled from the date on which he rejoined his appointment. In modification of *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 2,815, dated Oct. 14, Mr. Naesmyth, commissioner and superintendent, Hissar division, has obtained 1 mo. subsidiary leave, with effect from April 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, and 5 mo. special leave, with effect from the date of the expiration of the subsidiary leave. Twenty months' leave to Europe, and prep. leave, is granted to Mr. W. A. F. Dick, asst. supt. botanical gardens, N.W.P.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

ANDERSON, Col. J. C., R.E., chief engr. for irrigation and joint secretary to Govt. in D.P.W., servs. placed at disp. of Govt. of India.  
BARTLETT, W. H., 2nd asst. master attendant, Madras, to act as 1st asst. master attendant during abs. of Marshall on priv. leave. March 9.  
BLAKE, T. G., to act as appraiser during employ. of Shaw on other duty. March 9.  
COOPER, Rev. W. W. G., M.A., to be chaplain of Ootacamund. March 9.  
CROSS, M., judge of court of small causes, Negapatam, resumed charge of court from Wilkins on March 6.

CUMMING, C. L. B., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Kistna dist. March 9.  
GRANT, J. D., probat. asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transf. from Madras to Tinnevely dist., to join.

HODGSON, Lieut., Bombay staff corps, to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, in South Malabar, during employ. of Hole on other duty, or till further orders, to take effect from March 5.

SHAW, G. B., to act as dep. coll. of sea customs, Madras, during abs. of Atkinson, on leave. March 9.

WEDDERBURN, A., coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, delivered over charge of dist. to Webster, the acting collector, on March 1.

### MILITARY.

AUSTIN, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. 30th N.I., to be station staff officer, v. Capt. Lavie, 27th N.I., proc. to Bangalore.

AUSTIN, Senior capt., major in staff corps, to have position of major 22nd regt. N.I., v. Dixon, prom. Oct. 19, 1868.

BLOOMFIELD, Lieut., 19th N.I., to act as station staff officer.

BOUDIER, Col., 38th N.I., to have command of garrison of Rangoon from Jan. 26, 1869, during abs. of Major gen. Faunce on a tour of inspection to Tonghoo.

BROWNE, Lieut., 2nd batt. 21st fus., is confind. as interp. to his regt.

DIXON, Senior major (brevet lieut. col.), to be lieut. col., v. Blake, prom. to major gen. Date of commission, Oct. 19, 1868.

ELTON, Lieut., to act as adjt. from Feb. 6 last, without prejudice to his duty as act. qrmr., v. Lieut. and adjt. Barnett, on leave, m.c.

EYRE, Lieut., 38th N.I., to be station staff officer from Jan. 26 last, during absence of Major Shaw, asst. adjt., gen., on du. with major gen. comp.

FOORD, Capt., staff corps, who was prom. to capt. from Feb. 20 last, is permitted to retain his appt. as qrmr. 25th N.I.

HIGGINSON, Lieut. (capt. in staff corps), to have position of capt. 22nd regt. N.I., v. Dixon, prom. Oct. 19, 1868.

JENNINGS, Capt., 2nd wing subalt., to act as qrmr., without prejudice to his own duties, v. Hunt.

MACDONALD, Col., staff corps, from gen. duty at Secunderabad, to offic. comdt. 4th L.C., during abs. of Lieut. col. Buchanan. March 2.

MALTRY, Ensign, 2nd batt. 10th foot, has arrived at Madras with details from Secunderabad.

MOORE, Capt., 1st wing subalt. 37th grenadiers, to offic. as wing officer, until arrival of the corps at Moulmein, or until further orders, without prejudice to duties of his own appt., v. Lavie, removed to 10th N.I.

NOTT, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) of staff corps, to be a brigadier general of the 2nd class. March 9. [lieved.]

PRIOR, Lieut., 37th grenadiers, to be station staff officer, v. Scott, re-SANDES, Lieut., staff corps, att. 12th N.I., to be qrmr. 30th N.I.; to join on arrival of the regt. at the Presy., v. Colquhoun, who vacates.

STOCKWELL, Capt., director of gymnastics in India, having reported his arrival at Madras, will proceed from Bepere to Cannanore, and from Cannanore to Bepere, on duty.

TYRRELL, Lieut., 3rd L.I., offic. qrmr. 3rd N.I., to be offic. qrmr. 3rd L.I., to join on being relieved by Blenkin.

WARREN, Lieut., from supny. 20th brig., to No. 6 baty. 20th brig.

WESTON, Lieut., qrmr., offic. adjt. 40th N.I., is appld. adjt. 40th N.I., v. Smith, who vacates.

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

No. 80.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. Nott, staff corps, to be a brigadier gen. of the 2nd class.

No. 81.—The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be majors, from date specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service:—

Capt. W. Kincaid and W. G. M. Strickland; March 3, 1869.

To be capt., from dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service:—

Lieuts. J. H. Prendergast, March 3, 1869; C. J. O. FitzGerald, March 4, 1869; G. H. Oakes, March 4, 1869; and W. G. Carr, March 7, 1869.

### MEDICAL.

HOWELL, Asst. surg., 37th grenadiers, to assume med. charge of 41st N.I., until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties.

**PRIZE CLAIMS.**—With reference to G.O.G. No. 23, dated Feb. 21, the Gov. in Council directs that all prize claims be forwarded direct to the pay examiner. The attention of officers forwarding such claims is particularly requested to this order and to the instructions before given, viz., that all correspondence connected therewith should have the words "Prize Claims" legibly superscribed on the covers.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Surg. major P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., med. dept., surg. 4th district—arrived at Madras Feb. 27. Lieut. T. W. Sandes, of the staff corps, is granted an extension of leave from Feb. 21 to 27, the latter being the date of his arrival at Madras from England.

**PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.**—Under the provisions of section 81 of Act 13 of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in districts set opposite to their names:—Lieut. Trotman, acting superintendent of police, Tinnevely; Lieut. W. H. Blair, acting superintendent of police, Trichinopoly; Capt. Caulfield, acting assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, Neilgherry Hills; and Mr. G. T. Egan, acting assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, Kistna district.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. W. S. Lilly, under secretary to Government in the departments under the



chief secretary, privilege leave for three months, from March 31, under Sections 18 and 19 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868. Mr. D. F. Carmichael, collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, two years' furlough to Europe, under Sections 3 and 6 of the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated Feb. 18, 1869, No. 1,092, with subsidiary leave under Section 11 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868. Mr. H. J. Brockman, Government solicitor, Madras, for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe on m.c., under Sections 5 and 6 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868. Capt. Balmer, superintendent of police, Coimbatore, preparatory leave for thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on m.c. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M.A., acting chaplain of Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months from the date of quitting his station, under Sections 15 and 16 of the Absentee Rules of 1868.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Major gen. Marshall, of the inf., Secy. to Govt., military dept., on m.c. for 20 mo., under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. Robson, staff corps, on m.c. for 2 years, under the furlough regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Mariudin, royal (Madras) engr., exec. engr. 4th grade, Boolundshuhur division, N.W.P., for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta. Conductor Cochran, ordnance dept., on m.c. for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Lieut. Cripps, R.A., 5th brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. Parker, 10th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. Wood, 103rd foot, to remain in Madras, on private affairs, from Feb. 10 to March 10, in extension. Captain Wilkinson, 16th lancers, in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India, to England, on private affairs, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation. Capt. Mears, attached 36th N.I., from March 8, 1868, for 6 mo.—Madras. Lieut. col. Hight, 2nd in command and wing officer 29th N.I., in extension, for 1 mo., from date of expiration of his present leave. Major Marshall, for 4 mo., from March 15—Madras, private affairs. Brig. gen. Fenwick, C.B., commanding Nagpore force, for 60 days privilege leave, from April 12, or date of departure. Lieut. col. Shakespear, deputy judge advocate general, southern division, for 60 days privilege leave, from April 1, or date of departure. Major Hammond, 90th foot, to England, pending his retirement from the service, and in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India. Lieut. Wilson, 90th foot, for 1 mo., from date of departure—Bombay, m.c. Lieut. col. Serres, wing officer, officiating 2nd in command 23rd L.I., from March 12, or date of departure, for 1 mo.—Madras, m.c., to appear before a medical board. Capt. Drury, 1st wing subaltern 14th N.I., from Feb. 11 to Feb. 20, to enable him to join. Dep. asst. comy. and hon. ensign Flanagan, for 6 mo., from March 20, or date of departure—Coimbatore. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe (m.c.):—Lieut. Russell, of the Madras staff corps, for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 22 mo., on m.c., under the furlough regulations of 1796;—Lieut. col. Buchanan, commandant 4th regiment Madras light cavalry. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 2 years, on m.c., under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—Capt. Raikes, Madras staff corps, attached to the 6th regiment Madras N.I. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 2 years, on m.c., under the furlough regulations of 1854:—Lieut. Morris, Madras staff corps. The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite his name:—Capt. Colquhoun, of the Madras staff corps; Feb. 17. Lieut. Thompson, 23rd brig. R.A., from Aug. 1 to Nov. 20 last, m.c., in India. Cornet Drummond, 16th lancers, from March 1, or date of depr., for 1 mo., to Calcutta. Major Boardman, staff corps, doing gen. duty at Cannanore, for 3 mo., from March 1, or date of depr., to Madras. Major Prettejohn, 18th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embark., unfit to do duty with troops. Ridingmr. Rayment, 18th hussars, to England, via the Cape, from date of embark., unfit to do duty with troops. Qmrr. Davies, 76th foot, to England, overland, from date of embark., unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. col. Mackenzie (brevet col.), C.B., staff corps, for 1 mo., from date of depr., to Calcutta. Lieut. Cuninghame, 1st batt. 1st foot, from Feb. 6 to April 6.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BIREBECK, F., supernum. asst. to coll. of Surat, and subord. mag. of 1st class, is invested with powers to commit cases to the sessions in the Surat district.  
COTGRAVE, T. M., to act as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, v. Mr. Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Bicajee; March 17. This appt. is made consequent on Mr. Cameron's appt. to act as asst. district supt. of police in the Surat district.  
CROWE, W. H., supernum. 3rd asst. to coll. of Poona, is invested with powers of a mag. in Poona district. March 17.  
JONES, Lieut. col., cantonment mag., Ahmednuggur, is allowed prep. leave from April 5, prior to his departure on furlough on April 10.  
MACPHERSON—BARTON.—Messrs. J. Macpherson, B.A., and R. B. Barton, LL.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of office of clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors on March 9.  
MASON, T. M., having returned to the presidency on March 1, the unexpired portion of the 3 years' furlough granted to him from March 29, 1867, is cancelled.  
NAYLOR, J. R., assumed charge of his appt. as asst. judge and sess. judge of Rutnagherry on March 12.

OLLIVANT, E. C. K., supernum. asst. to coll. of Surat, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class in Surat district. March 15.  
PAYNE, W. H., jun., to act for T. M. Cotgrave, as 4th class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium. March 15.  
POLLEN, A. D., mag. F.P. in Khandeish dist., is invested with powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859, in that district.  
SPENS, Capt. A. T., to act as cantonment mag. at Deesa during Lieut. col. Hathway's absence on leave. Capt. Spens is invested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of the Deesa cantonment. March 15.  
THATCHER, Major, acting dist. supt. of police in the Poona district, is invested with the powers of a mag. in that dist. Major Thatcher is also specially authorised to grant licences within the Poona dist., under the general control of the mag. of that district. March 15.  
THWAITES, C., has been apptd. to act as exec. engr. to the Bombay municipality, from Jan. 16.  
WILLANS, Lieut., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Deesa and Abou, from Lieut. C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., on March 6. [March 17.  
YOUNG, W. E., to act as extra asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium.

### MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Major, 18th N.I., 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. March 11.  
ANNESLEY, Lieut. col., will revert to his appt. of paymr. of pensions and supt. of family payms. at the Presidency. March 11.  
BRUCE, Major, wing officer 26th regt. N.I., to be wing officer 23rd regt. N.I. March 11.  
BYTHELL, Capt., staff corps, sappers and miners, to command No. 5 co., v. Capt. Newton. March 11.  
CORNEWALL, Major, staff corps, is placed on gen. du., Malligaum. Mar. 11.  
DALMAHOY, Lieut., to offic. as wing sublt. 7th N.I., v. Brown, to Europe.  
DAY, Lieut. col., paymr., Poona Circle, returned to duty on March 12.  
DAY, Lieut. col., is posted to the Kurrachee Circle. March 11.  
FORTEATH, Capt., to offic. as qmrr., v. Capt. Fulton, proc. on furl. to Europe. March 11.  
GLASSPOOLE, Major, to offic. as 2nd in com., in succ. to Lieut. col. Little, proc. on furl. to Europe. March 11.  
GRIFFITH, Capt., to offic. as wing officer, in succession to Lieut. Col. Combe, proceeded on furlough to Europe. March 11.  
HORE, Lieut., gen. list., 10th N.I., to be 2nd wing subal. March 11.  
HOUGH, Major gen., staff corps, is permitted to reside within the Bombay Presidency whilst unemployed. March 11.  
MACNAIR, Lieut., 2nd squad. officer, to act as adjt. 1st regt. Sind horse, from Feb. 1, v. Reynolds, to Europe. [March 11.  
MACLEOD, Capt., 26th N.I., cadre 31st N.I., to be wing officer, v. Bruce.  
NEWTON, Capt., S.C., is att. to du. with 11th N.I., and will join. Mar. 11.  
NUTTALL, Lieut. col., 25th N.I., offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.  
SINCLAIR, Capt., cadre 26th N.I., to offic. as comdt., v. Powell, to Eur.  
SMITH, Major, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in command. March 11.  
STYLE, Surg. major, is confd. in the appt. of staff surgeon and medical storekeeper, Kurrachee. March 11.  
THACKER, Lieut. col., staff corps, is apptd. a member of the com. for investigation of claims of officers, ordered in G.O. March 13, 1867, in the room of Major Gray. [ceeding on furl. March 11.  
THOMTS, Capt., 16th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Strong, who vacates on pro-

### MEDICAL.

HOPKINS, Surg., to be civil surg., Kurrachee. March 12.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### MEDICAL BOARDS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Poona, March 8.—No. 233.—The following gen. orders by H.E. the C. in C. in India are published for information and guidance:—*Head Qrs., Simla, Sept. 25.*—No. 289.—With reference to the orders (Queen's regs., page 168, para. 788; Horse Gds.' G.O., No. 93, Nov., 1867; Adj. gen.'s circular No. 23, of March 3, 1868; Adj. gen.'s circular No. 66, of June 18, 1868), and in view to the removal of misapprehension in regard to the signification of the term "medical board," which is at present understood in a different sense by military and medical authorities, the following rules, which have received the sanction of Govt., are published for general information and guidance:—

1. Medical officers are not in future to be nominated members of any boards, except such as are purely professional or departmental.

(a.) Professional boards to be considered all "medical boards on officers or soldiers."

(b.) Sanitary boards, when matters influencing, or likely to influence, the health of the troops or community are concerned, and on which a medical opinion only is required.

(c.) Board for examination of candidates for admission into the subordinate medical department.

Departmental boards mean—

(a.) Boards on medicines and surgical equipment.

2. Such boards to be composed of medical officers exclusively, and to consist of a president and two members under all circumstances.

3. Boards of survey on hospital bedding, clothing, and utensils, on hospital diets and wines, although considered departmental, may, however, be composed of medical and military officers, indifferently.

4. Boards to examine as to the fitness or otherwise of soldiers for re-engagement are purely "professional." At stations where there are two or more regiments these boards should be presided over by a medical officer of a regiment other than that to which the soldier belongs. If, however, there be only one regiment at the station, the medical officers of the regiment should of themselves constitute a board, sign the re-engagement certificate, and should, besides, furnish to the commanding officer a written statement, detailing their opinion as to the man's health, muscular development, age, &c., and, in case of rejection, a full explana-

tion of their reasons; and this statement they should all sign and attach to the re-engagement form.

5. Boards of survey on barrack furniture, soldiers' rations [this modifies para. 5 of G.O.C.C. Sept. 9, 1865, para. 8, sec. 18, and para. 7, sec. 56, of the military regulations], and canteen supplies should be composed of military officers exclusively; and if the opinion of a medical officer be required, one should be detailed to attend the board (regimentally or from the brigade office), who will give his opinion, either  *viva voce*  or in writing; this opinion, if in writing, to be attached to the proceedings of the board.

6. The only exception to these rules to be in the case of cantonment committees, at which the principal medical officers of the British and Indian forces will attend as members.

7. These rules will not affect the composition of special committees appointed by Government or the Commander-in-Chief.

**EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The following officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustanee, according to the lower standard:—Capt. Seton, 82nd foot.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, March 8:—Captain Watts, staff corps; Lieut. Morris, gen. list, asst. engineer P.W. department; Asst. surgeon Hopkins, civil surgeon, Hyderabad; and Lieut. Twemlow, R.E.

**TO DO DUTY WITH INVALIDS.**—The following medical officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids under orders to proceed to England, via the Cape of Good Hope:—Asst. surgs. Waters, 82nd foot, per ship *Windsor Castle*; Anderson, 19th brig. R.A., per ship *Windsor Castle*; and Howard, 8th brig. R.A., per ship *Sam Mendel*.

**CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers obtained leave of absence in March:—Mr. West, act. judicial comr., Scinde, 2 years' furl. from May 25 next. Mr. Leischwager, superint., preventive service, for 8 mo. from March 5, to Australia, m.c. Capt. McGilivray, dist. superint. of police in Canara district, priv. leave for 3 mo. from date of departure of the last steamer in May next from Karwar to Bombay. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, dep. coll. and mag. of Tanna, priv. leave for 3 mo. Mr. C. J. DAVIES, act. dep. comr. of customs, &c., 2 mo.

**MUSKETRY.**—The following return has been published, showing the figure of merit obtained to Jan. 31, 1869, by regiments practising in the annual course for 1868 and 1869:—

Regiments.	No. of men exercised.	Regimental Figure of Merit.	Best Shooting Company.	Presidency Figure of Merit.
2nd Dragoon Guards	304	35.89	37.39	—
*3rd (King's Own) Hussars	—	—	—	—
82nd Foot	233	128.92	—	—
95th Foot	385	104.23	—	—
49th Foot	583	103.33	—	—
1st Battalion 8th Foot	125	96.95	—	—
2nd Battalion 1st Foot	403	81.95	—	—
1st Battalion 2nd Foot	426	60.73	—	—
108th Foot	512	44.90	—	—
†1st Battalion 23rd Foot	—	—	—	—

\* Exercised in England.

† Only exercised up to 300 yards.

**TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.**—In assimilation to the practice obtaining in Bengal, the following rules are laid down for regulating the admission of travelling expenses to Roman Catholic priests when required to visit out-stations to minister to British soldiers or their families in sickness:—Applications for visits from Roman Catholic priests must be addressed by the officer commanding the station at which the priest is required to the officer commanding the station at which he resides, stating clearly the circumstances, and if the latter is satisfied of the necessity for the visit, he may authorise the priest to proceed at the Government expense by the issue of a division or station order. If the journey (or any portion of it) can be performed by rail, a free pass must be given to the priest there and back, and for such portion as must be travelled by dak, &c., the priest will submit a contingent bill for the sum actually expended, vouched by a certified copy of the division or station order, and the receipt of the dak company or person supplying the conveyance. When the application may be sent by the person requiring his services direct to the priest, the latter, if he considers it an occasion requiring his attendance, should, on receiving it, at once apply for the order to the officer commanding the station (or division if he is on the spot), who must use his own discretion in complying with the application or not.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. in India, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board:—Lieut. Beaumont, 1st battalion 23rd foot; Surg. major Holloway, 37th foot. Lieut. col. Hathway, staff corps, for thirty days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Lieut. Stourton, 1st battalion, 8th foot, for thirty days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. col. Hathway, cantonment magistrate, Deesa, to Europe for two years. Major Wallace, deputy superintendent revenue survey S.M.C., and Sattara, for six months from the date of departure of the last mail steamer in May next. Major Laughton, superintendent Bombay revenue survey, for sixteen months from May 22 next. Major Knight, acting paymaster, Poona Circle, for two years. Captain Fisher, deputy settlement officer, for one year, from the date of embarkation in April next. Major gen. Russell, K.C.S.I., political resident and commandant at Aden, to Europe for six months, from April 3 next. Lieut. Reynolds, adjutant 1st regiment Scinde horse, to Europe for two years. The leave granted to major gen. Hough for twenty months on Jan. 30, 1867, is to be considered as furlough for two years. Lieut. Jackson, general list, Bengal cavalry, to Europe for two years. Lieut. Grant, Bengal staff corps, to Europe for two years.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 9.

10th Foot.—Ensign M. Wilson, from Royal Canadian rifle regt., to be ensign, v. Paget, transf. to 18th hussars; April 1.

95th Foot.—Ensign A. M. Bowles, from Ceylon rifle regt., to be ensign, v. Watt, transf. to 21st hussars; April 1.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

AGUILAR—At Monghyr, March 5, wife of C. Aguilar, son. [son.]  
 AMBLER—At Monghyr, March 10, wife of C. T. Ambler, E.I.R. Telegraph.  
 ANLEY—At Purneah, March 6, wife of G. A. D. Anley, C.E., daughter.  
 BAKER—At Bombay, March 15, wife of Capt. W. A. Baker, R.E., son.  
 BATE—At Allahabad, wife of Rev. J. W. Bate, daughter.  
 BEATTY—At Gogo, March 18, wife of Rev. W. Beatty, daughter.  
 BEAUMAN—At Bangalore, March 11, wife of A. H. Beauman, H.M.'s 39th regt. M.N.I., son. [son.]  
 COSSERAT—At Bombay, March 16, wife of T. G. Cosserat, Customs dept.,  
 CROWDY—At Otter, Tirhoot, March 10, wife of W. S. Crowdy, daughter.  
 DALMAHOY—At Allahabad, Feb. 23, wife of Capt. Dalmahoy, daughter.  
 DAVIES—Feb. 2, wife of R. H. Davies, C.S.I., chief comr. of Oude, son.  
 HAYNE—At Coimbatore, March 11, wife of J. H. Hayne, daughter.  
 INGLIS—At Calcutta, March 14, wife of A. B. Inglis, son.  
 KING—At Madras, March 10, wife of Dr. H. King, daughter.  
 KINGHAM—At Calcutta, March 13, wife of J. L. Kingham, son.  
 MASEYK—At Burdwan, March 6, wife of C. B. Maseyk, son.  
 MACMULLEN—At Jullundur, March 7, wife of Lieut. F. Macmullen, 11th Bengal Lancers, son. [son.]  
 NEWTON—At Allahabad, March 7, wife of T. Newton, barrister-at-law.  
 NURSE—At Cochin, March 5, wife of J. H. Nurse, daughter.  
 ROWCROFT—At Meer Meer, March 7, wife of Capt. G. C. Rowcroft, B.S.C., 35th regt., N.I., son.

SLATER—At Simla, March 6, wife of the Rev. S. Slater, daughter.  
 STAGGS—At Madras, March 5, wife of Asst. apothecary H. Staggs, Mysore Commission, daughter. [Edwin Vanquelin, daughter.]  
 VANQUILIN—At Rajmah Pookrie, Secbsaugor, Assam, March 1, wife of  
 WARDEN—At Calcutta, March 11, wife of Lieut. F. Warden, son.  
 WILSON—At Roy Bareilly, March 6, wife of Rev. S. T. Wilson, Missionary, son.

### MARRIAGES.

BELBIN—WHEATLEY.—At Singapore, Feb. 27, John Belbin, Commander of the British bark *Amy Warwick*, to Mary Charlotte Wheatley, daughter of the late J. Wheatley, of Trichinopoly.  
 BURNBY—NASH.—At Dehra, March 8, Major gen. Burnby, to Amelia Maria, daughter of Major gen. Nash, c.b., H.M.'s Bengal army.  
 CLARK-KENNEDY—WELSH.—At Madras, March 9, A. Clark-Kennedy, 21st B.N.B. fusiliers, to Mary Jane, daughter of the Rev. William Welsh, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Madras.  
 DARVILL—SAUNDERS.—At Futtchgurh, March 6, John William Darvill, lieut. H.M.'s 105th light inf., to Emily F., daughter of the late John Saunders.  
 LIEBERT—BAKER.—At Hazareebagh, March 11, Maximilian Liebert, to Harriett D., daughter of the late George F. Baker.  
 OWEN—RICHARDSON.—At Jhansi, Feb. 25, Arthur W. Owen, lieut. col., S.C., to Caroline Louisa, daughter of the late J. Richardson.  
 STANSFELD—GREY.—At St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Henry H. Stansfeld, capt. Indian Army, to Catherine Charlotte, daughter of W. Grey, lieut. gov. of Bengal.  
 ST. JOHN—CADELL.—At Trichinopoly, March 10, Berkely Craven St. John, resident engr. G.S.I. Railway Company, to Florence Margaret, daughter of W. M. Cadell, C.S.

### DEATHS.

DAVIDSON—At Cossipore, March 4, Margaret, wife of G. Davidson, engr., Gun Foundry, Cossipore, aged 29.  
 DOUGLAS—At Calcutta, March 2, John Louis, child of John C. Douglas, telegraph department, aged 18 days.  
 FORBES—At Kishnaghur, March 7, Cecil Brownlow, infant son of Major Henry T. Forbes, aged 8½ months.  
 FULLERTON—At Tinnevely, March 5, Lieut. W. R. E. Fullerton, M.S.C., deputy conservator of forests, aged 28.  
 HENSHALL—At Ootacamund, March 8, Sophia, widow of the late Sub-Conductor William Henshall, of the ordnance department.  
 HOUSTON—At Howrah Hospital, March 9, George Houston, second engr. of the steamer *Junna*, aged 30. [Angelo.]  
 JOHNS—At Calcutta, March 8, Capt. E. Johns, commanding ship *Michael*  
 MABBOTT—At Dapoolie, March 12, Lieut. Mabbott, invalid estab., aged 74.  
 PEREIRA—At Chittoor, March 4, Francis A. Pereira, record keeper, collector's office, aged 57.  
 REEVE—At Coonoor, March 10, Eliza, widow of the late Rev. W. Reeve, London Missionary Society, aged 73.  
 SMITH—At Cannanore, March 8, Emily, wife of the Rev. Clement Smith.  
 SMITH—At Jhansi, March 6, Lawrence Henry, son of Capt. R. Smith, 8th regt. N.I., aged 2 months.  
 SUMMERS—At Bombay, March 15, Sub-Asst. surg. A. Summers, aged 61.  
 VAUX—At Calcutta, March 8, Frederic William, son of Alfred H. Vaux, aged 6 months.

## Home.

## OUR INDIAN POSSESSIONS.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 6th inst., the members of the East India Association assembled in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, in Whitehall-yard, for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, K.C.S., C.B., entitled "A Retrospect of the Afghan War, with Reference to Passing Events in Central Asia." The theatre was well filled. Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, Bart., K.C.B., occupied the chair.

Sir V. EYRE, after a few preliminary observations, proceeded to point out upon a map, which contained the most recent information regarding Central Asia, the existing boundaries of Russian and of English power, and having done so he gave a graphic sketch of the Afghan campaigns from the commencement of the war in 1836 until Lord Ellenborough wisely determined to evacuate the country and restore the exiled Dost Mahommed Khan. He alluded to the life which he himself and the other captives had led whilst in the hands of the Afghans. Matters had now, he thought, much improved upon our North-Western Frontier. The Sikh army no longer existed, and British rule extended through the Punjab to the borders of Afghanistan. Invasion of this country, indeed, now seemed so temptingly easy, that any startling renewal of the Russian panic might precipitate us beyond recall into a complete or partial reoccupation of the country. But he deprecated any such panic. In 1837 Count Nesselrode, when pressed by our Government, said, "The idea of assailing India has never presented itself, and never will present itself, to the mind of our august master;" and he further said, "A single glance at the map ought to be sufficient to dissipate in this respect all prejudice, and convince every impartial and enlightened man that no hostile design against England can direct the policy of our Cabinet in Asia." In taking "a glance at the map," Sir Vincent showed that our north-west frontier of India was by nature one of the strongest in the world, protected as it was by the rapid river of the Indus, the mountains of Afghanistan, the Suliman range, and the desert tracts that border our possessions in Scinde. In addition to this there were the immense facilities at our disposal for concentrating troops and the munitions of war by river, road, and rail, and there were the strong reserves which could readily be poured in by sea from our colonies. Under these circumstances he could not bring himself to believe that any Russian general would risk his own and his country's reputation in any such Quixotic adventure as that of attacking India. And of this he was perfectly sure, that if such an attempt should be seriously made not a man of the invading force would be likely to find his way back to Russia. Russia might indeed count upon her near approach being the signal for a general revolt among our native soldiers and subjects, but in doing so he believed that she would reckon without her host. The natives were shrewd judges of their interest, and when the question was simply one of a change of European masters he believed that their answer would be similar to that of Charles II. to his brother James—"Brother, don't distress yourself; rest assured that they will never take my life to make you a king." In conclusion he observed that the Russian nearest European starting-point for Cabul or Candahar was little short of 2,000 miles away. They would have immense difficulties before they could reach India, and in his opinion the world was wide enough for us both without treading upon each other's toes. He counselled that we should cultivate the most intimate friendship and goodwill with Persia, and that those entrusted with the safety of our Indian dominions should look well to the assailable points of the Indus, and to the mountain passes immediately beyond; that they should fortify the former; and, as regarded the latter, lose no opportunity of entering into amicable political and pecuniary arrangements with the local chiefs, whom it might be necessary to propitiate whenever such active measures might seem desirable by way of precaution. For the rest it might suffice to bear in mind the profound axioms of Jacob Jaithful—"What's done can't be helped;" "Better luck next time;" and, above all, "Take it coolly."

Sir R. MURCHISON congratulated the lecturer that he had terminated his paper in so pacific a manner. He happened to know that the present Emperor of Russia was the most pacific of Sovereigns, and that he had recently, through his Prime Minister, given the most solemn assurances to her Majesty's Government that neither at the present, nor at any other time, would he attempt to approach Afghanistan or trouble our frontier by in any way involving himself in the affairs of the Afghans. He said this because so many persons were ready to adopt ideas which would soon be dissipated if they would only condescend to take "a glance at the map."

After these few words Sir Roderick vacated the chair, and this terminated the proceedings.

THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.—H.R.H. Mensoor Ali, accompanied by his suite, honoured with his presence the performances at Drury Lane Theatre on Thursday evening last.

## Miscellaneous.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The session at the Army Medical School at Netley commenced on April 1. Deputy Inspector-General W. C. Maclean delivered the introductory lecture to an audience consisting of six surgeons, twenty-five assistant-surgeons (who have been permitted to attend the course of instruction), and twenty applicants for commissions in her Majesty's Indian army. Amongst the latter are some gentlemen of colour, to whom Dr. Maclean addressed a few special words of welcome, complimenting them on the rapid diminution of prejudices, and assuring them of the Government's co-operation and support.

THE MAILS, &c.—SOUTHAMPTON, April 10.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Ripon*, Captain J. M. Rogers, sailed hence to-day for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, with the Bombay mails, a general cargo, and 300 boxes specie, &c., value £153,322. 11s. 7d., for Bombay, viz.:—Bar gold, £75,000; bar silver, £74,300; silver coin, £3,200; gold coin, £600; watches, jewellery, &c., £222. 11s. 7d. She takes out 19 first and 11 second-class passengers, and 20 proceed by the corresponding steamer from Marseilles, making a total of 50, among whom are Lord Lilford, Captain Boutell, and Captain F. Grant, for Gibraltar; Major-General P. K. Skinner, for Aden; Captain Studdy, Ensign Dickson, Surgeon J. F. Longheed, Dr. G. Maitland, Captain and Mrs. Palmer, for Bombay; Captain Doherty, for Bombay, joins at Suez.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM CEYLON.—The *Queen of the North*, sailing Indiaman, Capt. T. S. Green, R.N.R., belonging to the firm of Messrs. John Liddett and Sons, Billiter-street, City, arrived at Spithead on the 10th inst. from Ceylon, with the following troops and passengers on board under contract of transport with the Indian Government. Captain Harris, R.A., in command, Mrs. Harris, and three children; Staff-Surgeon Meadows, M.D., Mrs. Meadows, and child; Mr. Pearce, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Gorman, and seven children; twenty-six time-expired soldiers, with seven soldiers' wives, and seventeen children. The troops were disembarked from the *Queen of the North* at Spithead on Monday, and the ship would afterwards resume her voyage for the Thames to deliver her cargo of Indian produce.

DR. THOMAS ROBINSON, who has resigned the Mastership of the Temple, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Bell's Scholar. He took his B.A. degree in 1813, when he was thirteenth wrangler—the year in which Sir John Herschell, late Master of the Mint, was senior wrangler. In early life he went to India, and became chaplain to Bishop Heber, and Archdeacon of Madras. In 1854 he was presented by Lord Cranworth, who was then Lord Chancellor, to a Canonry Residentiary in Rochester Cathedral, and in the following year, by Lord Palmerston, to the Mastership of the Temple. In 1853 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the rectory of Therfield, which he resigned in 1860. He is the author of a translation of the Old Testament into Persian, a life of Bishop Heber, and "Lectures on the study of the Oriental Languages."

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—A Parliamentary return relating to the Council of India has been prepared in pursuance of a motion made by Mr. Baines. It states that Sir J. W. Hogg is 78 years of age; he practised at the Calcutta Bar above six years, and was Registrar of the Supreme Court for eleven years. Mr. Macnaghten is 61; he was officer of the Supreme Court for above fifteen years. Mr. Mangles is 67, Mr. Prinsep 76, Sir F. Currie 70; they were in the Covenanted Civil Service for eighteen and a-half, thirty-four, and thirty-five years respectively. Sir R. Vivian is 67; he was in the Madras Military Service for forty-four years. All these members of Council were directors of the East India Company. Sir H. C. Montgomery is 66, and Mr. Arbuthnot 61; they were in the Covenanted Civil Service for thirty-two and a-half and twenty and a-quarter years respectively. Sir T. Erskine Perry is 62; he was an Indian judge for eleven and a-half years. Major-general W. E. Baker is 60; he served in the Bengal Engineers for above twenty-nine years. Sir G. R. Clerk is 68, Sir Henry B. Frere 53, Sir R. Montgomery 59, Sir F. Halliday 62; they were in the Covenanted Civil Service respectively for thirty, thirty-two and a half (including his Governorship at Bombay), thirty-six and three quarters, and thirty-four years. Sir H. Rawlinson is 58; he was on the Bombay military establishment for above twenty-eight and a half years. The salary of each of these gentlemen as member of Council is £1,200; eleven of them have also annuities, civil service pensions, or military pay. The ages of the six secretaries of departments are 56, 62, 56, 54, 59, and 51 years; they had all been in the Indian service, out or at home, before they received these appointments. So also had the Director-General of Stores, who is 49 years of age. The Accountant-General, who is 45, was transferred to the Indian home service from the permanent Civil Service of the Crown. The auditor, who is 67, was in the Bombay Infantry for forty years. The salaries of these gentlemen range from £1,000 a-year to £1,720; and three of them have also military pay or pension, or Civil Service annuity. The Civil Service annuities are partly paid for by subscriptions of 4 per cent. on salaries during service in India.

MISS CAMPBELL (daughter of the late Princess Gorum, of Coorg), accompanied by Lady Login, had the honour of an interview with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on Friday last.

**MALVERN COLLEGE.**—The first term was brought to a conclusion on Thursday, the 8th April, the prizes being distributed by the Rev. G. Fisk, member of the College Council. The following awards were made:—Beauchamp Prizes: English Verse, T. Bardwell; Latin Prose, E. Corfe; Latin Verse and Greek Prose, J. Haworth; Greek Verse, E. Jones. Gully Prizes: French, J. Scholfield and J. Darley; German, H. Goldingham. Council Prizes: Divinity, J. Cramp and H. Ingleby; Composition, J. Haworth and E. Corfe; English Literature, &c., H. Barnes, H. Goldingham, H. Rogers, F. Wilcox, &c.

**MILITARY SERVICES OF BISHOP SELWYN'S SUCCESSOR.**—The Rev. William Garden Cowie, M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Rector of Stafford, has accepted the Bishopric of Auckland, in succession to Bishop Selwyn. In 1857 Mr. Cowie was appointed a chaplain on the Bengal establishment, and immediately on arriving in India he proceeded to join the army in the field, and served under Lord Clyde throughout the campaign ending in the final siege and capture of Lucknow. He was then attached to the flying column under Sir Robert Walpole, and was present with the Highland regiments and the Rifle Brigade at the actions of Rooyeah, Allygunge, and Bareilly. At the conclusion of the war he was stationed for some years at Bareilly, near which place he founded a native Christian village, since known as Cowiegunge. In the autumn of 1863 he was ordered to join Lord Elgin's camp and act as chaplain with the Governor-General during his official tour. On Lord Elgin's death, Mr. Cowie volunteered to serve as chaplain with the field force on the north-west frontier, under Sir Nevill Chamberlain, and his services having been accepted, he joined the force without delay, and experienced all the hardships of the short but severely contested Umbeylea campaign, and was present at the crowning assault and capture of Laloo by Sir John Garvoek. That campaign over, he was summoned to Calcutta to act as domestic chaplain to Bishop Cotton, who had become acquainted with him at Bareilly during a tour of visitation in the diocese; and he continued to act in that capacity—showing himself an ardent supporter of the great educational scheme propounded by the late lamented bishop—till it became necessary for him to return to England to recruit his health in 1866. In the spring of 1867 he was presented by Lord Chancellor Chelmsford to the rectory of Stafford. His labours there in a large and populous district seem to have attracted the notice of Bishop Selwyn—the bishop of the diocese—who was not acquainted with him before becoming Bishop of Lichfield. The *Staffordshire Advertiser* of May 7th, 1867, in announcing Mr. Cowie's appointment to Stafford, speaks thus of his Indian services, for which he has received the Indian war medal and is entitled to the Frontier medal about to be issued:—"In these various exciting fields of labour, during which he was present in no less than ten engagements with the enemy, we are informed that Mr. Cowie so discharged the duties of his office as a Christian minister as to establish a very considerable influence over both officers and men, which he turned to good account by many successful efforts for the improvement of the physical, moral, and religious condition of the troops. And he also extended his labours to the native converts then undergoing persecution, and a very striking proof of the estimation in which they held him is found in the fact that the Christian village which he founded with a missionary school under native teachers has been named after him, Cowiegunge."—*Broad Arrow*.

**SILK CULTIVATION IN INDIA.**—The first of a series of six conferences on Indian subjects was held at the Society of Arts on Friday evening, April 2. The chair was taken by Dr. Forbes Watson, and the attendance included numerous gentlemen interested in the commerce of our Indian dependency. An able paper was read by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, the honorary secretary of the recently-formed Silk Supply Association. He pointed out that the growth of silk in India had for many years been a matter of anxious consideration amongst persons interested in the manufacture. So far back as 1808 a movement was commenced to extend the manufacture of Bengal silk, and although since then the supply from China, Japan, and other eastern countries had increased, Bengal silk was still more and more in demand, largely as it was capable of improvement. Last year our total imports of silk were nearly seven millions of pounds—considerably less than those of 1858. So far back as 1757 the East India Company sent out persons to improve the cultivation of native silk. The district of cultivation was then chiefly Bengal, it being alleged that the North-West Provinces were too hot and dry for the existence of the worm. Attempts to introduce it in the west failed, but some excellent silk had been produced in Mysore, and it was now generally thought that the valleys of the Himalayas would be a fine field for silk cultivation. Provided skilful reeling were everywhere adopted, no one could tell how great would be the silk produce of the East. At the present time this was being done, the natives selling the cocoons to Europeans, who, upon the Italian system, worked up silk that would compete in many respects with that of Europe. The poverty of the cocoon was, however, a difficulty demanding the admission of new seed from Japan or elsewhere. Our highest imports of silk from India were in 1829, when they reached over two millions of pounds; the average was now less than half that quantity. One of the most interesting portions of the paper was that which detailed

the various efforts made to breed silkworms and establish a growth of mulberry trees. It seems that for a hundred years or more experiments upon experiments have been made, some with no encouragement, others with successful results. The different climates, so often unfavourable to the growth of the worm and the plant upon which it feeds, have proved the chief obstacles, and the incapability of the natives giving the matter the perpetual care it required was enumerated amongst the difficulties to be overcome. The general deduction was that, with care and skill and the employment of capital, large districts in India might develop a vast wealth of silk. In the discussion following the paper, Government encouragement, if not direct support, was asked for by some, while others held that if people wanted to make money out of silk culture they must rely upon their own enterprise. As to the desirableness of extending the cultivation of silk in India there was no divergence of opinion, and the author of the paper received the cordial thanks of the meeting for the information he had given.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, April 6.—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**—The Duke of ARGYLL announced that on Thursday week he would proceed with the Bill introduced last session in the House of Commons by Sir S. Northcote having reference to the constitution of the Council of India.—The Marquis of SALISBURY inquired whether the Bill would contain any clauses relating to the financial control of the Council.—The Duke of ARGYLL replied in the negative.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, April 6.—JUNJEERA.**—MR. EYKYN asked the Under-secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the petition of Nawab Seeda Abdoul, claiming to be the rightful Nawab of Junjeera; whether it was true, as stated in such petition, that the reigning Nawab had kept for many years, and was still keeping, the family of Nawab Seeda Abdoul in confinement in a fortress at sea; and whether the Government had taken any and what steps for their release.—MR. GRANT DUFF: To the first part of my hon. friend's questions I am able to give a direct answer. My attention has been called to this petition, and there is no validity whatever in the claim of the petitioner. To the second question I cannot give so direct an answer, for the following reason:—our relations with the small maritime State of Junjeera are of the most curious kind. Unconquerable by our predecessors in the sovereignty of Western India, this little State, although absolutely insignificant in point of material strength, has been unconquered even by us. The attitude of Junjeera towards the British Government is partly courteous, partly apprehensive, partly repellent. This attitude our authorities respect, never interfering except when absolutely forced to do so. Although Junjeera is so near Bombay, its rude independence is not tempered by the presence of a British resident, and hence we have not the same facilities for knowing what goes on there that we have with reference to most native courts. The tenor of such information as has reached us about the affair to which my hon. friend calls attention is at variance with the information that has reached him, but we intend to make some further inquiries.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, April 8.—RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.**—MR. GLADSTONE made an appeal to Mr. Eastwick to postpone his motion on this subject. He said, the hon. member has a motion which stands for to-morrow (April 9), to call the attention of the House to the state of affairs in Central Asia, and to move for papers in relation to it. Her Majesty's Government, having considered the terms of that motion, are of opinion that, although it might in some respects be inconvenient to have some parts of that subject discussed, there are others which might with advantage be discussed; yet, on the whole, it would not be for the interest of the public service that a discussion should be raised in this House in regard to it. Some misapprehensions have undoubtedly gone abroad with reference to the nature of the transactions in Afghanistan which might be cleared up. The chief misapprehension is as to an annual subsidy to be paid by the Indian Government to the Ameer of Afghanistan. This is an entire misapprehension. But the Central Asian is a much larger question. There have been communications, I am happy to say, of a very friendly and favourable character between her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the Russias, but those communications have not reached a conclusion, and it would not be, in our opinion, advantageous or conducive to the satisfactory progress of the subject if the matter were prematurely discussed. When the conclusion has been reached I shall be very happy to make it known to the hon. gentleman and the House, and I trust to his kindness and prudence that he will accede to the request I now make, that he will postpone his motion, reserving, of course, an unfettered discretion for its renewal at any future time he may think fit.—MR. EASTWICK was most anxious, as he believed other members were on both sides of the House, that the motion of which he had given notice for to-morrow should be discussed. He had given a previous notice on the subject, but at the intervention of the Government he had postponed it. He was quite aware that there might be a critical point at which, when negotiations



were pending, public discussion might be disadvantageous; but if postponement of discussion were to become a system, it must be detrimental to the public interest, as tending to stifle all discussion on foreign policy. (Hear, hear.) But after the appeal made to him, he felt bound to give way on this occasion, trusting, however, that on an early day he should be enabled to proceed with his motion. (Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, April 9.—CENTRAL ASIA.—Mr. EASTWICK said that, in consequence of the appeal made to him by the First Lord of the Treasury last evening, he should postpone his motion on this subject till May 7, when he trusted that all objection to the discussion of the question would be removed.

INDIAN FINANCE.—Mr. MITCHELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, the Indian Government having inserted in its Budget for 1869-70 an item for disbursements in India of £8,400,000 as "bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India," it was the intention of the Home Government to carry out the notice so given, all such drafts having been discontinued since December 16 last; and, if so, when.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said it was their intention to recommence drawing at an early date. The precise day was not yet fixed, but it would be duly announced.

## India Office.

April 10, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. S. N. Martin, J. F. K. Hewitt, H. S. Boys, R. Prenderville (Uncov.), E. S. Byrne (Uncov.), H. Leeds (Uncov.), Capt. H. Lewis (Uncov.), Capt. J. Reddie (Uncov.).  
Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. S. Foster, J. L. Lushington, L. Forbes.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. Norman.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Allen, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Mackenzie, 5th Light Cav.; Major B. T. Stafford, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. H. Marshall, Staff Corps; Surg. T. P. Wright, Med. Estab.; Major J. A. Brereton, Staff Corps; Major P. Maxwell, Staff Corps.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. W. H. Hodges, Staff Corps; Major C. S. Hearn, Staff Corps; Major J. V. Morris, Staff Corps.  
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. W. Dymock, Med. Estab.; Surg. J. Kearney, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. F. J. Oldfield, 3rd Light Cav.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. V. H. Schalch, 6 mo.; Mr. T. Login (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. J. W. Grinnol (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. D. Sutherland (Uncov.), 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. G. K. Chamberlain, 4 mo.; Mr. W. Holloway, 5 mo.; Mr. F. C. Carr, 4 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. E. André, 6 mo.; Mr. E. P. Down, 6 mo.; Dr. R. T. Reid (Uncov.), 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Temple, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. B. Peile.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. F. Baird, Staff Corps.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. W. Lucas, Staff Corps; Surg. major G. G. W. Maitland, Med. Estab.; Lieut. A. Wood, Staff Corps; Maj. gen. P. K. McG. Skinner, c.b., Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—The wife of C. T. Davidson, Esq., late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 2, Hyde-park-square, April 1.  
STRAUBENZEE—The wife of Lieut. colonel Frederick Van Straubenzee, of a son, at Dover, April 7.

### MARRIAGES.

AINSLIE—CAMPBELL.—Charles A. Ainslie, Esq., of Madras, to Annie A., daughter of R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Crosslet, Dumbartonshire, at St. Peter's Church, Belsize-park, London, April 6.  
DAVIDSON—BELL.—William Davidson, of the P. and O.S.N.Co.'s Service, son of Robert Davidson, Esq., C.E., to Mary, daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq., of Ballywillan-house, Highbury New-park, London, at Hare-court Chapel, Highbury, April 8.  
DOLPHIN—OMMANEY.—James Dolphin, son of Capt. Dolphin, late Rifle Brigade, to Jane G., daughter of Major-general Ommamey, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, at Putney, April 7.  
GREEN—TAUNTON.—Colonel Malcolm Green, c.b., Bombay Staff Corps, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Walter Taunton, Esq., Boulogne-sur-Mer, at St. Mary's Church, Folkestone, April 8.  
LEES—GRIFFITHS.—Major W. M. Lees, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Sir John Campbell Lees, to Jane Augusta, daughter of the late Lieut. col. Edwin Griffiths, at St. Marylebone Church, April 8.

LUDLAM—READE.—Jeffrey W. Ludlam, of 16, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, London, to Emma Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Reade, H.E.I.C.S., of Farnham Royal, Bucks, at Leckhampton Church, Cheltenham, April 6.

REED—MCALLUM.—Captain G. Reed, R.N., to Jane, relict of Donald McAllum, Nizam's Service, Hyderabad, Deccan, at St. Paul's, York-place, March 9.

### DEATHS.

AUSTIN—Lieut. Horatio Austin, of H.M.S. *Indus*, son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Horatio Thomas Austin, K.C.B., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Devonport, aged 30, April 8.  
BEALE—Lieut. colonel Henry Y. Beale, Bombay Army, at Biroher Knoll, Herefordshire, April 5.  
CAMPBELL—Mrs. Nicola A. Campbell, widow of the late Major-general Andrew Campbell, of Auchmannoch and Avisyard, Ayrshire, and daughter of the late Colonel Richard Maxwell, of Birdstown, county Donegal, at 25, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, aged 70, April 5.  
COLQUHOUN—Captain James Colquhoun, Madras Staff Corps, and of the 30th Regt. M.N.I., at Suez, on his way home, aged 32, March 18.  
CUST—The Rev. Henry Cust, B.A., of C.C. College, Cambridge, Curate of Richmond, second surviving son of the Ven. Archdeacon Cust, at Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 24, April 5.  
DAVIES—Lieut. colonel John Davies, late Bengal Army, at Wellington-villas, Cheltenham, aged 79, April 8.  
GOMONDE—Susan, daughter of the late Maj. Richard Gomonde, H.E.I.C.S., at 8, Brock-street, Bath, April 6.  
NEWMARCH—Lieut. colonel Charles Douglas Newmarch, R.E., an officer of distinguished talent and great acquirements, loved and esteemed by all who knew him, and deeply mourned by his sorrowing relatives, at Suez, aged 41, March 20.  
STEER—Lucy, wife of Lieut. colonel W. F. Steer, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Marazion, Cornwall, April 5.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 6. Khimjee Oodowjee, Singapore; Malacca, Singapore; Star of the North, Bombay; Wallasia, Singapore; Napalgar, Mauritius; City of Paris, Calcutta; Cambridge, Rangoon; Dudbrook, Manila; Irvine, Madras; Avon, Rangoon.—9. St. Marnock, Calcutta; Arden Craig, Rangoon; Papal, Calcutta; City of Ningpo, Calcutta.—10. Belvidera, Madras; Lady Melville, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

April 6. Skimmer of the Waves, Colombo.—9. Star of India, Madras; Sree Singapura, Singapore; M. A. Evans, Negapatam.—10. Knight Commander, Calcutta; Singapore, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ripon, April 10.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Henesy, Capt. Studdy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gayen and infant, Mr. Dickson, Surg. Longhead, Mr. and Mrs. King.  
From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. G. G. W. Maitland.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### APRIL 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Bradish, Mr. Davis, Mr. Lysaght, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. J. G. Thomas, and Mr. W. Callender.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Commander Grant.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. Clementson, Lieut. Winterbotham, Mr. Dunsford, Mrs. Mergler and two infants, Mrs. Ralph Taylor and two children, Col. G. Carleton, Mr. G. Wade, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Johnson.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Major Payne, and Capt. E. H. and Mrs. Thomas.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and infant.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Peirson.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. A. H. Wilson, and Miss Baxter.  
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. D. S. Wilkinson, Mr. G. Thomas, and Mr. Carlyon.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Woodhouse.  
SUEZ to HONG KONG.—Dr. Foche.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Sim.  
MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Brand, and Mr. Chambers.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Denman, and Miss Sconer.  
MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Down.  
SUEZ to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Thomas.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. Maskell, Mr. and Mrs. Friend and infant, Miss Bowden, Mr. Langtry, Mr. Heywood, and Mr. C. F. Wood.  
MARSEILLES to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. F. Hayward.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Enys, and Mr. Reid.

#### APRIL 24.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Col. and Mrs. Dunster-ville, Mrs. P. Rome and infant, Mr. Maxwell, Misses Maxwell (two), Mrs. Carnegie, Capt. E. Shaw, Miss Boyce, Miss A. Lucas, Miss Kerr, and Mrs. Schneider.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Sproule.

#### MAY 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Weston, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Ramsay.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hallen.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Falconer.  
MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams.  
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Vane and infant, and Miss Vane.  
SUEZ to CEYLON.—Mr. Anderson.  
MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Hamilton, and Mrs. Lessler and two children.

#### MAY 8.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Terry, and Mr. A. C. Watt.  
MARSEILLES to ADEN.—Mr. Lorraine.

#### MAY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hennell, and Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins.  
MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Morgan.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson and two children, and Misses Robinson (two).  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Col. Rowlandson.

THE OUDH COMMISSION.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Oudh Commission to fill up existing vacancies, with effect from the 1st inst.:—To be commissioner, Mr. Charles Currie; to be officiating commissioners, Capt. E. Thompson, Mr. P. Carnegie.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### OUR INDIAN POSITION.

The *Morning Star* does not believe in the policy of buying the friendship of Shere Ali. That journal believes that by maintaining ourselves in a position of strength within the Hindoo Koosh and the Suleiman ranges, with a network of railways behind us, and the command of either sea, strong in arms, but yet stronger in the just Government that we have given India, we can afford to defy Russian aggression, if that bugbear of Palmerstonianism have any but a fictitious existence. The further Russia advances from her base of operations in Europe, across deserts and through a hostile country towards inhospitable Afghanistan, and the natural ramparts of our north-west frontier, the weaker does she become, and the more unequal to cope with our compact and well-disciplined strength. By all means let us prepare for the contingency, distant though it be, of a Russian invasion; but let us do so by organising our forces internally, not by scattering them into dangerous and doubtful regions, where they can make no effectual resistance, but must excite animosity. It is idle to say that we have not interfered in Afghanistan. A system of subsidies necessitates intervention sooner or later, and intervention means aggression and extravagance, perhaps disgrace and disaster.

### SIR JOHN LAWRENCE'S NEW DIGNITY.

The *Asiatic* observes that Sir John Lawrence, who has held the charge of our Eastern Empire for five years, and has, whatever his political shortcomings, sustained that weighty office with all due dignity, is to be created Baron Lawrence of the Punjab, and of Grately, in the county of Hants. It remains to be seen whether the country will consider that this is a sufficient recognition of long and brilliant service. If a title has any real value as a reward, the Viceroy of India, the saviour of the Punjab, has most certainly a claim to higher rank in the peerage than a barony. Such a distinction is conferred upon the eminent lawyer as a complimentary recognition of superiority in his profession, and of stanchness in political views. We contend that the Governor of our Eastern dominions has a higher claim than the successful advocate, or even the eloquent debater. Both for active service and administrative success, Sir John Lawrence merited a recompense of national gratitude as high as any viceroy ever gained—certainly equal to that conferred on Viscounts Gough and Hardinge. Sir John is not a politician, nor a man of influential friends; but the Liberal party, which boasts its freedom from backstair solicitation, might have shown itself more generous on that account.

### THE HAZARA CAMPAIGN.

The *Broad Arrow* thinks it impossible to look at the long list of honours and rewards conferred for the Abyssinian campaign without comparing it with those granted for Hazara. Both campaigns were eminently successful; both comparatively bloodless (the casualties on the Black Mountain far exceeded those at Magdala); the hardships and privations of both were as nearly as possibly equal; indeed, in this one particular the Hazara force can more than hold its own (if a three weeks' bivouac 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, without a change of raiment, counts for anything), and we certainly read of no march during the advance on Magdala so disastrous as that of the 6th Royals from Rawul Pindee to Abbotabad, or that of the 38th Foot from Sealkote to Rawul Pindee, the deaths from heat-apoplexy in which two regiments amounted to over fifteen. Yet for the one campaign have been granted two K.C.B.'s, twenty-eight C.B.'s, six A.D.C.-ships to the Queen, ten brevet colonelcies, eighteen brevet lieutenant-colonelcies, thirty brevet majorities, a medal, and six months' batta; and for the other—what? We believe we are right in saying nothing, except a K.S.I. or two! Not only this, but the officers of the force have actually been called upon to pay for their carriage (mule and camel), which the authorities compelled them to keep up from the first outbreak of hostilities in August to the breaking-up of the force in November. Can this be the act of the same Government which in its extreme generosity has ordered that regiments which were under orders for Abyssinia, but did not actually land, are to receive the medal and six months' batta? We believe not. We believe the Government is not aware that such an act of injustice has been committed, and it is for the purpose of giving publicity to the fact that we place this matter before the public. Putting medals, batta, and brevet promotions altogether on one side, surely it seems but right and just that officers should be protected from suffering any actual pecuniary loss by a campaign which was a tolerably hard one while it lasted, but unfortunately not possessing the advantage of being "popular," has been consigned to oblivion, with all those concerned in it.

**RETIREMENT.**—The following officer has retired from the service:—Deputy Insp. Gen. J. A. Guise, on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provision of paragraph 37 of G.G.O. No. 1,060, dated Dec. 23, 1864, with effect from March 31,

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R	Actual Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	92 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	1,000 as equivalent to	92 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54	...	£100.	105 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...		110 1/2
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...		
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60	...		

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11 1/2d.	1s. 11 1/2d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	1/2 dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0 9-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11 1/2d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11 1/2d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	...	210 to 213
India 5 per cent.	...	...	113 1/2
India 4 per cent.	...	...	102 1/2
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	...	100 1/2
India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.	...	...	83 1/2
India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872	...	...	105
India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	...	...	100 1/2 to 110 1/2
India Stock Debentures, 1868	...	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	...	104
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...	...
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...	104
India 4 per cent., 1888	...	...	105
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...	104 1/2
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...	...
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...	8s. to 15s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...	8s. pm.

RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
20	Ditto F Shares	18	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 1/2 to 107 1/2
Stock	East Indian	100	108 to 109
20	Ditto L Extension	10	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 107
20	Ditto (new)	8	3 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto	4	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	99 to 101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	125 to 108
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2 1/2	par to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	95 to 97
Stock	Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104
20	Ditto	2	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	103 to 104

BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	20 to 21
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	20 1/2 to 30 1/2
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	75 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44

MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
5	New	4	1 1/2 to 2 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	4 to 3 1/2 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	...
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	5 to 3 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103 to 104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3 1/2 to 3 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5 1/2	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	40 1/2 to 50 1/2
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 dis.

**BRITISH BURMAH EXAMINATIONS.**—The undermentioned officers of the British Burmah commission have passed the prescribed examination in Indian history, political economy, and jurisprudence:—Lieuts. M. Furlong, R. C. Evanson, and M. C. Poole, assistant commissioners of the 3rd grade. The undermentioned officer has passed the prescribed examination in Burmese for junior officers in the British Burmah commission:—By the lower standard: Ens. J. Butler, officiating assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade.

# Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 9th April, 1869.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That PACKAGES, stated to contain RESERVED ARTICLES from the Estates of Deceased Officers and Soldiers of the late East India Company's Service, and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, have from time to time been received from the Governments of the respective Presidencies in India.

Packages containing Articles Reserved from the following Estates remain unclaimed, viz. :—

8. Bell, H., Lieutenant, 2nd Madras Native Infantry.
13. Buchan, C., Sub-Conductor, Madras Establishment.
- 20A. Carney, John, Mr., Medical Officer.
23. Clarke, W. H., Ensign, 26th Madras Native Infantry.
24. Cockburn, A. K., Lieutenant, 50th Madras Native Infantry.
31. Dewar, W. L., Private, 1st Madras Fusiliers.
52. Foote, W. M., Lieutenant, 22nd Madras Native Inf.
63. Fenning, D. A., Colonel, 1st Madras Light Cavalry.
59. Grant, Lieutenant, 5th Madras Light Cavalry.
67. Holmes, W., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
70. Hickman, William, Bombay Artillery.
71. Hackett, J. M. D., Lieutenant, 39th Madras Native Infantry.
77. Isacke, M. H. G., Lieutenant, 8th Madras Light Cavalry.
80. Jones, J., Lieutenant, 40th Madras Native Infantry.
93. Marriott, B. W. F., Lieutenant, 13th Madras Native Infantry.
99. Macdonell, J. W. G., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
101. Middlemist, Thomas, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department.
103. Marley, J. W., Ensign, Madras Infantry.
- 112A. Macbraire, J. H., Captain, 9th Madras Native Inf.
97. Nangle, James, Private, Madras European Regt.
127. Richardson, J. A., Lieutenant, 1st Madras Native Infantry.
137. Smith, Henry, Corporal, Madras Sappers and Miners.
140. Stewart, M., Lieutenant, Madras Artillery.
- 150A. Stewart, G., Ensign, 36th Madras Native Infantry.
155. Watson, G. H., Lieutenant, 19th Madras Native Inf.
163. Weymouth, Captain, 42nd Madras Native Infantry.
164. Warden, A. D., Capt., 2nd Bengal Native Infantry.

Applications for such Packages should be made by the Next of Kin of the Deceased, or by the Legal Representatives of such Next of Kin, to the Military Secretary, at this Office.

In the event of any of the Packages in question remaining unclaimed for the further period of six months from this date, they will be opened, the contents be disposed of by Sale, and the amount realised be credited to the Estate of the Deceased.

T. T. PEARS, Major general,  
Military Secretary.

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Ditto, best quality ... 6 0

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**GOLD WATCHES (LADIES').**

English Lever Watch, jewelled, gold dial, engraved case ... 8 8

Ditto, higher quality, richly engraved ... 10 10

Ditto, best quality ... 12 12

Three-quarter Plate Watches, £3. 3s. extra.

**GOLD WATCHES (GENTLEMEN'S).**

English Lever Watch, jewelled, capped, enamel dial ... 10 10

Ditto, jewelled in six holes, gold balance ... 13 13

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APRIL 12, 1869.

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<b>CHEESE</b> Hermetically Sealed. per lb. Whole Loaf Cheese, weighing about 6 lbs. each ... 1 2 Half do., weighing about 3 lbs. the half ... 1 3	<b>BUTTER—Preserved French—</b> In tins 2lb. 3 oz. each ... 3 0 <b>POTTED MEATS—in tins</b> For Breakfasts, Luncheons, &c. per doz. Potted Beef ... 6 6 " Ham ... 6 6 " Tongue ... 6 6 " Strasburg Meat ... 6 6	<b>CAPERS AND OLIVES</b> Imperial measure, per doz. French Capers, 1/2 pints ... 4 3 French Olives, 1/2 pints ... 11 6 Spanish do. ... 9 0	<b>ANCHOVY PASTE, &amp;c.</b> per doz. White pots ... 5 6 Anchovy Paste ... 4 2 Bloaters Paste ... 4 2 Pate au dable ... 4 2	<b>EPP'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA</b> per lb. In 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. packets ... 1 0 1/2
<b>PRESERVED OX TONGUES,</b> each. Cooked in long cases ... 4 6	<b>ANGLO-SWISS MILK</b> per doz. In tins to make 5 pints of Milk ... 11 6	<b>GENUINE VINEGAR</b> quarts. per doz. Superior Table Vinegar ... 4 3 Crystal, ditto ... 4 11 Raspberry Vinegar, 1/2 pints ... per doz. 4 3	<b>FINEST BRITISH TABLE SALT</b> per doz. 2lb. bottles ... 2 9	<b>COFFEE, Roasted and Ground,</b> In 1lb. stoppered bottles, per Pure Coffee ... 1 3
<b>SAUSAGES &amp; SAVORY PIES</b> per tin. Real Oxford Sausages, in square tins ... 1 9 Real German Sausages ... 1 6 1/2 Real Bologna Sausages ... 2 6 Pork Pies ... 1 2 Veal and Ham Pies, truffled ... 1 6	<b>VEGETABLES</b> per lb. Carrots ... 0 4 1/2	<b>FINE SALAD OIL—</b> 1/2 pints, per doz. ... 4 8 <b>COD LIVER OIL—</b> 1/2 pints, per doz. ... 4 5 <b>FINE HAIR OIL</b> 1/2 pints. Perfumed ... per doz. 4 4	<b>MUSTARD</b> per doz. Colman's Finest quality 1/2 lb. ... 6 11 <b>MAILLE'S FRENCH MUSTARD</b> Small Jars ... per doz. 4 11	<b>TEA, in 1 lb. tins</b> per Black Tea, Congou ... 1 11 1/2 " Souchong ... 2 4 1/2 Green Tea, Young Hyson ... 1 11
<b>SARDINES</b> per doz. 1/2 tins Sardines ... 4 1 1/2 1/2 tins ditto ... 7 0 Extra fine quality, in large tins ... 9 0	<b>GAME</b> Roast Partridges each ... 2 3 Ditto, truffled ... 3 6 Roast Grouse ... 3 6 Jugged Hare ... per lb. 1 0	<b>ESSENCE OF COFFEE</b> (Smith's) ... per doz. 9 0 <b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, HERBS, &amp;c.</b> In 1 oz. bottles, per doz. Essence of Vanilla ... 4 3 " Lemon ... 4 3 " Almonds ... 4 3 " Peppermint ... 4 3 " Ginger ... 4 3	<b>DRIED HERBS</b> per doz. Mint 1/2 pints ... 4 6 Mixed Herbs ... 4 6 Marjoram ... 4 9 Celery Seed ... 5 1	<b>MACKENZIE AND MACKENZIE'S ALBERT BISCUITS</b> In 2lb. tins ... per doz. 22 3 <b>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S READING BISCUITS.</b> In tins containing about 1lb. each per doz.
<b>FISH</b> per lb. Salmon, real Scotch ... 1 2 Ditto Cutlets ... 0 10 1/2 Lobsters ... 0 6 1/2 Flinnon Haddock ... 0 6 1/2 Kipperd Herrings ... 0 10 Herrings, a la Sardine ... 0 11 Oysters ... 0 9 1/2	<b>OPENING KNIVES</b> Small ... per doz. 3 9 Large and strong ... 9 9	<b>LOZENGES</b> In 1/2 lb. Stoppered Bottles per doz. Peppermint Lozenges ... 5 4 Scotch Mixture ... 5 3 Sugared Almonds ... 5 7	<b>OATMEAL, Fine Scotch</b> 7 9 Pearl Barley ... 8 3 Flour—Fine Kiln-dried ... 7 3 Fine Pearl Sago ... 8 6 Fine Tapioca ... 10 9 Arrowroot—West India ... 10 5	Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds ... 14 1 Mixed Dessert, 18 kinds ... 18 10 Abernethy, small ... 9 5 Captain's, small ... 9 11 Ginger Nuts ... 11 9 Macaroons & Ratafias ... 16 9 Ginger Wafer ... 19 0 Caraway Wafer ... 19 7 Orange Dessert ... 9 9
<b>RED HERRINGS,</b> highly cured, per tin. 12 herrings in a tin ... 1 1	<b>JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE.</b> In 1lb. stone jars or 1lb. tins. per doz. Orange Marmalade ... 6 6 Green Gage Jam ... 6 6 Black Currant Jam ... 7 0 Damson Jam ... 7 0 Raspberry Jam ... 7 9 Strawberry Jam ... 8 0 Black Currant Jelly ... 8 6 Red Currant Jelly ... 9 6	<b>ALMONDS AND RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, PLUMS, &amp;c.,</b> in 2lb. Stoppered Bottles. per doz. Almonds and Raisins ... 26 6 Figs ... 16 3 Currants ... 12 0 Fine Currants ... 12 0 Elms Raisins ... 10 6 Muscatel Raisins ... 22 9 Sultan's Raisins ... 14 0 Imp. French Plums ... 33 0 Sweet Shell Almonds ... 11 6 Sweet Jordan Almonds ... 31 9 Barcelona Nuts ... 7 10 Walnuts, kiln dried ... 0 0 Normandy Pippins ... 14 9	<b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS</b> per doz. In 1lb. canisters, soldered ... 6 8	<b>QUININE</b> per lb. Howard's Fine English ... 0 Do. Citrate of Iron and Quinine ... 1
<b>MEATS</b> per lb. Corned Beef ... 0 8 Roast Beef ... 0 9 Spiced Beef ... 0 9 Minced Collops ... 0 7 Mutton and Vegetables ... 0 7 Boiled Mutton ... 0 8 Roast Mutton ... 0 9 Lamb and Green Peas ... 0 11 Calves' Head ... 0 8 1/2 Roast Veal ... 0 10 Veal and Green Peas ... 0 10	<b>BOTTLED TART FRUITS</b> per doz. Gooseberries ... 6 0 Damsons ... 7 0 Rhubarb ... 5 6 Black Currants ... 7 6 Red Currants ... 8 0 Apples ... 8 0	<b>MINCEMEAT FOR MINCE PIES—</b> 1 lb. tins ... per doz. 12 6 <b>CHRISTMAS PLUM PUD-DINGS—</b> 2 lb. tins ... per doz. 20 0	<b>BROWN &amp; POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.</b> per doz. In 1 lb. tins, soldered ... 7 11	<b>CHLORODYNE</b> per doz. Dr. J. Collis Browne's ... 8
<b>SOUPS AND BROTHS</b> per lb. Soups and Bouilli ... 0 6 Julienne Soup ... 0 7 Ox-Tail Soup ... 0 7 Gravy Soup ... 0 7 Mutton Broth ... 0 7 1/2 Hotch Potch ... 0 7 1/2 Mock Turtle Soup ... 0 7 1/2 Hare Soup ... 1 0 Grouse Soup ... 1 0	<b>SUPERIOR CANDIED PEEL—</b> In 2lb. Jars. Orange Peel, per doz. ... 17 5 Lemon Peel, ... 13 5	<b>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN BRANDY.</b> per doz. Green Gages, Crystallised ... 20 9 Apricots ... 25 6 Mixed Fruits ... 21 6 French Plums in Brandy ... 26 0 Cherries ... 13 9 Apricots ... 34 0 Stewed Pears, in 2lb. tins ... 14 0 Apricots in syrup in 1 lb. tins ... 14 6	<b>MACCARONI &amp; VERMICELLI</b> per lb. In 4lb. or 7lb. Tins ... 0 6 1/2	<b>CREAM OF TARTAR</b> ... 13 2 Tartaric Acid ... 20 6 Sul-Aeratus ... 4 5 Epsom Salts ... 2 10 Bi-Carbonate of Soda ... 4 5
<b>ESSENCE OF BEEF</b> In 1/2 pint tins, per tin ... 0 5 <b>LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT</b> (Extractum Carnis Liebig) per tin. In 1/2 lb. tins ... 2 0	<b>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN BRANDY.</b> per doz. Green Gages, Crystallised ... 20 9 Apricots ... 25 6 Mixed Fruits ... 21 6 French Plums in Brandy ... 26 0 Cherries ... 13 9 Apricots ... 34 0 Stewed Pears, in 2lb. tins ... 14 0 Apricots in syrup in 1 lb. tins ... 14 6	<b>SPICES, 1/2 pint bottles</b> per doz. Cinnamon ... 7 7 Nutmegs ... 7 4 Maco ... 6 0 Pimento ... 2 9 Cloves ... 2 11 Ground Mixed Spice ... 4 3 " Ginger ... 4 3 " Pepper, Black ... 3 8 " " White ... 4 8 " Cayenne Pepper ... 4 5	<b>GENUINE ISINGLASS—</b> 1 oz. tins. Brazil Isinglass, per doz. ... 7 6 Russian ditto ... 12 3	<b>SCENTED SOAPS—</b> In 1lb. Packets. Brown Windsor Soap ... per lb. White Windsor " ... 0 5 1/2 Assorted Fancy " ... 0 5 1/2 Honey ... 0 5 1/2 Glycerine ... 0 5 1/2 Toilet Marine " ... 0 5 1/2

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 862.] LONDON, APRIL 21, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 27; Agra and Calcutta, March 23; Madras, March 22.

On the 18th March Sir R. Temple brought up the Select Committee's Report on his Income-tax Bill. The amendments were few and inconsiderable. One of them extended the tax to insurance companies, who had been previously exempted. By another persons living and drawing their interest from Indian funds, &c., abroad are exempted, while those who draw the interest through agents in India are liable to pay the tax. The privilege of paying by instalments is extended to amounts of Rs. 24 and upwards—a concession to the poorer classes. Sir R. Temple defended the justice of taxing land as well as other property. Mr. Bullen expressed some anxiety to know whether the repayment of the money advanced by the Indian Government for the Abyssinian campaign would include the high rate of interest at which the money had been borrowed from the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. Sir R. Temple assured him that that point had been carefully considered, and Lord Mayo saw no reason to doubt that the conditions of the advance, as clearly laid down by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons, would be "strictly fulfilled." The Income-tax Bill was then passed.

ANOTHER Bill, passed the same day, empowers the Government to substitute a fluctuating for a fixed tariff on goods paying *ad valorem* duties. The new tariff has already come into effect. It charges only 1 per cent. on iron for railways and other purposes, an anna a gallon on malt liquors, Rs. 1-8 a gallon on sparkling wines and liqueurs, one rupee on other wines, and Rs. 3 on spirits. On piece goods the duty will be about 5 per cent., with 7½ per cent. as the highest rate on imported goods. On exports the duty will average 3 per cent.

THE last sitting of the Council was on March 19, when four other Bills were passed, including the Revised Stamp Act and a Bill for obtaining the Evidence of Prisoners. Mr. Strachey also introduced his Bill for Amending the Law on the Acquisition of Land for Public Works.

THE expedition against the Looshais seems to have ended in smoke. Of the two columns sent out to punish the raiders into Cachar one has already been turned back by the heavy rains, while the other, which did make its way to some Looshai villages, found the Chief dead, his clansmen all submission, and retraced their steps after a friendly interchange of fowls and fruit. From all we hear, the police alone could have settled the business, but perhaps it was thought that a military demonstration would ensure success to the movements of the police.

THE papers give many details concerning the Afghan Ameer's progress from Peshawar to Lahore and his doings at the latter place; but our readers have already learned all that is worth mentioning here, unless they care to know the names of all the officials present at the durbar, or to hear that Shere Ali is said to have ordered five hundred suits of English clothes for his party at Peshawar. What is more to the point is that Yakoob Khan, the Ameer's son, has taken steps to put down the rebellion in Turkistan, where the ex-Ameer's sons seem to have been making head against Shere Ali's lieutenant. A more competent officer however, Sirdar Ismail Khan, has been ordered to take the command against the rebels.

So good on the whole are the prospects of the rubbee crops in the North-West, that the old rates for the carriage of grain by rail were to be resumed from the 23rd March. In the Rohilkund, Meerut, and Agra divisions the average outturn will not be much below par. A full crop is expected in Kemaon. In the other divisions, the outturn will be less or greater according to the want or abundance of irrigational means. Relief works however must still continue to supply the worst sufferers with temporary aid both in the North-West and Rajpootana. Distress is still severe in Gwalior, especially about Sepree and Goona, where the roads are strewn with bodies of people who died of hunger on their way to the relief-houses.

WHEN Indian toll-collectors have used up their supply of the tickets given to travellers who happen to need them, they are wont, it seems, to fall back on the primitive practice of marking the persons of the said travellers with streaks of colour. Against this practice the Government of the North-West Provinces has lately issued a strong decree, declaring it to be "distasteful to at least the higher classes of natives," and threatening the punishment of any toll-collector who shall henceforth refuse to supply the needful ticket. The Commissioners of Divisions are requested to see that "a supply of proper tickets be kept by all the toll-collectors, and that marks on the person be in no case resorted to except with the free-will of the passenger." Would not an absolute prohibition of such marks have been the safer course? There would then, at any rate, be no room for misunderstandings or false statements on either side.

THE coffee-planters of Wynaad are complaining bitterly of Government neglect. One of the most hopeful industries in the Madras Presidency is being starved for want of decent roads. When the interests of the Government are directly concerned, a want of this sort is soon supplied, as in the case of a road lately made from the foot of the Annamallays up to the entrance of the Teak forests. But private cultivators may wait till doomsday for their share of official aid, especially if they belong to the same race as their rulers. The main grievances of the Wynaad planters were embodied in a memorial drawn up at a meeting of the Planters' Association of South Wynaad on

the 10th February. The petitioners pray for a labour ordinance based on that of Ceylon; for a law between master and servant, employer and employed; for the rapid completion of the Ghat road and other main lines of communication; for a reduction of the coffee-duty to the rate now levied on tea; and for a reduction of the tax on crown lands. They also ask that an experienced executive engineer should be selected for the Wynaad district.

THE *Friend of India* thinks that Dr. Macleod is "justly severe, as all visitors are, on the unprepossessing and unarchitectural character of Bombay." If the present writer's experience may count for anything, both the reverend doctor and the journalist are unjustly severe in their estimate of one of the most picturesque cities in India. It is not "the surrounding scenery" alone that makes Bombay interesting to the traveller. The fort, with its narrow streets of quaint old many-storied houses, might have been transplanted from Edinburgh or some old Continental town, while the native city offers the visitor a feast of bright-coloured wooden balconies, and varied costumes not to be matched in any part of Upper India or Bengal. Bombay may lack the architectural grandeur of Benares, the Malta of India, but for striking effects of colour its bazaars could hardly be surpassed. In that respect Cairo alone may take the lead of it. For variety of national types and costumes even Calcutta falls behind the Western capital. In the matter of dirt Bombay ten years ago was nothing like so bad as most Indian cities, Calcutta included, and to say that "no Irish village of the worst kind has a look of greater poverty, confusion, and utter discomfort," is a flight of fancy with which we should hardly have credited Dr. Macleod.

A BENGALIE paper, the *Som Prakash*, evidently "understands its epoch" as well as the Emperor of the French. It boldly proposes to do away with the Governor-general altogether as a mere anachronism in these days of advance. Once indeed a Viceroy wielded all responsible power in India; but "now that this power has been wrested from the Governor-general, and his orders are subjected to the approval of the Secretary of State for India, there is no actual need for the continuance of the office." In the present state of communications with England, all matters of importance, thinks the journalist, "might be submitted for approval direct to the Secretary of State." As a preliminary step to abolishing the Viceroy, he would give Bengal a full Government. "The choice of war or peace should rest with the Commander-in-Chief, who should receive counsel from the Governor of the Presidency in which a disturbance might occur." In this way the State would save more than six lakhs of rupees yearly. The framer of this very radical project has evidently been taking lessons of the present Minister for the Board of Trade.

THE Indian papers are already complaining of the way in which the new Intelligence Department of the Government carries out its ostensible duty of providing early information on public matters for the Press. In many cases the promised boon seems to have proved a worthless mockery. The "information" is discovered to be very stale news. In March, for instance, the *Daily News* is presented with a report on the state of the crops for the fortnight ending 5th January. Plenty of rain having fallen in the meanwhile, such information must be extremely valuable, especially when it refers to districts not fifty miles off from Calcutta. Another set of papers for the "information of the press," received by the same journal on March 8, turned out to be merely written copies of papers printed in the *Gazette* for February 10. If these are fair samples of the intelligence supplied by the new department—and several other journals are endorsing the complaints of the *Daily News*—we may congratulate the Indian public on the handsome return secured to it by the increased outlay on Government clerks for its especial benefit.

FROM a Bombay telegram of April 9 we learn that the *Times of India* has published a detailed statement of the Abyssinian outlay, as defrayed by the Bombay Government. It is rather more favourable than Mr. Lowe's estimate. The total outlay was £6,820,000, which includes £3,250,000 for transport-service, £850,000 for coals, stores, and commissariat, and £200,000 for landing troops, stores, &c. The accounts were forwarded to the Home Government by the mail of April 10.

THE news we have elsewhere printed regarding Dr. Livingstone turns out to be entirely false. Authentic tidings from Zanzibar have been received in England up to the middle of March, and not a word about the doctor. Had the news in question been correct, we should long since have heard it direct from the Vice-Consul at Zanzibar.

ON Monday the Secretary of State for India brought in his India Bill, No. II., for altering the conditions of service in the India Council. Henceforth members are to be appointed for ten years instead of life, with power reserved to the Secretary of State to reappoint a specially able councillor for five years more. The salaries of the members will remain, according to the Bill, at the present rate of £1,200 a-year, which his Grace thinks quite large enough to "secure the services of the very best men." The present system of pensions he would abolish altogether, merely allowing any of the existing members to retire if he chose after ten years' service on a pension of £500 a-year. To this clause of the Bill both Lord Salisbury and Lord Lawrence, who delivered his maiden speech on this occasion, objected, as bearing hard on members disabled from ill-health, and as tending to keep the best men out of the Council. Lord Lawrence would give all members pensions after ten years' service, and a sum proportionally smaller for members "run down in less than ten years," an arrangement which would certainly enable the Secretary of State to get rid at any time of an incompetent councillor. This limit of ten years is an immense improvement on the present plan, which ensures a general stagnation of administrative energy at the head of affairs. But might not the term be shortened even more without harm to the service? The power of reappointment would still keep the best men in, while a yet larger number of retired Indians would get their turn of an office honourable in itself, and more suited to the habits of their past career, than loafing about a watering-place or vegetating in a club-room. It will of course be said that less than ten years would hardly give fair play to a councillor's ability, in a post where he would have so much to learn; but after all he must be a dull scholar who could not master his duties in half that time.

THE Duke of Argyll also gave a complete answer to Lord Salisbury's complaint that the power of the purse lay not with the Secretary of State, but with the India Council. It was complete at least according to his interpretation of the Act of 1858 by the light of Pitt's Act of 1788, and Lord Salisbury expressed himself glad to hear a statement which declared the Secretary of State "alone responsible for all the acts of the English Government in the government of India." But if the Duke's construction be the right one, the wording of the Act with regard to "grants and appropriations" needs revision.

LORD LAWRENCE's speech was mainly a survey of his Afghan policy, and a very clear and sufficient defence of that policy will it convey to all who look at the whole question with unprejudiced eyes. It is no longer possible to doubt that Lord Mayo is merely walking in his predecessor's footsteps.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Asst. surgeons W. F. Knapp, and G. W. R. Ilay, Bombay medical establishment.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Col. W. H. Vickers, late 61st Regiment, March 4.  
BENGAL.—Col. J. C. Boulderson, Madras Retired, at Southsea, aged 63, April 10.  
Rev. W. Sturrock, Bengal, Ecclesiastical Retired, at Staffordshire, April 7. Surg. W. Mansell, Bengal Army, at Guernsey, aged 50, April 10.  
MADRAS.—Conductor J. Gibson, Ordnance Department, at Trichinopoly, March 8.  
Lieut. Col. J. Curtis, M.S.C., from a fall from his horse.  
BOMBAY.—Major gen. C. Blood, Bombay Artillery, at Chiswick, aged 64, April 10.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wimberley and two children, Lieut. Col. Rattray, Mrs. Rattray and four children, Mr. E. Brock, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Anderson, Captain and Mrs. Rotton and infant Dr. Wright, Col. and Mrs. Slade and two children, Mr. S. Wells, Lieutenant Phillips, FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Jones, Lieut. Col. Combes, Col. J. Osborne, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey and infant, Lieut. colonel Denny, Mrs. Ashley and infant, Mr. J. Woods, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. Cantley, Major Puzet, Capt. Watson, FROM MADRAS.—Col. Dickson, Mr. Lilley, Major and Mrs. Hobbs, Dr. and Mrs. Miss Van Simeon and child, Major Brooks, Mr. R. Sewell, Col. Grant, FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. Middleton, Mr. A. Parkis, Count D. Enares, Mr. Dunn, Col. Grant, FROM SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Bangalore, April 23. FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Boequet and five children, Mr. Hogg and infant, Mrs. Henderson and infant, Col. and Mrs. Oldershaw, Miss Maidment, Mrs. Kempsons and infant, Mrs. Oakes and three children, Mrs. Denny and four children, Lieut. Wyford, Mrs. Grahams and two children, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Gray, Rev. and Mrs. Cummings and infant.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1869.

## PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

ANGLO-INDIAN opinion on the subject of public works for India has made some considerable advance since the day—not so very distant—when one of their body declared before a committee of the Commons that “India itself was one great road.” A certain pressure from without has by this time forced many a stanch admirer of old use and wont to admit a possible connection between progress in well-being and an extended system of roads. Recent famines and threatenings of famine have instilled into the dullest minds some small belief in the virtue of works of irrigation. Indian railways are getting on, not too quickly; a fraction of the revenue, not too large, is yearly expended on the making of new roads; and the Indian Government is once more borrowing money for the construction or completion of long needed canals.

These signs of life are encouraging, so far as they go. But, in the words of a writer in the *North British Review*, “much, very much work yet remains to be done. Districts as large as half-a-dozen English counties put together, and possessing a soil more fertile than is to be found in Europe, are without roads for the conveyance of their crops to market. Others, equally rich and extensive, are liable to periodical visitations of famine, owing to the want of water, which might with care be led along channels, to irrigate their fields.”\* In spite of the merciful reprieve from widespread starvation brought by the rains of the late cold season, many parts of Hindostan Proper are still sorely suffering from the previous drought; and some fears have not unreasonably been expressed, that relief-works begun in the near prospect of a dire calamity may in some places be too readily put on one side, now that the worst of the storm has blown over. So much indeed remains to do everywhere, with means not always readily attainable, that a thrifty Government naturally catches at any fair excuse for putting off till to-morrow what ought, if possible, to be done to-day. And the tendency to delay is strengthened by the very organisation of the Public Works Department. What with time wasted in endless correspondence between ever so many heads of offices, in references between India and England, not to speak of the difficult task devolved on the Home Government of choosing between rival and rejecting impracticable or ill-weighed schemes, the wonder is not that so little, but that anything at all has been done at the right moment.

A new day however of enlarged activity seems just now dawning over India. The present Secretary of State has

\* *North British Review* for March, 1869. Article—“Public Works in India.”

avowed the will and must surely find the way to improve on the teaching of his predecessors. Lord Mayo's known dislike for official circumlocution has already borne good fruit. If his shrewdness extends to some other points of first importance he will insist on large reforms in the present system of public works, and will obtain leave from home to push them forward on a scale commensurate, not with India's present income, but with her actual wants. The writer of the article above referred to complains bitterly, but not without justice, of the hindrances which the present system throws in the way of every effort to satisfy the most pressing of those wants. A few miles of road are needed in a certain district. The officer in charge lays the matter before his departmental chief, who passes it on with his own criticisms to some yet higher official, who, in like manner, forwards it another stage on the way to the central Government. By the time it reaches the Governor-General a whole library of manuscript, critical, explanatory, and controversial, has grown around the original project. Precious months have been lost in this preliminary scrutiny. Even when the matter has been duly considered on all sides and finally sanctioned by the Viceroy, its execution may have to be deferred for want of funds. At the best the work will get itself done piecemeal at uncertain intervals. Not seldom a heavy rainfall will sweep away the unfinished labours of the previous season, labours which might have been properly completed had the order to begin them gone forth in good time, or the engineer been less hampered with clerklly drudgeries. Haunted by the dread of retrenchments for unavoidable mischances, overburdened with an absurd mixture of incompatible duties, disheartened by unforeseen delays, by untimely failure of means and appliances, the public works officer would be more than human if he did not frequently sink from his old ambitions into a listless acquiescence in the dominant routine.

Some remedies for the faults of the present system are not far to seek. In the first place, it is quite possible to dispense with many of the stages through which a projected public work has to pass before it touches the hard ground of an instituted fact. In the next place there are many works in every province, the funds for which and the direct control might easily be furnished by the Local Government, without reference to the Central Power. Great too would be the advantage of relieving the engineer officer from the harassing requirements of a vulgar clerk. At present half his time is taken up with small financial reckonings, which ought to be reserved for some specially paid subordinate. A public works officer should have quite enough work on his hands without being required to account from week to week for every rupee he spends or needs. He should also be allowed a wider discretion with regard to forestalling outlay on unfinished works. If a certain bridge, for instance, ought to be finished before the rains set in, on pain of their undoing the labours of a whole season at least, it is surely the worst economy to stand on red-tape restrictions and withhold the trifling over-payments that might make all the difference between success and failure in such a case. Due checks of course there must be on the spending powers of public-works officers, but the curb need not be applied at all times with the same uniform pressure. Fairplay for the department is impossible without due freedom of play. And, lastly, as we have often said before, the carrying out of public works on a scale suited to the emergency involves a much larger outlay on loans than the rulers of India have hitherto ventured to sanction.

## FROM RANGOON TO KIANG-HUNG.

AMIDST the general development of Indian railways during the last decade British Burmah has for many reasons been fated to stand still. Out of the four thousand odd hundred miles already near completion, not one has yet been laid in the easternmost province of our Indian Empire, a province twice the size of England and Wales together. In those ten years the population of British Burmah has doubled itself, and its trade has swollen from almost nothing to the handsome figure of nearly

ten millions sterling. With an imperial revenue of more than a million it pays all its government expenses, and puts by a considerable surplus at the end for imperial uses. That the well-being thus apparent is capable of indefinite increase there is every reason to believe. Within the last twelvemonth a new trade with Burmah Proper has sprung out of the treaty concluded with the Court of Ava in 1867. In the five years from 1864 to 1868 the inland trade of Pegu grew from little more than a million to two millions and a-half, the great bulk of which crossed the frontier at Thayetmyoo. In exchange for its betelnuts, rice, cottons, silks, and woollen goods, Pegu takes from its Burmese neighbour an evergrowing amount of raw cotton, gram, molasses, lacquer-work, silk and cotton goods, oils, and "pickled tea." The last-named article, unknown and inconceivable in British households, is so dear to Peguan palates that the imports of it were more than doubled in the last official year.

For the full development of this inland trade a safe and easy road towards Western China is specially needed. The removal of frontier duties in 1863 has borne excellent fruit; so have the treaty of 1867 and the establishment of a political agency at Mandalay. But it has long been felt that the commercial prosperity of British Burmah could be thoroughly ripened only by a revival of the long dormant intercourse with the countries eastward of the Burmese Empire. To that end it was that Captain Sladen last year explored with a perseverance not wholly fruitless the road from Mandalay, through Bhamo, to Momein and Talifoo, the capital of the Panthay insurgents against Chinese rule. The courage which enabled him to dodge the thousand pitfalls spread in his way by Burmese treachery proclaims itself in the report on that journey which one of his fellow-travellers, Captain Bowers, has lately published. It seems pretty clear that the safety of the exploring party was due to anything rather than Burmese goodwill. Not only was every possible hindrance thrown in the way of their advance beyond Mandalay, but a plot was apparently concerted against their lives between the Burman officials and the robber tribes in the neighbouring hills. Be that as it may, it is certain that but for Panthay friendliness none of the party would ever have reached Momein. The danger must have seemed great indeed, when two of the party, one of them a British officer serving as engineer to the expedition, were persuaded or permitted to return to Mandalay, while the rest were struggling forwards to the desired goal. That goal, which was really Yunnan, some fourteen marches south-east from Talifoo, none of them reached; but to have got even so far as Talifoo was under the circumstances no small achievement.

To say nothing of traitors in camp and robbers along the road, nearly the whole of the journey beyond Bhamo would over range after range of lofty hills. First came a desert plain, impassable in the rains, beyond which rose the Kakhyen mountains in a belt about seventy miles broad and four to seven thousand feet high. This barrier to intercourse with the Shans and Panthays surmounted, the travellers had to climb range after range of mountains, eight to ten thousand feet high, and never more than ten miles apart. The rivers they had to cross were broad torrents that thundered along between great walls of rock. Villages ruined or nearly empty, and hill sides and valleys showing chiefly traces of bygone cultivation, suggested no cheering prospect of commercial gains to come. Talifoo itself seems to be the centre of a considerable trade with all parts of China, while the country around Momein is said to contain mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. Fields of rice and tobacco the travellers found everywhere along the road, and the salt mines at Kito yield the Government a handsome profit. But Momein's commercial glories are matters of tradition rather than existing fact, and the great tea-growing country lies far away to the South. Of the willingness of the Panthays to trade with India there seems to be evidence enough; but if Burman jealousy adds fresh barriers to the natural drawbacks of the Bhamo route, what chance is there of cementing an early union between friends thus awkwardly dis severed? And Cap-

tain Bowers for one has not the smallest doubt that the Burmese monarch has secretly set his face against any attempt to open a trade with China by way of Bhamo.

All these things considered, we hope that the Indian Government will think twice before sanctioning a railway from Rangoon to Prome, as part of a larger scheme for connecting British Burmah with China by the road through Bhamo and Talifoo. A railway to Prome may not in itself be open to much objection, and it would doubtless be easy to build along the Irrawaddy an embankment strong enough at once to keep in the waters of that river, and to bear the passage of railway trains. But so far as the opening of trade with China is concerned, a railroad towards Mandalay would tend in the wrong direction. An easier and shorter road to the same goal was long since pointed out by Captain Sprye in a paper printed by order of the House of Commons. His plan, to which Captain Williams, Inspector of Public Works in the Rangoon Division, lent all the support of his engineering knowledge, provides for a road direct from Rangoon by Shooaigheen to a point on the Salween River, about 250 miles north-east from Rangoon. From thence he would carry the road by Kiang-Tung to Kiang-Hung on the Maiking or Upper Cambodia, where it would touch the Chinese frontier. Of the whole length of 500 miles one half would lie within British territory, while the remainder would pass through a country of friendly Shans and Karens, whose desire and ability to trade with us is already known. The survey of this road, begun under Lord Cranborne, was left incomplete, owing to the countenance which the Government, under pressure of a demand from Calcutta for direct commercial intercourse with China by way of Dacca, Munipoor, and Bhamo, gave to the rival project whose feasibility Captain Sladen was sent forth to ascertain. But we hear of no engineering difficulties to compare with the Herculean task of cutting a broad road through the sea of robber-haunted mountains that divide Bhamo from Talifoo. For half the distance, as General Fytche himself allows, "no serious obstacles to the construction of a railway, as far as the natural features of the country are concerned, were met with;" and the other half, if somewhat more difficult, would be found mere child's play for our engineers in comparison with the mule-tracks over the Kakhyen Hills. The whole line moreover would be less than half the distance from Rangoon to Talifoo, would pass through a part of Burmah least subject to the jealous oversight of Burman officials, would tap the tea-districts of two countries at their natural outlet, and would enter China at its south-western corner, where the hills are fewer, and the commercial prospects not less inviting than those further north. To all this may be added the manifest advantage of making Rangoon the main outlet for Chinese trade with all parts of India. Nor should it be forgotten that a road by Kiang-Tung would take in a good deal of traffic with Siam and other countries to the south of Burmah. If the Indian Government would but look at this question from an imperial rather than a provincial standpoint, we strongly suspect that the first railway begun in British Burmah would not have Bhamo for its goal. Lord Mayo is said to resemble Lord Dalhousie in a way he has of looking into everything for himself. If he will devote some of his spare time at Simlah to a careful study of the rival schemes, we venture to think that Captain Sprye's will be found the more practicable of the two. In default of a railway, a good carriage-road might surely be made as far as our own frontier, at no great cost.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### OUR CENTRAL ASIAN POLICY.

The *Indu Prakash* thinks it is not improbable that the British Government, taking advantage of the present needy state of his Highness Shere Ali Khan, aims at the establishment of something like a permanent and effective Residency at the Court of Cabul, or the stationing of a British garrison in some distant and outlying fort of the new Afghan Chief in order to keep itself intimately acquainted with what is going on in Central Asia. So it is not alto-

gether chimerical to suppose that both parties look to the formation of an alliance at least defensive, if not offensive and defensive, in meeting at Umballa. We however hope that our Government will do no more than establish friendly relations with Shere Ali, for we are convinced that if the non-interference policy of the last Government with respect to Central Asian questions be given up, the step is sure to involve us sooner or later in an expensive and useless struggle, the issue of which no one can predict, and in which we have everything to lose and nothing to gain, whether we come out victorious or vanquished. Every additional extension of the British Indian Empire now, and especially towards the North-West, will simply be a source of so much weakness, and will entail a diminution of the prestige of the British arms; for hard experience has taught us what folly it is to try to maintain any authority over Afghanistan. History abounds in instances of premature dissolution of empires simply because of the "earth-hunger" of their rulers. So we hope that at the approaching interview our Government will do nothing in the way of binding itself to any particular line of policy with regard to the Central Asian question.

#### INDIA AND EVERYTHING IN IT A MISTAKE.

The *Pioneer* declares that India is all a mistake, so people tell us—one horrible, incomprehensible, but unmistakable mistake. Indian foreign policy, be it "masterly inactivity," or annexation, or Afghanistan diplomacy, what can it be called but a mistake? Our internal administration, our taxes, our finances, our land-settlement schemes,—are all a mistake. The same dreadful doom has always hung over all our rulers. What was Lord Dalhousie? A mistake. Lord Canning? A mistake. Sir John Lawrence? A mistake. Everything in and around and concerning this blighted country is undoubtedly a mistake. England's taking possession of India at all in the first place was a mistake. Each individual Englishman, when he comes out to India makes a grand mistake. Coming out to India is a gross mistake, and so is going home again on furlough. The P. and O. Company is all a mistake. Their new postal contract, their steamers, their cabins, their wines,—all, all wrong, as bad as can be. The Indian railways were all badly planned from the very first. They run in the wrong directions, through the wrong districts, and are all laid down on an entirely wrong principle. The bridges tumble down, or soon will. From the engine to the guard's van,—from the station-master to the stoker,—from Bombay to Calcutta,—all a mistake. And so are the dawks, and the whole dawk system. As for the canals and irrigation, and water bunds and Port Canning bonds, who will defend them? Our houses, our bungalows, our churches are all wrong. Our furniture is bad, very bad. Nothing can be worse than punkahs, except tatties. They, as well as thermantidotes, are all a mistake; they produce rheumatics, pains in the back, and pains in the leg. Our clothing, too, is on a wrong principle. Indeed, all our habits in India are a mistake. Eating so much and so often, or so seldom and so heavily as we do, is all wrong. The necessary consequences are pains in the stomach. Drinking is also very bad. Pains in the side and liver are the certain result. As for smoking—cavendish, golden-leaf, bird's-eye, cigars, cheroots, cigarettes, are all a mistake. Thank goodness, hookhas, those injudicious hookhas, along with certain other things equally injudicious, have gone out of fashion of late years. They were all a mistake, as everyone now confesses. Ladies are also a mistake. About a hundred years ago, when a cargo of English spinsters arrived at Calcutta, the then Governor-General would not allow them to land, but sent them all straight back to England. Perhaps that was a mistake too—perhaps it was not. Flirting in such a climate as this is at any rate a mistake. As to balls, they are the height of folly. The ancients had a belief that no man ever danced when sober. If that be true in Europe, how much more in the tropics? Rackets are also a mistake: much too violent exercise. Going to the hills in the hot weather is all a mistake: one feels the heat all the more upon return. Staying in the plains is also an egregious error. To be fried and stewed, and roasted and boiled, and baked and steamed by turns! It is not to be thought of. Even ice is a mistake: it always fails when most needed. Then what on earth are we to say in favour of India? If it be all one grand mistake, why do we stay here? The answer is clear, pertinent, obvious. There is one thing in India which is no mistake. The pay is good; it may be safely pronounced satisfactory. About this, and about this only, there can be no mistake.

#### THE UMBALLA DURBAR.

According to the *Bombay Gazette*, that Shere Ali desired and requested this personal interview with the British ruler, that he left his unsettled capital, and that he advanced so far from home to profit by it, is strong evidence that he felt the need of our support far more than we can feel the need of his politic goodwill. Nor should we assume that we know better than he does the danger incurred in leaving a turbulent people without their strong-handed chief, or that the very fact of his meeting with the head of the British power will not raise him in the opinion of his own people. No doubt, if he is ousted during his absence, we shall be unpleasantly bound to him, and not able to abstain honourably from direct intermeddling in Afghan politics; yet here again the risk he

runs is greater than the risk we run, and the event feared, though far from possible, is not probable. The argument that we may be making too much of the Afghan Prince is hardly worthy of comment; because when once the boon of an interview was accorded to him, surely a handsome and generous reception, an ungrudging hospitality followed as matters of course. His journey from Peshawur to Umballa across the breadth of the Punjab, the show of soldiers and of weapons on the road and at the end of the journey, and the influence of that undefinable quality we call personal character to which he will be exposed throughout, must impress him with our strength, and convince him how desirable it is that he should stand well with the masters of Hindostan. If he could be brought to Bombay and shown our wealth of shipping, the sight would no doubt impress him as profoundly as the forests of masts at Calcutta impressed Dost Mahomed. We are therefore inclined to augur favourably of the Umballa durbar, and to think that it will cement the relations already created by the gifts of money. At all events Lord Mayo and his advisers have now one of those golden occasions which are the tests of statesmanship, and if they possess the high qualities of their predecessors in power, Shere Ali Khan will go back to Cabul a firm friend of the British, and the friendship will be based on the strongest reason which influences States—an enlightened and natural self-interest.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.

The *Delhi Gazette* thinks that the visit to India of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the numerous speculations and surmises to which the event has given currency, are likely to throw the visit to the Viceroy of the Consul-General of Persia in India into the shade. And yet it has a significance of its own equal to, at any rate second only to that of the event receiving the more prominent attention. The friendship and intimacy of the Ameer and his people may be the more difficult to secure, and the more difficult to keep when secured, but we doubt that they would in the end prove more serviceable to the British power in India, for the purpose in view of course, than an alliance with the Shah. We have no other reason to suppose that the Persian Consul, who generally resides in Bombay, has gone to Calcutta with any political motive, than that he goes there armed with a letter of introduction from H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. If his business were connected merely and solely with questions arising out of the commercial connection of his country with British India his negotiations would be with the Governor of Bombay in the first instance, and, if necessary, referred by that functionary, or by the Secretary of State for India at his suggestion, to the Governor-General. The mere commercial relations of the two Powers are neither of such magnitude nor so intricate as to need the direct interference of the Foreign-office. The concession sought by the Shah and supported by the Governor of Bombay, that Persian opium should be permitted to pass through India, has been granted. The fact of the British Government having so readily agreed to the admission of a rivalry interfering or calculated to interfere most materially with a rich monopoly, on which a large share of the revenue depends, is of itself sufficient to indicate an important object in view, and the intention of seeking something in return greater than empty compliments and barren good-will. It is not impossible that to play the old game of thirty years and more ago again with Russia is part of the programme of the "new policy" about being inaugurated at Umballa. The Shah will be delighted no doubt, for he knows how much he is at the mercy of the British power in the South, but then he cannot afford any terms short of that power renewing the old treaty of protecting him against all enemies. Russia is her greatest, and will England secure her against aggression from that quarter? We doubt it—at present at any rate.

MR. G. H. M. RICKETTS, C.S., C.B., left Allahabad on the evening of the 24th March, on six months' leave to England.

ENGLISH INTRIGUE IN COCHIN CHINA.—It is very droll to find the French using the same arguments, and almost the very words, regarding us and our imagined intrigues in Siam and Cambodia, which a number of excellent people among ourselves are constantly employing with reference to Russia in Persia and Afghanistan. We are "Russia" from the French point of view, Siam is our Persia, Cambodia our Afghanistan; and the French colony of Cochin China, with "the glorious delta of the Mekong where Camoens paraphrased the Psalms," is to us (according to M. de Carne in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*) what India is to the Russians. We think it very likely—just what India is to the Russians, and about as likely to be invaded. In the meanwhile, the French Government of Saigon has not been so supine as ours of Calcutta. Disdaining the policy of masterly inactivity, they have taken the advice of the *Friend of India*, and established M. de Lagree, capitaine de vaisseau, with an adequate French escort at a Khoorum (only not so cool), which by its position strategically holds the King and country of Cambodia at mercy—and all this is done to forestall us! And now our influence in Cambodia is supposed to be checkmated! Now, thanks to the vigour of the Governor of French Cochin China, Admiral de la Grandiere, and the tact and firmness of the French envoy in Cambodia, M. de Lagree, Saigon may at last be considered safe!—*Pioneer*.

## Bengal.

### CLOSER DETAILS OF THE LATE RAID ON THE BEZOOTIES.

The Bezootie village of Gara is about seven miles from Kohat, three of which are within our border and five in the enemy's country, the foot of the hills being the boundary. The pass over the range of hills is called the Obelan. It was on a hill on the right entrance or ascent of the same that poor Major Ruxton fell in the previous disastrous affair with the tribe. The force employed for the service was as follows:—The 1st P.I. and 4th P.I., with two mountain guns, with the 2nd P.I. and the 1st P.I.F.B. in reserve, which remained at the foot of the pass in our own territory. About 360 levies of sorts accompanied the column of attack, which was led by the 4th P.I. The troops marched from cantonments at about half-past one o'clock A.M., and reached the crest of the hill unopposed. The 4th P.I., supported by the 1st and mountain train guns, descended the pass and entered the village at early dawn. Not a shot was fired up to this moment, the inhabitants, during the short time allowed them to prepare for our reception, being engaged in sending off their women, flocks, &c., into the mountains in rear of the village. The enemy then fired two shots at the columns, which was the signal for both sides to begin work. They had greatly the advantage of position—our men of numbers. In about twenty minutes they were driven into the surrounding rocks and precipices, and the village plundered and burnt. The hills are so situated as to command the place, which is an aggregate of villages built on a small elevated plateau intersected by deep ravines. Fortunately for our casualties, the false attacks threatened from Peshawur, and on the Allezaie Frontier of the Meranzaie Valley, succeeded in withdrawing some four hundred men from our point of attack, with whom we should otherwise have had to cope. But the men who were left were good men and true, and fought pluckily; and as they were increasing rapidly in strength, and pressed sharp on the retiring column, our troops had reason to think themselves fortunate in reaching their own borders with a loss as follows:—1st P.I., killed, 1; wounded, 13; 4th P.I., killed, 1; wounded, 18; Artillery, wounded, 1; Levies, wounded, 3; total killed, 2; total wounded 35.

The ascertained loss of the Bezooties is twelve killed and about six wounded.

Under ordinary circumstances, with the tribes on the alert, we do not hesitate in asserting that it would take 8,000 good troops to carry the "Obelan" Pass; for the hills on both sides of the Pass would have to be strongly occupied, as they completely command the ascent—the crest of the Pass itself being dominated over by the neighbouring mountains—and the whole are of such a stiff and precipitous nature as to be difficult of ascent to an unarmed man, and present an infinite number of positions capable of being held by a few brave men against large odds. The Pass itself is not practicable for guns "except such as can be carried on mules," and is in many places only passable for troops man by man. Nothing could have been finer than the dash and will with which the troops went in at a known dangerous enemy "on his own dunghill," whom every one thought there was little chance of our catching asleep.

This raid has had the best possible effect; and it is known that in consequence the peace party are coming to the surface, and most probably the tribes will submit themselves to our terms, which now, as victors, we can afford to relax.—*Pioneer*.

### STATION TALK.

LAHORE, March 14.—It is 10 A.M. when I write this letter to you. The Ameer has not yet arrived at Shahdora, but will reach it late in the afternoon. Twenty-two Khans, the companions of Ameer Sher Ali Khan in his journey from Cabul, reached Lahore on the evening of the 12th by dak gharries. More arrived yesterday by shigrams, and the remaining, with his Highness the Ameer himself, are expected to reach this day. In addition to the Sirdars accompanying the Ameer, and whose names I have already communicated to you, are mentioned the names of Sirdars Mahomed Ali Khan, Mahomed Zikrya Khan, and a grandson (daughter's son) of the Ameer Sahib. All these are to be lodged at the Summun Boorj or the Sheesh Mahal of the Lahore Fort, which, although used in the times of the mighty Moguls as their Harem Serai, was greatly improved and tastefully decorated by the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the founder of the Sikh dynasty. Next Wednesday, when illuminations and a show of fireworks are to take place at the Shalimar Gardens, the road leading from the Fort to those gardens (three kosses distant from the city) is to be illuminated. The Ameer displayed liberality worthy of his name during his short stay at Peshawur, and it is anticipated that he will do the same during his stay at Lahore and Umballa. His nuzranah to Major Pollock, C.S.I., Commissioner of Peshawur, consisted of sixteen Turkistan horses, sixteen Bagdad camels, and a like number of Herat mules of high breed, laden with a variety of articles from Khorassan, Turkistan, and Persia. From the 4th to the 10th of March the number of fruit trays or *Kharnas* presented by the Ameer to different officers, civil and military, at Peshawur

reached nearly four hundred, all containing varieties of delicious Cabul fruit. With the exception of a hundred sowars and upwards of twenty Khans, the Ameer has left all his companions and followers at Peshawur under the care of Shah Murdan Khan. Sirdar Jellalooddeen Khan, the Ameer's son-in-law, had come from Rawul Pindie to Peshawur to see the Ameer, and is still stationed at the latter place. The Khans of the Ameer's camp say his Highness will take the unfortunate Sirdar to Cabul on his return from Umballa. On his departure from Peshawur the Ameer stated to his audience that he would confer khilats on all those people of Peshawur who had served him in any way during his stay there, immediately on his return from Umballa.

March 16.—The Ameer arrived at Lahore on the 14th instant in the afternoon. A *Ziafutana* of Rs. 21,000 was sent to him the day he arrived, and it has been decided that during his stay in the Punjab he should receive Rs. 10,000 as *Ziafutana* and Rs. 5,000 for table expenses every day. In addition to the names mentioned in my previous letters, I find one more Sirdar of the Ameer's Council accompanying his Highness. He is Meer Afzul Khan Candaharee, the Ameer's father-in-law, and also his Wazeer, and whose name is most familiar to those acquainted with Afghan politics. He is wonderfully fat, and it is a difficult task for him to move about. The ceremonies observed at the reception of the Ameer were in accordance with the programme that was previously published. It has been continually raining here since the Ameer's arrival. The clouds have, however, cleared up to-day. Yesterday evening the Ameer, accompanied by Major Pollock and Lieut. Col. Chamberlain and the Ameer's staff, inspected the museum and the railway workshops. This morning, at eight A.M., when I write this letter, the Ameer has gone to Government-house to pay the Lieutenant Governor a private visit, and is accompanied by Wazeer Meer Afzul Khan, Atta Mahomed Khan, and other military Sirdars. At noon he will go to the Katce of the Commissioner, Lahore Division, Major Cracroft, to pay him a private visit.

CACHAR, March 18.—The troops that left Silchar on the 17th February to invade the Loshai territory are still in these provinces. The party under General Nuthall, which went by the Hylakandy Valley, is at Pukwa Mookh, and the other, consisting of the 7th N.I., under Major Stephenson, is at Ram Lakkuneelab, a spot on the Sonaie river, not far from the Salt Springs. The Commissioner, Deputy-Commissioner and Magistrate, are with this party. Neither party has been able, to advance a foot since the 26th, on account of the heavy rain. A deputation of three men arrived from the Loshais a few days before the expedition started, bringing an elephant's tusk, Kookie gongs, and a few seers of beeswax with them as a token of their goodwill towards our Government. Their story was a very ingenious one, namely, that they were at war amongst themselves, and that one tribe had attacked the gardens to bring the others to grief. It was successful; and the cunning rogues after being regaled on all the good things to be had here, set out with the expedition to show the way to their villages. That anything but fair play was in the wind none of our long-headed civilians ever doubted, as the men were allowed to retain their knives; but that they had a purpose in view is now beyond doubt, for after a day or two one of them professed to be taken seriously ill and could proceed no further. Another cut his way past the sepoys who guarded him and bolted into the jungle, escaping scot free to his countrymen with all the news. What has become of the third man rumour sayeth not, but he is probably the one who was recognised as a runaway coolie from the Monierkhall Garden. A story is going about Cachar that the authorities telegraphed to Calcutta for glass beads and looking-glasses, but it is surely too rich to be true. That they should be taken in by the savages is possible, but to such an extent is simply laughable. The news we hear of the Sylhet party is far more encouraging. They have been pushing on with great perseverance and alacrity, for when we last heard of them Captain Logan and Mr. Kemble were on top of the Jampie range and in sight of Chuppeel's villages. The military were averse to the affair from the first, and had it not been for Mr. Edgar telegraphing over the country for all the infantry available, nothing more would have been heard of the Loshais than that they had committed a dacoity. It will be a benefit to the province in one respect, for four lacs of rupees are not to be seen here every day, but the party or parties are to be pitied who have to account for the outlay.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

LUCKNOW, March 17.—The annual examination of candidates for pleaderships commenced on Monday last, when forty-seven presented themselves for the lower grade and eight for the higher. The examination is still going on, under the presidentship of the Civil Judge, with the Judge of the Small Cause Court and the Principal of Canning College as members of the examining committee. On Saturday last the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was opened at Mahomed Bagh, in due form, by Major-General Brooke Taylor. A goodly company of visitors being assembled, the General made a short speech congratulating the Central Committee on the results of their labours, and thanking the regiments and batteries that had contributed. The band then played the National Anthem, and the Exhibition was declared duly opened. At first sight the room presents rather a scant appearance compared with the display made last year. This is chiefly owing to a lack of large and bulky articles.



Last year one or two dog-carts, a mail phaeton, and a number of velocipedes occupied one side of the room and were well worth looking at and admiring, but nothing so pretentious is to be found in this year's Exhibition. Contributions have been received from eight batteries, from three cavalry, and eight infantry regiments. The catalogue contains a list of nearly four hundred articles, of which the first Battalion of the 11th Regiment at Fyzabad contributed no less than two hundred and thirty. The 102nd and the Rifle Brigade stand next best as regards the number of contributions. The furniture exhibited by privates MacDonald, Horner, Marsten, and others of the 11th, was first-class, and attracted a good deal of attention. All these articles were exceedingly well polished, the credit of which is due to private McCoy, of the same regiment. The 11th also came out strong in tailoring, shoe-making, iron work, printing, and calligraphy, of which there were some most curious productions, as well as in artificial flowers, woolwork, and stuffed animals. The last-mentioned filled a room by themselves, and were exhibited by private Hollins, who, in a most intelligent manner, explained questions put to him about his handiwork. The 55th were great in patchwork, the 102nd in pictures and photographs, the Lancers and 11th Hussars also in pictures and paintings, most of the batteries of artillery in horse-shoes, whips, and brushes; but the C battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, appeared ambitious of carrying all before it, in slippers, babies' requisites, and ladies' bonnets. The Exhibition is open from seven to nine in the morning, and from four to sunset. It remains open the whole of this week, and so far has been well patronised by the men of the garrison.

DINAPORE, March 19.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here on Tuesday afternoon by the ordinary express train, and on the following morning reviewed the troops in the station. Sir William, who took his departure by the up express on Wednesday, was accompanied to and from the railway station by Brigadier-General Bouchier, C.B., whose guest he was during his stay at Dinapore. The Chief was accompanied by Colonel Lumsden, Quartermaster-General, Captain Elles, Assistant Adjutant-General, and his aides-de-camp, Captain the Hon. W. Harbord, and Lieut. Byng; Captain Heedyut Allee, native Aide-de-Camp, being also in attendance on his Excellency. The Viceroy's body guard, or that portion of it which was in Calcutta during the season, passed through here on the 17th, en route to Umballah, to "assist" in the coming ceremonies. The general commanding the Allahabad Division, accompanied by Major Iremonger, Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived yesterday at Dinapore on his half-yearly inspection. It is expected that the gallant General's stay at our station will extend over five or six days. Captain Etison, of H.M.'s 3rd Buffs, lately appointed to the Brigade Staff, took up his duties as Brigade-Major of Dinapore on Monday last. Weather fine and cloudy to-day, and tempered by a cooling breeze.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

HERAT.—Cholera is said to be raging terribly at Herat.

LADY MAYO'S DEPARTURE FOR THE HILLS.—The Countess of Mayo left Calcutta for Allahabad on the evening of the 23rd March.

BENARES.—The Bishop of Victoria was expected to preside on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at Jay Narayan's College, Benares, on March 26.

DEATH AT UMBALLA.—We learn from the *Pioneer* that Mr. A. F. Wallace, of Umballa, died suddenly on Saturday last, having ruptured a blood-vessel.

MAJOR W. W. ARBUTHNOT.—We hear that Major W. W. Arbuthnot, of the 18th Hussars, who was lately mauled by a panther at Secunderabad, is going home, on sick leave.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.—The 1st of April witnessed the introduction of three measures of importance—the Divorce Act, the Income-tax, and the increased weight allowed by the Post-office regulations.

STAFF RETIRING BONUS.—The *Pioneer* hears, on what it fears will prove valid authority, that the Home Government decline to entertain any retiring scheme whatsoever, whether by bonus or otherwise. The *Englishman* makes a similar assertion.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—It is said that the Secretary of State has been requested to take early steps towards increasing the establishment of Medical Officers required for civil and military duties in the Bengal Presidency.

MEDICAL FURLONGHS.—It has been decided that for the present no more furlough on private affairs can be given to officers of the Bengal Medical Department, the percentage to whom leave of absence can be given without impairing the efficiency of the service being now complete.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.—We hear of a departmental arrangement having been made, by which Government will pay in cash for all canal water used by its troops. Water thus supplied necessarily causes a certain reduction of the quantity available for the public, and the object of payment is to avoid waste, and to limit the supply to Government departments to what is strictly essential to their wants.

A RUMOUR.—It is considered not unlikely that Major-General Lumsden's presence at the Umballa Darbar precedes the constitution of a separate political department for the frontier.

RIOTS AT FERROZPORE.—The Kooka disturbances at Ferrozore were quelled, not, as the *Mofussile* asserts, by the military or the police, but entirely owing to the intervention of a soli who possesses great influence in that district, and who, venturing among the rioters, by himself, induced them to lay down their hatchets and to surrender themselves to the police.—*Indian Public Opinion*, March 19.

FULTAH.—The necessary land has been taken up for a battery at Fultah, near Diamond Harbour; the ground selected is about 196 beegahs. The fortification is comprised in the plan of military works for all India, for which eleven millions sterling was sanctioned. The necessary land, about thirty-five beegahs, has also been taken up for a musketry range for native infantry at Balgurrish. It runs parallel to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle range, about 300 feet apart.

SMUGGLING OF FIREARMS.—Our recently extended acquaintance with the Loshais has brought to light the existence of a vigorous contraband trade in firearms carried on with these non-Armys across the border. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has therefore prohibited such traffic in Assam generally, and in all districts bordering on the north-east frontier, except under licence granted by one of the Commissioners.

CROPS IN MALWA.—Malwa, writes the *Friend*, is teeming with rich crops bearing opium and with yellow cornfields. Generally the produce will be above the average, but in spots on the westerly borders there may be a loss of four annas in the rupee. The sustenance of the cattle has been difficult. There is hope that the worst is over in their case. Those which have been kept alive to this time may now remain so, though their appearance belies the idea of life being in them.

LEGISLATION.—The Viceregal Legislative Council met on the 19th March, for the last time this season. Four Bills were passed, Mr. Maine's amending the procedure of the High Court in the North-West Provinces, Mr. Shaw Stewart's amending the law relating to District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bombay, and two in Mr. Cockerell's hands, the revised Stamp Bill, and that for obtaining the evidence of prisoners. Mr. Strachey also introduced the Bill to amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for works of public utility, a measure which he fully expounded at a sitting of the Council many weeks ago. The new Stamp Act will not come into operation before October.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—The creation of a peerage often makes a very great difference to a large number of persons. Thus the calling of Sir Robert Napier to the House of Lords has—*o mio*—the *Madras Mail*—acquainted the world with the existence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. Dundas of Calcutta, and Mr. Melbourn of the Bengal Civil Service, whose wives are now honourables; and it has added one honourable Miss and six honourable Mistresses to the already numerous list of Napiers. His heir is his eldest son by his first marriage with the daughter of Dr. Pearce, late Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, Madras.

CASHMERE.—The Maharajah of Cashmere at length receives credit in the Punjab press for a genuine desire to merit the favour of the Government of India, by carrying out all the reforms that have been urged upon him. The Punjab Government are said to be desirous of the credit of this, "in spite of the censure which ignorance of Eastern matters had caused the late Secretary of State to pass on the manner in which a courteous, though firm, khurecta was sent to our feudatory." We take leave to doubt whether his Highness has been driven to reform by the ill-concealed threats of the Punjab Government, or led thereto by Sir John Lawrence's last assuring and encouraging despatch.

CALCUTTA POLICE.—We observe that Mr. J. H. Reilly, of the Detective Department, has been appointed Extra Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, in addition to his present duties, and made a magistrate and justice of the peace for the city. Calcutta, as a centre of road and railway communication, and as affording great facilities for escape and evasion, is always an anxiety to a North-West detective, and extending his power and privileges such as a detective officer will not only reduce his chances of failure, but infuse a spirit of co-operation into the city police that may lead them to seek, with greater energy than they have yet done, for men hunted down from the mofussil. Do the Wahabee ramifications extend as far as the metropolis?

NEWS FROM THE CACHAR FORCE.—The following telegram has been received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—From Cachar, from Commissioner of Dacca, to Calcutta to Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal.—March 17, 1869. We reached Bonga Ghat, on the Sonae river, on Friday, 12th. The Losh messenger were sent to the village. The headmen came to us with fowls, &c. They stated that Vompilal died a week before our arrival; that they were guiltless of late outrages, and that Impanoo, Vompilal's mother, would agree to any measures proposed. No punitive proceedings could go on. The force will now return. I shall go back to Sylhet and Dacca at once. The setting in of continued rain has necessitated the return of Brigadier-General Nuthall's column to Cachar, its further progress having been found impracticable.

**CAPTAIN SLADEN.**—We (*Rangoon Times*) are happy to be able to correct the error which both our contemporary, the *Rangoon Gazette*, and ourselves have lately fallen into in saying that Captain Sladen was about to go home on sick leave. Such is not the case. True, he has been very sick, and suffered much from the effects of his expedition to Yunan; but he has work to do, work which both he and the Chief Commissioner are anxious to see accomplished before he vacates his post even for a time. It is quite probable, however, that he may accompany General Fytche to England in the early part of next year, by which time, doubtless, many of the roughest points of our diplomatic relations with Upper Burmah will be rounded off, and comparatively easy times established for those who may be appointed to officiate in their stead.

**REWAH.**—The feudatory State of Rewah is still the scene of intrigue of the lowest character. The chief has never been on other than good terms with Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao, and speaks gratefully of the services which that upright administrator has rendered. But so long as Rewah is open to what may well be characterised as loafing raids, the Maharajah will oscillate, for with good intentions he is weak and uncertain. His only chance is in the presence of an agent, a British officer, at his Court, and this he dreads unless he can name his man, for past experience has filled him with distrust and bitterness against Englishmen. Were a political agent there—merely his presence would suffice—then Rajah Dinkur Rao would work out beneficial changes in such a way as to insure prosperity.—*Friend of India*.

**HYDERABAD.**—A gentleman, writing to a contemporary from Hyderabad, asserts that Sir Salar Jung, on the death of the Nizam, ordered the city gates to be closed to prevent foolish and evil people from making a disturbance. The city was not closed to Mr. Saunders. "Our informant further says that three native medical men who attended his late Highness are in custody by order of the Prime Minister; and that though his Highness repeatedly ordered Sir Salar Jung to be sent for, it was not until he thrice insisted on it that the Minister knew of the important event that was about to happen. When he received the news he at once hastened to the bedside of his dying master, but was met on the road by the news of his decease. The only inference to be drawn from these facts is that the Nizam was neglected in his last hours, and might have got over the illness of which he complained. It is a pity that no English physician was in attendance."

**THUGGEE.**—Poisoning for plunder seems to be on the increase in this province. There have been several cases in the Sialkot, Amritsar, and Jalandhar Districts, but it is hoped that the case which we will presently narrate may lead to the detection of a gang of poisoners. We hear that there is now a prisoner committed to the sessions at Lahore for poisoning three travellers, whom he met near Taran Tarun, in the Amritsar district. He accompanied them on the pretext of being engaged on the same pilgrimage to the Pind Dadan Khan shrine. The thug administered *datura* to them in some sweetmeat which he had purchased, and after robbing them of some of their valuable left them, as he thought, dying, under a tree, near the Lahore city gates. A constable discovered them, and, after calling in medical aid, the three men recovered, and were able to describe the poisoner, who has been traced and arrested at Atari, and has confessed his crime.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

**CHILD MARRIAGES IN INDIA.**—A coroner's inquest was recently held on a case of murder followed by suicide, in Puttoreahgattastreet, Calcutta. The facts reveal a very common phase of Bengalee society. Heeralall Bysack, a young man of about twenty years of age, who had been educated in Dr. Duff's College, and who, with his wife, a girl of thirteen years of age, was supported by an aunt with whom they lived, resided in a house in the proximity of some prostitutes, and a wall had been built to shut these out from view. One evening Heeralall was enraged to find his wife looking over the wall. Next night he cut her throat and afterwards his own. His aunt described him "as a bad tempered young man who took offences at trifles." The jury returned a verdict of "murder against Heeralall Bysack who subsequently committed suicide, and is a *felo de se*." The progress of female and the higher male education has, says the *Friend of India*, no greater foe than baby marriages, while prostitution and murder are fed by forbidding widow marriage.

**ARTILLERY GEAR.**—Permission has been given by the Government of India to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to convene a committee in Bengal for the purpose of reporting on the articles of line gear actually required in troops and batteries, and their period of duration. Similar committees are to be assembled in this presidency and in Madras. The question to be settled, the *Pioneer* states, is the nature and description of the articles of stable gear to be provided out of the petty contract allowance, and the sufficiency or otherwise of that allowance for the purpose. It has been decided also to place the gun and carriage contract allowance in Madras and Bombay on the same footing as in Bengal, by the issue to officers commanding batteries of "half wroughts" from the magazines, at Bengal rates. The vexed question of the proprietorship of stable gear has been settled in favour of the Madras officer, who is to be placed on the same footing as the officers of the other two presidencies, and must receive a first grant-in-aid by the Government of Rs. 6 a horse.

**SEPREE.**—There is still severe famine here and there in Central India, especially about Sepree. Hundreds are said to flock to the station in every stage of starvation. There are some 1,500 paupers, many of whom are past work. Day by day bodies are found of those who have fainted and died before they could reach the relief-house which the few English have started. All have joined to support the fund for food—every European, the sowars of the 1st Cavalry, and the traders of the bazaar. The Maharajah Sindia subscribes to it, and has given 2,000 rupees to build a travellers' serai, and so give present employment for those who can labour. At Goona similar scenes are going on. The political agent, Captain Bradford, has organised a fund to feed the sufferers who gather there, and to this also the officers and men of the Central India Horse have subscribed. The Government of India, without reference to the territory of the starving wanderers, has given 2,000 rupees as a grant-in-aid at Sepree, and will no doubt be equally liberal at Goona.—*Times of India*.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We regret to have to record a sad and fatal accident, which occurred on Wednesday to one of the European staff at the Calcutta Mint. It would appear that Mr. Thomson, an engineer engaged in the copper mint, was, about half-past eleven, superintending the putting on of a new roof over the melting-room, when a rope gave way and brought a portion of the tackle into violent contact with Mr. Thompson, throwing him off the roof to the ground from a height of some forty feet. The poor fellow's legs were both broken, one near the ankle and the other above, and he furthermore sustained serious bruises and internal injuries. He was taken immediately to the Fever Hospital, where he received surgical assistance; but having lingered for several hours, succumbed at last to the great shock to the system, about four o'clock in the afternoon. Deceased was much respected at the Mint, where he has been employed for about four years, and, we regret to say, leaves a widow and three children.—*Englishman*, March 19.

**FOOD PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.**—The reports submitted by the Commissioners of the various divisions of the North-Western Provinces show that at the end of February the prospects of the coming harvest had greatly improved. In consequence of this, the Lieutenant-Governor directed that the old rates for conveyance of grain by rail shall be resumed on and after the 23rd March. The Commissioner of the Meerut division estimates that the rubbee will not be much under three-fourths of a full crop, excepting in Saharunpore, where it will not exceed nine or ten annas. The agricultural population have worked hard, and the irrigated crops around Meerut are reported to be magnificent. In the Agra division, the crops, on the whole, will not be much below the average. Wheat and barley are in excellent condition around Muttra; in Etawah, all rubbee crops irrigated from the canal are also good; wheat, barley, and gram are in first-rate condition. Nowhere are the crops poor except where they had to depend solely on the rainfall. In Furruckabad, Etah, Mynpoory, and Agra, wheat and barley are up to the average, and only poor where no means of irrigation existed. In the Allahabad division the out-turn will not be quite so good. Much has been done around Allahabad and Jounpore by well irrigation, and around Cawnpore, where there is canal irrigation, the crops are exceedingly fine. In other collectorates the crops are very light, and here and there distress exists. In the Jhansie division the out-turn at best cannot be half an average crop. The Benares division shows generally poor crops, though better than was expected. In Kumaon a full crop is expected; in Rohilund it is estimated at three-fourths of that of ordinary years. Notwithstanding the improved prospects, relief works must be continued until the khurree harvest is ripe.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 16. Robert, Baker, Madras; Suez, Bond, Zanzibar; Helen, Cooper, Moulmein.—21. Lady Love, Gladstone, London.—22. Str. Ethiopian, McCuburn, Bombay; str. Madras, McKirdy, Moulmein; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Gallo; Phoenix, Ingram, Moulmein.

### DEPARTURES.

March 16. Str. Labourdonnais, Sebah Jehan, Michael.—19. Str. Surat, Ivanhoe, C. N.—19 Str. Glengyle, str. Lightning, str. Moulmein, Phattie Barry, Andromeda.—21. Str. Rangoon, Kearsage, Cannata, str. Koina, City of Florence, Lesbia, Mary and Emma.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, March 22, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 92 10 to 92 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	93 0 to 93 4
5 per Cent. P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	105 0 to 105 8
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 0 to 112 4
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	107 12 to 108 0

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 2	0½ to 2 0 3-16
Bills with Docs. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 2	0 5-16 to 2 0 4

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	95 to 98
Assam Tea Company ...	200	200 to 210
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1650 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	10 to — pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	50 to 60
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	500 to 520
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 82
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	43 to 45
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	240 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	240 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	200 to 205
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	150 to 152½
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	300 to 310
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	380 to 400
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	138 to 139
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	275 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	80 to 82
Screw Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	595 to 600
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	70 to 72
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to £0 0 0	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 1 10 0	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	1 15 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0

# Madr

**MAJOR-GENERAL TAPP.**—The *Deccan Herald* says that Major-general Tapp, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, is about to proceed on furlough to Europe for six months.

**LADY NAPIER.**—It was understood in Madras that Lady Napier, accompanied by her eldest son, the Master of Napier, would leave Madras on a visit to England by the Messageries Imperiales steamer on the 9th April. The Hon. J. C. Napier, of H.M.'s 92nd foot, at Jullundur, has obtained six months' leave to Madras.

**MR. BLACK,** the engineer sent out by the Secretary of State for India for the repairs of the Madras Pier, and who arrived in Madras in the middle of August last, has, owing to ill-health, been obliged to return to England by the P. and O. steamer expected at Madras on the 20th March.

**DIAMOND MINES IN THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.**—An enterprising East Indian gentleman of Madras has obtained the sanction of the Board of Revenue for sixty odd acres of land called the Diamond Mines, in the village of Kunupurthy, in the Cuddapah taluq, on a lease for five years. An annual assessment of one hundred rupees is to be paid to Government. This application was first made to the Collector of Cuddapah, who submitted it for the consideration of Government.—*Madras Mail*.

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—The Senate of the Madras University have resolved to introduce a most desirable change into their examinations. Hitherto these have been conducted entirely by papers, a mode that is peculiarly adapted for favouring the system of "cram" that has now usurped the place of real education. For the future there are to be *visa voce* examinations, in addition to the test papers, and the examiners will thus have some opportunity of testing the real knowledge of the candidates.

**THE UNIVERSITY SENATE-HOUSE.**—The foundation of the University Senate-house was laid by Lady Napier in May last year, and on Monday, the 8th inst., Mr. Fitzgerald, to whom the building of the edifice has, we believe, been entrusted, made a beginning of the excavations. On Wednesday morning last Lord and Lady Napier visited the place, and her ladyship planted a few date trees around the building. About five hundred of these will be planted within fifteen feet of the boundary walls of the Chepauk ground, and will present a picturesque appearance when grown up.—*Madras Standard*, March 19.

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**—We (*Madras Athenæum*) understand that the Secretary of State has authorised the *Seconding* in the Corps of Engineers of all such engineer officers who are on the permanent civil staff of the army or other civil employ. Any loss of military pay that may be sustained by those officers who draw the allowance in addition to their staff pay will have to be made up by the department in which they are employed. This order will, we believe, affect the Consulting and Deputy Consulting Engineers of Railways and the Irrigation Company, the Accountant General of P.W. accounts, and others similarly employed.

**MAJOR HOBBS.**—We are sorry to learn from a Madras contemporary that the health of Major Hobbs, H.M.'s 45th Foot, has been such as to compel him to go home on medical certificate by the P. and O. steamer *Surat*, which was to leave last Saturday. The command of H.M.'s 45th was to be assumed by Lieut.-colonel Parish, C.B., who has arrived at Bombay by the *Jumna* from Suez, to rejoin the corps, which, says our contemporary, he would find in as high a state of discipline and order as he could desire. Pending the arrival of Colonel Parish, the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Griffin.—*Bombay Gazette*, March 27.

**MILITARY DRESS.**—It appears that the Madras Government has issued an order directing that all instances of alleged irregularities in regard to dress on the part of military officers serving under the immediate orders of Government be submitted to Government for disposal, through the department of the Secretariat under which the officers concerned may be serving. The *Madras Athenæum* believes "that this order owes its origin to the circumstance of an officer of high rank and some influence, and holding a civil staff appointment at the Presidency, having been recently taken to task by the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant General, for appearing at Government House in other than the prescribed dress."

**PERVERTS TO MAHOMEDANISM.**—In the heart of Black Town there was enacted last Monday evening, an extraordinary scene by certain of the Mahomedan population of Madras. From the mosque on the second line beach there proceeded by torch light a numerous cavalcade of the disciples of the Arabian prophet, accompanied by music which was not of the most melodious description. Dancing girls in fantastic attitudes formed a portion of the motley spectacle. At the van of the procession there were about a dozen respectable looking conveyances, and in the foremost of these sat in Moslem garb the five European perverts to Mahomedanism of whom the public have already heard. The whole tamasha of Monday evening was apparently got up to celebrate this unwonted accession to Mahomedanism from the Christian fold.—*Madras Standard*, March 17.

**MADRAS BREAKWATER.**—The committee appointed to consider the practicability of constructing a harbour for Madras have reported in favour of Colonel Orr's plan for a straight breakwater at the cost of a little over a million sterling. The Government, while generally approving of the committee's report, expresses no opinion on the practicability or otherwise of the proposed breakwater, but remits the whole matter to the Supreme Government, with a request that the Secretary of State be moved to send out an engineer, specially acquainted with such works, to report upon the proposed breakwater. As usual, the Government are seeking to keep the papers relating to this interesting subject secret; but, as usual, they have been made public. The course pursued by the Madras Government offers a direct premium to dishonourable journalism. It tries to keep everything secret, while, in fact, there is hardly a paper in its archives that cannot be bought with an adequate number of rupees. The result is that, while some journals refuse to stoop to such a practice, others carry on a regular trade in buying Government papers, and retailing them to their readers.—*Madras Times*.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY EXTENSION.**—The *Madras Mail* gives the following items of news regarding the Great Indian Peninsula Railway extension beyond Sholapore:—"We are informed that Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, the contractors for the Great Indian Peninsula line between Sholapore and Kulburgah, have, in consequence of disagreements with the company about prices for work, given up their contract. The company have accordingly decided to commence working departmentally at the beginning of next month. We trust that this portion of the Great Indian Peninsula line will now be pushed on vigorously. We are glad to hear that the company intend to lay the permanent way at once over the whole line from Sholapore to Kulburgah, and that every effort is to be made to keep communication open between these places while the condemned bridges are being rebuilt. Colonel Pears, our Postmaster-general, should now apply to the company to carry the Madras and Bombay mails so far as the rails are laid. He will probably find it easier to deal with the company than with the contractors. Great activity is being displayed at Kulburgah. A large post-office and a railway station are to be built there, and Sir Salar Jung has sanctioned funds for pulling down all the empty houses, cleaning the streets, making roads, and planting trees. These improvements are being superintended by Captain Dobbs, Judicial Superintendent of Railways in the Nizam's territory."

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

March 16. Inverdrine, Peter, Cocanada.—17. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Calcutta; Theophane, Follett, Melbourne.—18. Dunphail Castle, Flecks, London.—19. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle.—20. Omar Pasha, Bullock, Covelong; str. Oriental, Day, Rangoon; str. Surat, Greaves, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Cashmere.—H.H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Col. Warden, Capt. and Mrs. Cleland, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Crawford, Capt. Hasper, Mr. W. D. Masters. Per Theophane.—Mr. T. W. J. Lanier, Mr. Gustar, Mr. Joachimi. Per str. Meinam.—For Calcutta.—Mr. DeVison and two children, Miss Chauris, Mr. Eck, Mr. Dane, Mr. Barret, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Harper, Mr. Lerner, Mr. McKenzie, Mrs. Gauler. For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Geruset, the Rev. Bauleiu, Mr. Prudhome, Mr. Hay.

Per str. *Oriental*.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Street and two children, Mrs. Wells and two children, Major-general Faunce, Staff surgeon Grant, Lieut. colonel Ricketts, Mr. W. E. Gough, Mrs. Hurst and three children, Surgeon Dawson, Lieut. Hottel, Mrs. Lloyd and four children, Mrs. Thompson and two children, Mrs. and Miss Morris and two children, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. De Gossilliers, Mrs. Denison and five children, Mr. McKean, Mr. S. R. and Mrs. Dawes and family, Mr. W. H. Butler, A. Cheary, Perry, wife, and child, Apothecary Hollingsworth, Conductor Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Surat*.—For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Campbell, Mr. R. E. R. and Mrs. Leamouth, For SYDNEY.—Capt. Mosely, For SAIGON.—Mr. Br. Brighton, Col. and Mrs. Puzhe, Mr. and Miss Puzhe, Mr. Mirfield, Lieut. Col. O'Connell, Mr. Gorgard, Mr. Marriot, Mrs. A. Baruffine, Capt. and Mrs. Burbank, For MYSORE.—Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Miss Hogg and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wunberley and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild, Mr. Purdie, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Rattray and four children, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. Tickle, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Anderson, Master Elliott, Mr. Hobbs, Capt. and Mrs. Rotton and child, Dr. D. Wright, Col. and Mrs. Shade and two children, Mr. Williams, Lieut. Phillips, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mr. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Metcalfe and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey and two children, Col. E. Snodley, Mrs. Ginstre and child, Mrs. and three Misses Mackenzie, Mr. Pars, Capt. King, Mr. McKirdy, Mrs. Tottenham and two children, Capt. H. Martin, Mrs. Fortescue and four children, Lieut. A. P. Lloyd, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. T. Horn, Mrs. Moffat, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Cubitt and three children, Mr. Tuck, Mr. Ward and three children. From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson, Mr. J. Baker, Brigadier-general and Mrs. Wilde, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Blanford, Col. McKenzie, Capt. Trail.

#### DEPARTURES.

March 16, Str. *Ethiopia*, McCulloch, Calcutta.—17, *Oriental*, Gassin, Bimlipatam.—18, Str. *Cashmere*, Dickinson, Bombay.—19, *Jessie Isabel*, Ochiltrie, London; str. *Memam*, Gawnain, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Ethiopia*.—For BENGAL.—Col. Priestley, For COCAZADA.—Lieut. A. R. Edgewood, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Harris.  
Per str. *Memam*.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Stockwell, Mr. R. Carnatic, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. C. n.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Surat*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Robson and four children, Mrs. F. C. Puckle, Mrs. Johnstone and three children, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Murphy and two children, Mr. J. Black, Mrs. Puckle and three children, Capt. Fitzerald, Capt. McLean, For MARSILLIES.—Mr. R. Sowell, Dr. W. J. Van-Sumner, Mrs. Van-Sumner, Miss Van-Sumner and child, Major Hobbs and Mrs. Hobbs, Col. W. T. Dickson, Mr. W. S. Lily, Col. Grant, For SAIGON.—Mr. L. B. B. K. n. Major Brooke, For PENANG.—Lieut. col. Woolley, Miss Woolley, For MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. G. Walker.

## Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—The s.s. *San Mandel* has sailed with invalids for England, via the Cape of Good Hope.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Henry Conder, the new general traffic manager of the G. I. P. Railway, has assumed charge of his office.

COTTON.—The cotton shipped from Bombay during the month of February last amounted to 36,835,756 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,21,08,479. Of this considerably more than one-sixth went overland.

BHOPAL.—It is rumoured in Indore that Colonel Thompson, 1st Assistant Agent, is to officiate as Resident at Bhopal during Colonel Osborne's absence on leave to England.

CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop of Bombay held a general confirmation in the Cathedral on the 24th March, when fifty-two candidates were presented for the rite.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—A remarkably good statue of Queen Victoria, the gift of H.H. the Gaekwar, and executed in marble by Noble, is on its way out, and will add another ornament to the rapidly improving esplanade at Bombay. The cost of the statue is £15,000.

JEYPORE.—Dr. Valentine is to superintend a printing press at Jeypore, and the issue of a weekly newspaper. It will be an easy matter for a long time to tell the Indian public generally what they never knew before regarding Rajpootana.

THE COTTON COMMISSION.—It is expected that either Major Ashburner or Captain Ricketts will act for Mr. Rivett-Carnac as Cotton Commissioner, should that officer be compelled to take furlough to Europe.

THE "JUMNA" TROOP-SHIP.—H. M.'s Indian troop-ship *Jumna* went out of harbour on the 24th March for a trial of her machinery, having on board a committee of engineers, consisting of Mr. Mackinlay, of the Government Dockyard, and other gentlemen.

MHOW.—The *Dilli Gazette* hears from Mhow, under date the 16th March, that a camp has been pitched on the parade-ground beyond the fort, which some 300 of the Bays are to occupy, chiefly the married men and their families, as it is in the married quarters that the cases of cholera have occurred, and which have ended fatally. Up to the above date seven deaths had taken place.

MISS CARPENTER.—We regret to hear that Miss Carpenter is compelled by continued ill-health to return to Europe, which she does by the mail of the 10th April. Her interest, however, in the special work she was desirous of inaugurating seems unabated, as we hear that she purposes returning to India in November next.—*Times of India*.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—The *Times of India* learns that the tedious duty of discharging the followers engaged by Government for the Abyssinian expedition has been brought to a satisfactory close by Major F. S. Hewett, of the Bombay Staff Corps, whose services will now revert to the Military Department. The long period over which this duty has extended, we are given to understand, is owing to the intricacy of the accounts and the absence of specific information regarding many of the men, a delay which we hope will not be prejudicial to the interests of Government in the event of their requiring the services of large bodies of men on any future similar occasion.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna* arrived in Bombay harbour from Suez and Aden on March 20. She brought thirty-two officers, eleven ladies, eight children, 814 non-commissioned officers and privates, 110 women, and 108 children of the 1-21st Fusiliers; four officers, eighty-nine men, two women and five children of the 108th Foot; four officers, two soldiers' wives and two children belonging to the Royal Artillery; two officers of the Royal Engineers, one man of the Madras Ordnance Department, and wife and child, one man of the Bombay Ordnance Department, one woman and one child, belonging to the 49th Foot, one man belonging to the 79th Highlanders, and sixteen officers of various corps, also one lady. The 21st Fusiliers will be transhipped to-day with their baggage for conveyance to Kurrachee, on board the S. S. *Dalhousie*, *Dacca*, and the *Dilbarce*. The *Dacca* takes the head-quarters, consisting of seventeen officers, eight ladies, six children, four staff sergeants, four wives, four children, 205 rank and file, thirty women and twenty children. The *Dilbarce* conveys eight officers, two ladies, four staff sergeants, four wives and four children of ditto, 420 rank and file, fifty women, and fifty children. The *Dalhousie* takes seven officers, one lady, two children, two staff sergeants, and two wives, and one child, 179 rank and file, twenty women, and twenty-nine children. The passengers included—108th Foot: Capt. J. R. Gordon, Ensign C. B. Anderson, Ensign F. B. Peile, Ensign G. B. Radcliffe. Royal Artillery: Captain R. A. Stevenson, Lieutenants S. C. Nicholas and R. Warburton. Royal Engineers: Lieutenants C. F. Call and M. Greer. Ensign J. Corse Scott, 1-19th Regiment; Lieutenant H. F. Seagram, 1-23rd Regiment; Ensign G. Winter, 26th Regiment; Lieut. Col. H. W. Parish, c.b., 45th Regiment; Ensign G. Astell, 2-60th Regiment; Captain A. E. Pearce, 76th Regiment; Lieut. H. F. Carleton, 90th Regiment; Lieut. A. D. Broughton, 96th Regiment; Major H. S. Kempt, 103rd Regiment; Lieutenants H. A. Moorhouse and A. W. Jamieson, and Ensign C. E. Gubbins, 106th Regiment; Lieutenant G. F. Bellasis, 107th Regiment. Royal Navy: Sub-Lieut. W. M. Moore, and Gunner John Cluet. 1st Battalion, 21st Foot: Lieut. Col. J. G. F. Dalzell, Majors F. T. Lyster and W. P. Collingwood, Captains W. H. Carleton, A. Holt, R. Cook, G. W. Furlong, F. G. Jackson, J. Browne, H. J. Edgel, T. E. Stuart, and J. Stevenson; Lieuts. W. N. Carey, F. Mek. Salmon, C. W. Patterson, J. Croker, R. F. Willoughby, J. M. Gordon, C. R. Walker, T. O. Wingate, Ensign W. Gordon, F. R. H. Canbath, F. S. Chapman, H. T. Ailin, C. A. M. Morris, C. H. Wyndham, H. Mellis, Paymaster D. A. Patterson, Adjutant E. E. Bovile, Quartermaster G. Grahame, Surgeon-Major Cregan, Assistant Surgeon J. D. Crowe. Mrs. Captain Stevenson and ten other ladies. 105th Foot: Lieut. E. A. Money, Staff Assistant Surgeon T. A. Campbell, 26th Regiment; Ensign Gibb. Royal Artillery: Veterinary-Surgeon Marshall.—*Times of India*, March 27.

## Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 20. Str. General Havelock, Hewitt, Verawull; Nimrod, Souther, Newport; Eurydice, Betts, Port Luis; H.M.'s str. *Coronadell*, Hewitt, Aden; Queen of the Nations, Child, Burkenhead; Weatherfield, Richardson, Liverpool; str. *Columbian*, Hyde, Suez.—21, Str. *Gunga*, Child, Suez; *Quorn*, Rice, Liverpool; str. *Phlox*, Baker, Goa; H.M.'s str. *Jumna*, Pickard, Suez.—22, Indian Empire, Wallace, Sunderland; *Malabar*, Galloway, Greenock; Lord Palmerston, Ferguson, Mauritius; str. *Nada*, Wood, Hong Kong.—23, North Flag, Neilson, Rangoon; str. General Outram, Teasdale, Cochin; Oceana, White, Sunderland; City of Liverpool, Whiteford, Liverpool.—24, Alfred the Great, Elford, Newcastle; *Oniciza*, Spurr, Birkenhead; Mary Ann, —, Rangoon; str. *Mula*, Winkler, Bussorah.—25, Zephyr, Porter, Boston; *Ellis*, Hange, Newcastle; Str. *Ellis*, Mauritius.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Columbian*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Heath, Miss Dain, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Mackenzie, Messrs. Church, J. A. Allan, J. Setchner, R. Baime, M. Andrews, A. Livingstone, R. Campbell. From MARSILLIES.—Capt. W. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. McNabb and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and child, Messrs. Pye, Conder, F. Hughes, Beake, R. J. Deakin, J. K. J. Hood, J. Renfry. From SAIGON.—Mrs. Gubbay, senior, Mrs. M. S. Gubbay, Messrs. G. V. de Meteri, E. Renard, L. Renard, P. G. Becaro.

#### DEPARTURES.

March 20. *Amudel*, Crocker, Liverpool; *Prie*, Daisbeck, Liverpool; Robinson, Cuscoe, Hoag, Havre; *Parsee*, Ferguson, Colombo; British Viceroy, Petterson, Liverpool; str. *Bengal*, Hector, Aden and Suez.—22, Str. *Comorin*, Turner, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Premier, Morithew, Calcutta.—23, *Dallace*, Bisset, Kurrachee; str. *Phlox*, Baker, Goa; H.M.'s str. *Elphinstone*, Dupuy, Goa; str. General Havelock, Robinson, Cochin.—24, Str. *Dacca*, Hutchinson, Kurrachee; str. *Magdala*, Thompson, Aden and Suez; *Mallong*, Kerr, Liverpool; *Tandier*, McNabb, Liverpool; *Victoria Bridge*, Laury, Madras and Calcutta; Braunston, Owens, Liverpool; *Rame*, Moses, Savannah.—25, *Thomas Sedden*, Muesard, Liverpool; *Bonnie Dundee*, Cannon, Liverpool; *San Mendel*, Mureck, London; Lord Clyde, Hewitt, Cutch Mandavia.—27, Mail str. *Sumatra*, White, Aden and Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sumatra*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Oakes and three children, Lieut. col. and Mrs. J. B. Heany and four children, Mr. Kempton's child, Mr. and Mrs. Boycott and five children, Mr. Hogg's child, Mrs. Henderson and child, Miss Maudmont, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wilson and three children, Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. Graham's two children, Mr. W. Fawcett, Mr. G. Bishop, Mr. W. Gray, Colonel Mrs. Graham's two children, Mr. H. Knappman, Mr. Bennett, For MARSILLIES.—Mrs. Cantley, Mr. L. R. Jones, Mrs. Ashby and child, Captain and Mrs. Howey and child, Col. J. W. Osborne, Lieut. col. Combe, Major W. H. Paret, Mr. J. F. Woods. For SAIGON.—Col. B. R. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Boswell, Capt. and Mrs. Hancock, the Hon. and Mrs. G. N. Taylor and child, Mr. Thorburn, Captain Bartholomew, Mr. Raimond, Lieut. colonel J. D. Macdonald, Major Hall, Mr. Burns, Capt. Huddleston.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Bengal*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. C. Allen. For SAIGON.—Mr. Mackilligan.

Per B. and H. Co.'s str. *Magdala*.—For SAIGON.—Messrs. Wood (3), Major and Mrs. Ross and child, Rev. Mr. Wade, Major and Mrs. Woodcock and child, Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, Major Litchfield, Major Sheriff, Mrs. Stanton and four children, Mrs. Hales, Lieut. col. Wadlington, Dr. and Mrs. Ward and four children, Messrs. Tavenor, A. J. Willecks, W. H. Yeaman, Fleming, A. de Souza, Steere, Edmund, Seawards, Wharton, Bright, Irvine, Arton, Middleton. For TRISTE.—Mr. and Mrs. Backer and four children, Mr. Wiederer.





## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ATKINS, A., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, transfd. from Sconee to Jubbulpore, reported his arr., and assu. ch. of duties on March 5.

BELL, Cornet, 5th Lancers, is app. to P.W. dept. for employm. on survey duty in irrigation branch, N.W.P. March 12.

BIRCH, Lieut., to be a municipal comr. for suburbs of Calcutta. March.

BROWNE, J. F., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Tipperah during abs., on deputation, of Richardson. Mr. Brown will join his appt. at Tipperah on completion of his present duties at Burrisaul. March 12.

CHAMBERLAIN, Major gen. C. T., c.s.i., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as political agent at Gwalior.

CHRISTIE, Major, R.E., asst. to chief engr., Mysore, to offic. as controller of P.W. accounts, in add. to his own duties, during leave of Trail.

CLARKE, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transf. from Central India to the Punjab. March 12.

CLARKE, J., dep. coll., N.W.P., is transf. from Ghazee-pore to Allygurh.

COCKERELL, R. V., to offic. as addl. judge of Hooghly, Burdwan, and 24-Pergunnahs, and to exercise powers of a sess. judge in Howrah during leave of Wauchope. March 16.

COCKERELL, H. A., to offic. as chairman of the justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, and comr. of police for that town and its suburbs, during abs., on furl., of Hogg. Mr. Cockerell is also app. to be a municipal comr. for the suburbs of Calcutta, and vested with powers of a mag. of police in Calcutta, and with powers of a mag. in dist. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

COLLIS, S. E., to offic. as solicitor to Govt. during abs. of Stack. This appt. will take effect from date of Mirfield's depart. to Eur. March 12.

CURLING, A. H., is app. to P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, from April 1 next, and posted to Rajpootana. March 8.

DOUGLAS, E. R., offic. chief insp. of post-offices, Central Provs., assumed charge of his duties from Jordan on March 1.

DYCE, Lieut., R.A., H.M.'s 5th lancers, is appd. to the P.W. dept. for employment on survey duties in the irrigation branch, N.W. Provs.

FRASER, A. P., an asst. supt., 4th grade, in the telegraph dept., is perm. to resign his appt., with effect from Jan. 31.

GALE, Rev. W. H., junior chaplain on Bengal estab., is appd. chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provs. March 12.

GREY, Capt., to offic. as private secretary and aide-de-camp to the Lieut. gov., with effect from March 9.

GRIBBLE, T. W., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot.

HEELEY, W. L., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, in 1st grade.

HENDERSON, W. H., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan.

HEWITT, F. J. K., settlement officer, Raepore, availed himself on March 3 of the subsidiary leave granted him, making over charge of his office to Capt. Twyford, dep. comr. of Raepore.

HOGG, Lieut., asst. comr., 3rd class, is transfd. to Hoshungabad, from date on which Denny's returns. March 5.

LA TOUCHE, Lieut., asst. comr., Kamroop, is transfd. temp. to the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. March 16.

LAWRELL, Capt. H., to be supt. of the customs' preventive service, Calcutta, on probation. March 16.

LAWRENCE, A. J., to be a settlement officer of 1st grade, on a salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem, and posted to Etawah district. Mr. Lawrence is placed in charge of Etawah settlement. March 12.

LISTON, Capt. J., asst. comr., Nynee Tal, is appd. to offic. temp. as dep. comr. of Lullutpore, dur. employment of Davidson on settlement duties. March 12.

LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, H., asst. mag. and coll., to have ch. of sub div. of Kooshtea, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class and dep. coll. in Nuddea. Mr. Luttmann-Johnson is also app. to be chief officer of customs in Kooshtea. March 11.

MACNAGHTEN, F., offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Banda, is transf. in same capacity to Benares. March 5.

MCAURTHUR, Lieut. A. D., R.E., doing duty with sappers and miners, services placed at disp. of P.W.D. March 12.

MAKGILL, G. E., to offic. (temp.) as mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, in 2nd grade, from date on which he may take ch. from Tottenham. March.

MANGLES, A. C., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, 2nd grade. March 4.

MARCEL, J. A., B.A., asst. mag. and coll., Banda, is inv. with powers of a mag. as described in section 22, Act 25 of 1861, pending the result of the ensuing examination. [March 13,

OLDFIELD, R. C., is inv. with full powers of a mag. in Saharunpore dist.

PARRY, J. C., to be an hon. mag. in the city of Delhi, and is vested with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd class within Delhi.

RAYNOR, A. C., is app. to offic. as extra asst. comr., and is posted to Jul-lundhur. March 9.

RENNICK, Lieut., 6th inf., Hyderabad cont., to offic. as an asst. comr. of 3rd class in Hyderabad Assigned Districts, v. Grant, prom. March 12.

RICHARDSON, H. C., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Bancoorah, during leave of Tucker. March 12.

SHORTT, Major, asst. comr., Mooltan, to offic. as dep. comr., Dera Ghazi Khan, v. Capt. Sandeman. March 12.

SMITH, Mr., 2nd master of Ajmere College, to offic. as head master of Ajmere College, during leave of Mr. T. Harris. March 12.

STRACHAN, J., is appd. a civil district engr., P.W. dept., and posted to Boolundshuhur district. March 6.

TAYLOR, V. T., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hooghly, in first grade, dur. deputation of Cockerell. March 12.

THOMAS, C., district supt. of police, is appd. to charge of the Doon, with effect from April 1.

THOMSON.—The servs. of Capt. Thomson, Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 13th (the Shekhawatty) regt. N.I., are placed temp. at disp. of the P.W. dept. March 12.

TOTTENHAM, L. R., to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Dinagore, during leave of Elliott. March 12.

TUCKER, W. T., civil and sess. judge of Burdwan, made over charge of his office on March 10 to his sheristadar, pending arrival of his successor.

WATERHOUSE, Lieut. J., is reappd. to survey dept. as an asst. surveyor of 2nd grade. March 12.

#### CIVIL ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

March 8.—No. 72.—The following civil engineers, under covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, having reported their arrival in Calcutta, are posted as follows, and will be placed on the establishment of the public works dept. as asst. engineers 3rd grade, with effect from date on which they may join their respective appointments:—

To Bengal.—Messrs. J. S. Carey, H. D. Pearsall, F. R. Upcott, J. H. Apjohn, W. H. King, W. Harvey, W. Connan, and R. T. Smith.

To North-Western Provinces.—Mr. J. L. Tickell.

To Punjab.—Messrs. J. E. Gore, H. G. McKinney, and G. J. Burke.

No. 87.—March 15.—The following assistant engineers are posted to the divisions specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. J. S. Carey, probationary assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Burhie division, Grand Trunk Road.

Mr. H. D. Pearsall, probationary assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Bhau-gulpore division.

Mr. J. H. Apjohn, probationary assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Second Presidency division.

Mr. W. H. King, probationary assistant engineer, 3rd grade, garrison engineer's division, Fort William.

Mr. W. Harvey, probationary assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Ramghur division.

Mr. W. Connan, probationary assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Midnapore division.

Mr. R. T. Smith, probationary assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Behar circle.

#### POLICE PROMOTIONS.

March 13.—The following acting promotions in the police are sanctioned, viz.:—

From August 1, 1868.

To Officiate as Deputy Inspectors-General, 1st Grade.—Mr. J. H. Reily, v. Major W. Reveley, on leave (since dec.), up to Dec. 18 last, the date of Mr. E. B. Baker's return from furl.; Major W. R. Gordon, up to Oct. 25 last, v. Lieut. col. A. H. Paterson, on special duty.

To Officiate as District Superintendents, 1st Grade.—Lieut. col. C. Reay, v. Major Gordon, offic. as dep. insp. gen., v. Mr. C. G. Baker; Major F. N. Miles, v. Capt. G. M. Bowie, offic. as dep. insp. gen., v. Mr. E. B. Baker; Capt. W. L. N. Knyvett, v. Capt. W. T. Fagan, offic. as dep. insp. gen., v. Lieut. col. Paterson; Capt. R. M. Skinner, v. Major A. Francis, on furlough.

To Officiate as District Superintendents, 2nd Grade.—Mr. R. W. King, v. Lieut. col. Reay; Mr. O. S. Stack, v. Major Miles; Capt. C. T. Hitchins, v. Capt. Knyvett; Capt. T. Buttanshaw, v. Capt. Skinner; Mr. T. Weldon, v. Mr. W. P. Davis, on deputation; Mr. J. Cockburn, v. Capt. J. C. C. Daunt, on furlough.

To Officiate as District Superintendents, 3rd Grade.—Capt. A. Tulloch, v. Mr. King; Mr. F. T. Platts, v. Mr. Stack; Mr. H. M. Weathrall, v. Capt. Hitchins; Capt. H. E. Waller, v. Capt. Buttanshaw; Mr. D. W. Dundas, v. Mr. Weldon; Mr. W. C. Lacey, v. Mr. Cockburn; Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, v. Mr. Howard, on furl. Lieut. W. B. Birch, v. Mr. H. M. Reily, on furl.

To Officiate as District Superintendents, 4th Grade.—Mr. A. H. Giles, v. Platts; Lieut. R. P. Davis, v. Tulloch; Mr. J. H. Thompson, v. Weathrall; Capt. G. B. Fisher, v. Waller; Lieut. A. R. Wilkinson, v. Dundas; Mr. A. King, v. Lacey; Mr. H. A. Coombs, v. Bamber; Lieut. J. R. Wimberley, v. Birch; Mr. D. Lacey, v. Hume, on furlough; Mr. M. B. Rochfort, v. Adams, on furlough.

From Oct. 14 last, v. Capt. Tulloch, on leave.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.—Lieut. Ramsay.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 1st Grade.—Mr. J. A. Floyd.

From October 17 last.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 1st Grade.—Capt. Parsons.

From this date the undermentioned officers reverted to their substantive grades, viz.:—

Capt. R. M. Skinner to the 2nd grade, Mr. J. Cockburn to the 3rd grade, Lieut. H. M. Ramsay to the 4th grade, and Mr. J. A. Floyd to the 5th grade.

From Oct. 28 last, v. Lieut. Col. Reay, on leave.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 1st Grade.—Capt. Skinner.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd Grade.—Mr. J. Cockburn.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.—Lieut. Ramsay.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Grade.—Mr. J. A. Floyd.

From November 12 last.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Grade.—Mr. Gouldsbury.  
From this date Mr. Floyd reverted to the 5th grade.

The undermentioned officers reverted to their substantive grades respectively from Dec. 18 last, the date of return from furlough of Messrs. E. B. Baker and C. G. Baker, viz.:—

Major Parsons and Capt. Skinner, to the 2nd grade; Messrs. T. Weldon and J. Cockburn, to the 3rd grade; Lieuts. Birch and Ramsay, to the 4th grade; Messrs. D. Lacey and B. Rochfort, to the 5th grade.

From February 2 last, v. Capt. G. M. Bowie, on leave.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 1st Grade.—Mr. W. P. Davis.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd Grade.—Mr. T. Weldon.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.—Lieut. Birch.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Grade.—Mr. D. Lacey.

From February 10 last, v. Major Miles, on leave.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 1st Grade.—Capt. Knyvett.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd Grade.—Mr. J. Cockburn.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.—Lieut. Ramsay.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Grade.—Mr. Rochfort.

From February 17.

To Officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd Grade.—Mr. H. M. Reily.

From this date the undermentioned officers reverted to their substantive grades respectively, viz.:—

Mr. Cockburn to the 3rd grade, Lieut. Ramsay to the 4th grade, and Mr. Rochfort to the 5th grade.

#### MILITARY.

CHADWICK.—Nagode order confd., dated Dec. 19 and Jan. 2 last, appg.

Capt. R. A. Chadwick, 6th Madras N.I., to be station staff, in addition to his other duties, in room of Tottenham, appd. to another situation.

DOWSON, Major, 3rd foot, to be lieut. col., from June 3, 1868.

ETESON, Capt., 1st batt. 3rd foot, is appd. to offic. as brig. major, with effect from March 1, and is posted to Dinapore.

GARTON, Capt., 14th N.I., is (temp.) att. for duty to wing of 2nd N.I., proceeding to Dacca. This cancels G.O. of Jan. 27, 1868.

GOWAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1, making the following appt., in the room of Major Langmore, comdt., on leave:—Lieut. Col. Gowan, 2nd in command 33rd N.I., and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

GRAHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 29 last, making the following appt., with effect from the 30th idem, in room of Lieut. col. Richardson, c.b., comdt., and Capt. Williams, adjt., proceeded on leave:—Maj. Graham, 2nd in command and squadron officer, to offic. as comdt. of 6th Bengal cavalry.

HEPBURN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 12 last, appg. Lieut. Hepburn to offic. as qmr., in the room of Hodgson, prom.

HODGSON, Capt., to offic. as 1st wing subal. 26th N.I. March 8.

HUMFREY, Ensign, 45th foot, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Watling, admitted as a probationer for the staff corps. Dated Feb. 17.

HUNTER, Capt., officg. wing officer, 33rd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, v. Langmore. March 8.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut., to be instr. of msky, to 1st batt. 22nd foot, v. Roe, who resigns the appt. Dated Dec. 5, 1868.

JENKINS, Capt., of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer, corps of guides, to be comdt. 5th inf., v. Vaughan, c.b., appd. to the brig. staff of the army. [squad. officer. March 8.]

JENNINGS, Capt., 3rd squad. officer, 6th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd KAUNTZE, Capt., 1st squad. sub., to offic. as adj., 6th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties. March 8.

LLOYD, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., attached to the 10th Bengal cav., is permitted to do gen. duty at Sealkote. March 8.

LOCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 2, apptg. Capt. Loch to be interpreter to 20th hussars, in room of Hogge, appd. to 18th Bengal cav.

LOUGHNAN, Capt., staff corps, brought on the estab. of brig. majors, is permanently posted to Bareilly, with effect from Jan. 14 last.

MOSELEY.—The C. in C. in India has accepted the retirement from the serv., by the sale of his commission, of Capt. Moseley, 2nd batt. 60th rifles. Dated March 2.

MULLINS.—Local rank has been assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. Mullins, royal (Madras) eng., to be major, from Dec. 8, 1868.

OSBORN, Capt., 1st batt. 11th foot, to be major, from Dec. 1, 1868.

RATHBORNE.—Notification has been received of the undermtd. officer of the 25th foot having, on recent prom., been posted to the batt. of his regt. specified:—Lieut. H. R. Rathborne, 2nd batt. March 8.

RUSSELL, Capt. R. (Bengal), engr., to be major from Dec. 10, 1867.

RYALL, Major, officg. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in command and squad. officer, 6th Bengal cav. March 8.

St. PAUL, Lieut., rifle brigade, has on recent prom. been posted to the 3rd battalion of his regiment.

SARTORIUS, Capt., 2nd squad. subalt. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 6th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties.

SAUNDERS, Ens., 1st batt. 5th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. subalt., 18th Bengal cav., on prob., v. Hogge, transferred. Dated Feb. 24. [from Jan. 9.]

SULLIVAN.—Local rank is assigned to Capt. Sullivan, appd. to be major

SYMONDS—WOODLAND.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers of the 11th foot having been perm. to exchange to the batts. of their regts. specified:—Lieuts. Symonds, 1st batt., and Woodland, 2nd batt. March 8.

TOTTENHAM.—Nagode station order confd., dated Oct. 31, directing Capt. Tottenham, 38th N.I., and station staff, to remain at Nagode on the dep. of his regt. for Fyzabad, until relieved.

TOWNSEND.—Peshawur brigade order confd., dated Oct. 30, apptg. Lieut. Townsend, B baty., 19 brig. R.A., to temp. charge Peshawur magazine, during illness of Cowie, with effect from 27th idem.

#### BREVET.—PROMOTIONS, &c.

No. 298.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Under Clause 8 of the Warrant.—Lieut. col. C. T. Aitchison, Bombay staff corps; Jan. 18, 1869.

Under Clauses 8 and 9 of the Warrant.—Lieut. col. W. J. F. Stafford, Bengal staff corps; Feb. 22, 1869.

No. 299.—Lieut. col. F. P. Layard, Bengal staff corps, having completed 5 years' service as substantive lieut. col., is promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet from March 11, 1869, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 300.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of Aug. 4, 1864, paragraph 69, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels.—Lieut. col. E. H. S. Bowdich, Bombay inf.; March 10, 1869. Lieut. col. C. O. Lukin, Madras inf.; March 11, 1869.

No. 301.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of capt. from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. L. C. de L. Daniell, and Lieut. H. I. Wheler; March 6, 1869.

No. 302.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Promotions.—Major H. R. Garden, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. G. C. Depree, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from Aug. 16, 1868, v. Major gen. C. Haldane, Bengal inf., dec.

Major J. B. Thelwall, c.b., Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. C. J. Mead, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from Oct. 19, 1868, v. Gen. Sir T. M. Douglas, k.c.b., Bengal inf., dec.

Major T. Wheler, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. J. T. Tovey, Bengal staff corps, to be major, from Oct. 28, 1868, v. Lieut. gen. W. Justice, Madras inf., dec.

Alterations of Rank.—Lieut. col. W. G. G. Cumming, Bombay staff corps, and Major E. L. Earle, Bengal staff corps, from June 28, 1868, v. Lieut. gen. W. Taylor, Madras inf., dec.

#### MEDICAL.

CARMICHAEL.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Dec. 10 last, directing Asst. surg. J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., doing duty at the presy. gen. hospital, to take med. charge of the Buxar stud depot, in room of Asst. surg. H. Clark, M.D., on leave.

CURRIE.—The following transfer is directed:—Surg. G. V. Currie, from the 18th to the 10th Bengal cav.

CUTCLIFFE.—The services of Asst. surg. Cutcliffe are considered to have been placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, from Feb. 15.

EADES, Asst. surg., is placed in charge of the jail at Budaon, with effect from Feb. 15, and is invested with the powers of a mag., for the punishment of offences committed by prisoners confined within the jail under his charge.

GARDNER, Asst. surg., is appd. to the med. charge of the 29th N.I., in the room of Surg. major C. Johnson, proceeding to Europe on furl., on m.c.

HARRIS, Staff surg., at present en route from Bombay, with drafts via Mooltan, is posted to the Peshawur circle for duty.

HARRISON, Surg. major, M.D., to offic. as med. storekeeper at Sealkote, v. Surg. major Elton, on furl., dated March 8.

HOMAN, Surg. major, is placed in charge of the jail at Jhansie, and is invested with the powers of a mag., for the punishment of offences committed by prisoners confined within the jail under his charge.

NASH.—With the consent of the officer comdg. the station, Surg. J. P. Nash, M.D., is placed in civil med. charge of Banda from the date on which he received charge from Surg. major Macdonald. March 13.

POOLE, Surg., transfd. from the 25th N.I. to the 18th Bengal cav.

SMITH, Staff surg. maj., M.D., will proceed from Delhi to Lucknow, and assume med. charge of the head quarters 8th brig. R.A. at that station, in the room of Surg. A. Guthrie, M.D., invalided to England.

THOM.—Agreo detach. order confd., dated Aug. 11 last, appg. Surg. H. Thom, M.D., to the med. charge of the wing 16th Bengal cav.

WAGHORN, Surg. A. R., is appd. to offic. as civil surg. of Allypurg during the leave of Dr. Kilkelly. March 12.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### NEW AIDES-DE-CAMP.

No. 304.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 28, dated Feb. 4 last, is published for general information:—

India-office, London, Feb. 4, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have for some time had under their consideration, in communication with H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the question of an addition to the number of paid aides-de-camp to her Majesty, in consequence of the increase to the British army resulting from the transfer of the various corps from the Indian forces.

With the view of carrying this measure into effect, it has been determined that the whole number of aides-de-camp to her Majesty during the time of peace shall in future be as follows:—

British army, paid	...	...	...	...	6
unpaid	...	...	...	...	6
Indian army	...	...	...	...	4
Militia and yeomanry	...	...	...	...	12

—28

In this classification the Indian army is held to comprise officers of the local service, the staff corps, the royal (late Indian) artillery and engineers, and the new line regiments.

Of the four aides-de-camp allotted to the Indian army, two will be paid their allowance, forming for the present a charge upon Indian revenues. Colonels Tapp and Orr have, under this arrangement, been brought on the establishment of paid aides-de-camp to her Majesty.

On the occurrence of a vacancy, by the promotion, resignation, or death of either of these two officers, the next in seniority of the aides-de-camp chosen from the Indian army will succeed to the allowance; but an officer of the Indian service will not have a claim to the position of paid aide-de-camp in consequence of any vacancy among those chosen from the British army, even though he may be senior among the unpaid aides-de-camp of the Queen.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Sec. to Govt. of India.

#### WIVES AND FAMILIES OF CHAPLAINS—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

March 9.—No. 1,548.—The following letter to the addresses of the deputy-accountant general, N.W.P., is published for general information: From R. B. Chapman, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Deputy Acct. Gen., N.W.P.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 7,560 p.a., dated Jan. 30 last, soliciting, with reference to financial resolution No. 2,902 of Oct. 18, 1868, instructions as to the title of the wives and families of chaplains to their travelling expenses by road and by rail, in addition to the charge for passage, and adding that the extent of charge to be allowed for baggage should be fixed.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Gov. gen. in Council sanctions, in addition to the charge for passage by sea, for the wife of a chaplain an allowance of three annas a mile by rail; for a child above twelve years, seven and a-half annas; and for a child under twelve years, nine pie a mile, without any further allowance for luggage. For dak journeys, eight annas a mile for the wife, half this rate for those children above six years, and nothing for other children.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Offctg. Sec. to Govt. of India.

#### WINTER CLOTHING OF NATIVE CAVALRY AND NATIVE INFANTRY.

March 12.—No. 295.—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State having decided that the material for the winter clothing of native cavalry and for the great coats of native infantry regiments, when supplied from the Army Clothing Agency, should be charged at their full cost to the State, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to fix the following rules for the repayment by native regiments for such supplies:—

The "cost price" will include all *bona fide* charges up to receipt into the Army Clothing Agency, together with the actual cost of packing and freight to their destination, with an additional charge of 5 per cent. to cover the risk of loss by damage, deterioration on the passage out, in the Agency, or in the transit to the regiment.

The object in sanctioning these supplies through the Army Clothing Agents is to enable regiments, which may avail themselves of the indulgence, to obtain the materials of good quality at wholesale prices, without either gain or loss to Government.

It is further notified that all indents for cloth and material for great coats for native infantry, or for clothing for native cavalry, are to be submitted to the superintendent and agent for army clothing at least 24 months before the same are required, to enable that officer to include them in his annual departmental requisition on the Secretary of State for India.

Forms of indent will be supplied by the superintendent and agent for army clothing.

All articles so obtained must be paid for in full by the regiment receiving them within twelve months from the date of their despatch to the corps from the Clothing Agency at Calcutta.

It is optional with commanding officers of regiments to make use of the Agency on the above terms, or to make their own arrangements for the supply of clothing for their corps, but with the previous sanction of Government if obtained from England, and in the latter case all risk of loss or deterioration must be borne by the regiment.

The above rules apply also to the artillery, cavalry, and infantry of the Punjab frontier force.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF FURLOUGHS.

March 10.—In continuation of the notification, dated Feb. 22, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, it is hereby notified that the Lieut. gov. of Bengal has assigned furloughs to officers named below, under chapter 1 of the Covenanted Civil Service Furlough Rules of 1868, viz.:—

Mr. W. Cornell, for eighteen months, in supersession of the special leave for six months, under section 23, previously granted.

Mr. W. Wavell, for one year, nine months, and twelve days, in supersession of the furlough previously granted.

Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, for one year.

Mr. S. S. Hogg, for six months.

Mr. S. Wauchope, c.b., for three months.

One furlough still remains to be allotted for the half-year ending with June 30, 1869.

**MISCONDUCT OF A CONDUCTOR.**—Conductor W. Bennett, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, having been sentenced by a district Court-martial to be reduced to the bottom of the list of his rank in that department, his name is to be transposed accordingly, and will stand next below that of Conductor N. Thornburn.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The Rev. W. H. Gale, a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, reported his return from England March 2, per steamship *Simla*. The following officers of the Bengal civil service reported their return from furlough per steamer *Candia*, which arrived at the Sandheads on the afternoon of March 14, viz.:—Messrs. W. H. Henderson, and W. L. Heeley.

**MAGISTERIAL POWERS.**—The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a magistrate in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861:—Lieut. T. W. Hogg, assistant commissioner, Sangor; Mr. H. L. Denny, extra assistant commissioner, Sangor.

**MOUNTAIN BATTERY.**—The Hazara field force order, dated Oct. 31 last, directing the equipment of No. 2 battery, 24th brigade R.A., as a mountain battery, at a cost of Rs. 1,423-7, and the entertainment of a British and a native establishment for the same, with effect from Sept. 4 last, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

**PENSION.**—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, Hon. Lieut. E. Postance, deputy commissary of ordnance, who has been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transferred, as a special case, to the pension establishment on the invalid pay of a deputy commissary, viz., Rs. 240 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

**POLITICAL.**—Subject to the confirmation of her Majesty's Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointments of Mr. H. Beer as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. H. Charriol in Europe; Mr. W. E. DeSouza as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta; and Mr. J. B. D'Egremont as Consul-General for Belgium at Calcutta.

**ACCOUNTS OF BRIGADES AND BATTERIES.**—In order to ensure adequate scrutiny into the details of the accounts of brigades and batteries of royal artillery, and to facilitate their prompt submission, H.E. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the entertainment of a revised pay and account establishment in lieu of that hitherto allowed. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

**THE EXAMINATION GOLD MEDAL.**—It is notified that the gold medal sanctioned in Clause XVI. of G.G.O. No. 734, of Sept. 9, 1864, laying down rules for the examination of officers in the native languages, will in future always accompany a degree of honour, and also be granted whenever the test for high proficiency may be passed with extraordinary credit. Officers who may be debarred from the authorised pecuniary rewards by length of service will be eligible for these medals.

**EDUCATION.**—Mr. L. W. Hutchinson has been appointed secretary to the local committee of public instruction at Comillah. Mr. L. Barber to officiate as secretary to the committee until Mr. Hutchinson can take charge of the office. Mr. A. T. Maclean to be secretary to the local committee of public instruction at Furreedpore. The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Bhaugulpore:—Major A. E. Perkins, R.E., Capt. G. S. Hills, R.E., and Rev. W. M. Lethbridge.

**PAYMASTERS' LEAVE.**—With reference to Government G.O. No. 765, dated Sept. 7, 1866, it is notified that when a paymaster of a British regiment, who may have returned from one year's sick leave to Europe or elsewhere, is necessitated to take a second leave on medical certificate before the expiration of three years from the date of his return to duty, he shall be required to remunerate his substitute himself during such second leave, irrespective of the circumstance of his drawing Indian allowances or not while so absent, and irrespective, also, of the leave being taken to Europe or in India.

**TO DO DUTY WITH INVALIDS FOR EUROPE.**—The following officers are appointed to do duty with the detachments on board the troopship *Jumna*, on Jan. 14:—To Command—Capt. Barton, 85th foot. To do Duty—Capts. Lambert, 88th foot; Townley, 58th foot; Cahill, 88th foot; Newbolt, 5th foot; and Weigall, 77th foot. Lieuts. Handley, 19th foot; Latham, R.A.; Beal, 38th foot; Dyke, 108th foot; Maxwell, 36th foot; Skerrett, 36th foot; Forbes, 92nd foot; Onslow, 20th hussars; and Bennett, 7th hussars; Ens. Stevenson, 85th foot; Qrmr. Lawrence, 88th foot; Surg. Holton, 77th foot; Surg. major Davy, and Staff surg. Ball, medical dept.

**POLICE, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.**—The Lieut. gov. of the North-West Provinces has been pleased to declare, in virtue of the power conferred by section 12 of Act 5 of 1831, that sub-inspectors of the railway police and all officers above that grade shall have the powers of officers in charge of police stations within the districts along the line, for the purpose of inquiring into railway cases only. In accordance with the provisions of the above Act, the Pundahs of Bindhachul, in the district of Mirzapore, shall be charged for a further period of one year with the maintenance of the additional police force, consisting of one head constable and eight foot constables, at a cost of Rs. 67 per month, authorised by notification No. 80a, dated Feb. 20, 1866, and subsequent notifications.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Major Ouseley, Bengal S.C., *Lord Warden*, Feb. 26. Lieut. col. Alexander, Bengal S.C.; Capt. Bowie, Madras S.C.; and Lieut. Clayton, R.E., *Travancore*, Feb. 27, from Bombay. Lieut. col. Oliphant, R.E.; Surg. Wright, med. dept.; Major (brevet lieut. col.) Walton, Bengal S.C.; Major Paterson, Bengal S.C.; Capt. Lindsay, late 68th regt. N.I.; Capt. Tucker, R.E.; Capt. Inglis, late 43rd regt. N.I.; Capt. Roberts, Bengal S.C.; Lieut. Russell, Madras S.C.; Lieut. Cantley, gen. list, inf.; Lieut. Hay, Bengal S.C.; and Lieut. Handcock, Bengal S.C., *Nubia*, March 3. Lieut. Stevens, Bengal S.C., *Meinam*, March 5.

**ADVANCES FOR BUILDING.**—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the advances of money to officers for building purposes, granted under G.G.O. No. 985 of 1867, will in future be issued in each case by instalments, instead of in one sum, as at present; one-third of the amount will be granted when the advance is sanctioned, one-third when it has been certified by the executive engineer or commanding officer of the station that the house is half finished, and the remaining third when it has been completed. Officers who have received advances, and who may proceed on furlough, will, if the house has been finished or half finished be liable, while absent from India, to only half the periodical deductions from their pay which are required from them while present in this country.

**QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—Mr. O'Connor, asst. district superintendent of Amritsar, has been declared by the board of examiners to have passed in Punjabi agreeably to the tests prescribed in G.O. No. 731, of Sept. 9, 1861. Private Keegan, 1st battalion 7th fusiliers, passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Jan. 4 last. Asst. surg. McLaren, M.B., doing duty with the 4th N.I., is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Jan. 4 last.

**PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.**—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has, with the approval of the Government of India, appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be commissioners in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property situate in the territories in the possession of and under the government of the Government of India:—Mr. J. N. Malletson, of Austin-friars; Mr. A. A. Pollock, of Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. E. F. Burton, of the firm of Chilton, Burton, Yeates, and Hart, of Chancery-lane; Mr. C. Wilkin, of No. 10, Tokenhouse-yard, London; Mr. J. S. Judge, of 44, Parliament-street, Westminster.

**CASH BALANCES.**—In continuation of notification No. 386, dated Jan. 15 last, the following statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government treasuries in India, at the close of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	December, 1866.	December, 1867.	December, 1868.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	53,66,962	71,90,166	51,34,738
Bengal	1,15,70,996	1,16,15,277	1,16,49,737
British Burmah	13,63,116	19,71,597	22,05,983
North-Western Provinces	1,93,28,721	1,99,18,039	1,12,63,704
Oudh	38,18,874	42,36,617	42,25,221
Punjab	91,82,813	98,18,619	86,82,806
Bombay	1,31,72,366	1,37,27,145	93,43,289
Central Provinces	33,13,898	43,95,286	41,49,413
Madras	1,59,99,098	1,94,97,751	1,75,08,334
	8,37,46,904	9,57,00,827	8,01,62,355
Berars...	32,16,257	*	*
Total	8,69,63,161	9,57,00,827	8,01,62,355

The cash balance of the Berars is omitted, their revenues and charges being now excluded from those of the Government of India.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Lieut. col. Irwin, sub asst., stud dept., is allowed leave of abs. from Feb. 10 to 26 to visit the presy. prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe under the regs. of 1868. The undermentioned officer is allowed furl. to Europe, m.c.:—Surg. Jackson, of the med. dept., civil, Sarun, for two years, under the regs. of 1868, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. Wimberly, dist. supt. of police, Burdwan, having been recommended for leave to Europe on m.c. for 20 mo., and being entitled to furl., is, at his own request, allowed furl. to Europe for two years. Lieut. Phillips, asst. comr., Seebangor, having been recommended for leave to Europe on m.c. for 20 mo., and being entitled to furl., is, at his own request, allowed furl. to Europe for two years under the regs. of 1868. The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confid.:—Granting Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell, 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, five mo. leave of abs., from date of departure from Aurangabad, to visit the Neilgherry Hills, under Rule XXV. of the furl. regs. of 1868. Major J. Leven, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, is allowed leave of abs. for one mo., with effect from April 11, to visit Bombay, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe. The undermentioned officer has been allowed furl. to Europe, m.c.:—Major C. P. Hildebrand, dep. comr., British Burmah, for two years, under the regs. of 1868, with effect from Feb. 18, the date of his departure from Rangoon per ship *Sir John Lawrence*. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. M. Hill, mly. acct., Bengal, is allowed leave of abs. for six mo., from April 1, to visit Simla. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furl.:—Major gen. C. Reid, c.b., for 18 mo. Col. C. H. Dickens, c.s.i., secy. to the Govt. of India, in the P.W.D., and Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Hennessy, of the Bengal staff corps, for two years. Lieut. col. Cripps, dep. comr., Punjab, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. Meade, c.s.i., agent to Gov. gen. for Central India, for eight mo., embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. J. D. MacDonald, comdt., Deolce irregular force, for one year, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. Pughe, insp. gen. of police, Lower Provs., and Lieut. col. Bacon, 1st asst. secy. to the Govt. of India, mly. dept., for two years.

**ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**—NOTICE.—Admitted claims against the undermentioned estates are payable on Tuesdays and Fridays as usual:—\*H. Barnes, late an engine-driver in the service of the E. I. Railway Company, claims in full. J. Butterworth, late an officiating sub-conductor in the ordnance department, 1st dividend at 1 a. 4 p. R. A. Bell, late sen. civil assistant, Rewah Topographical Survey, 1st dividend at 11 a. 43 p. Lieut. A. Bright, late in the 22nd regt. N.I., 2nd dividend at 1 a. C. B. Cooke, late an asst. to the Bishnauth Tea Company, 1st dividend at 6 a. 23 p. Capt. L. B. I. Davies, late of the Bengal staff corps, in part satisfaction of a judgment claim; simple contract creditors need not apply. Lieut. H. I. Edwardes, late of the 15th regt. N.I., 2nd dividend at 1 a. 23 p. W. B. Forder, late inspecting postmaster of the Mooltan division, 1st dividend at 13 a. 04 p. Lieut. col. J. B. Y. Matheson, late in the Bengal staff corps, 1st dividend at 3 a. 03 p., on special claims only; simple contract creditors need not apply. J. Macarthur, late of Hurdapore Factory, near Gazepore, indigo planter, 1st dividend at 12 a. 113 p. Rev. R. A. H. Norman, late chaplain in the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, 2nd dividend at 4 a. 7 p. Capt. W. C. Stirling, late of H.M.'s 107th regt. Bengal infantry, 1st dividend at 12 a. 63 p. \*W. J. Tormay, late an accountant in the P.W.D. at Lahore, claims in full. Lieut. E. S. Tritton, late in H.M.'s 97th foot, 1st divi-

dend at 1 a. 63 p. Dr. H. M. Taylor, late in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, 2nd dividend at 1 a. 3 p. E. V. Vernon, late an asst. engineer, P.W.D., 1st dividend at 3 a. 23 p. \*Conductor E. Wilsey, late of the ordnance department, claims in full. \*J. West, late a hotel keeper at Rajpore, in the district of Dehra Doon, claims in full. N.B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the estates marked\* are requested to make immediate application to the Officiating Administrator-general, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims. Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.—C. J. WILKINSON, Officiating Administrator-gen., 4, Strand, Calcutta, March 4, 1869. Certain effects belonging to Mr. J. H. West, who died on board the *Lucknow* off Serajpore in December last, are in the custody of the civil and sessions judge of Rajshahye, and will be delivered to any person who may be duly authorised to receive the same. Zillah Rajshahye, Feb. 12, 1869.

**EFFECTS OF INSOLVENT ESTATES, INDIA.**—The quarterly statement of insolvent estates in India, made up to Jan. 31, 1869, contains the following outstanding amounts, stated to be recoverable:—Estate of Allen, Doffel, and Co., Rs. 6,533; of the balance there is invested in Government securities Rs. 1,059, applicable to the dividend now payable; there are policies of insurance for Rs. 4,000, and some unclaimed dividends in Court. Estate of Braddon and Co., Rs. 6,408; of the balance there is invested in Government securities Rs. 2,152, the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal; outstandings in course of recovery. Estate of Bal-four and Co.; balance remaining, Rs. 361,791; of the balance there is invested in Government securities (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal) Rs. 22,474; outstandings in course of recovery. Estate of Gordon, Stuart, and Co.; balance remaining Rs. 26,317; recoverable. Estate of Hoffman and Co.; balance remaining, Rs. 8,103; of the balance there is invested in Government securities (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal) Rs. 4,144; recoverable. Estate of Thomas and Co.; balance remaining, Rs. 56,706, of which Rs. 2,706 is invested in Government securities, the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal; recoverable. Estate of Asiatic Marine Insurance Office; balance remaining, Rs. 47,959; of the balance there is invested in Government securities (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal) Rs. 1,352; the final dividend of 7 per cent. is in course of payment. Estate of Joseph Aznabeg; balance remaining, Rs. 5,087; recoverable. Estate of Baboololl, Shaw, and three others; balance, Rs. 3,317, large zemindaries, &c. Estate of J. W. H. Campbell (officer); balance, Rs. 3,172; ordered one-third of pension to be deducted. Estate of A. C. Cator; about Rs. 2,000 more to be realised. Estate of Caneram and Co.; large sums due and realisable. Estate of E. Cooke (deceased); about Rs. 2,500 further recoverable. Estate of Golam Hossen Verjie; balance remaining, Rs. 5,184; outstandings in course of recovery. Estates of G. Grant and Sons; balance remaining, Rs. 1,482; recoverable. Estate of Kullooram Ramsook; Rs. 2,008; recoverable. Estate of F. P. Lindeman; balance remaining, Rs. 1,181; recoverable. Estate of Lokenath Shaw; balance remaining, Rs. 3,450; recoverable. Estate of Mungle Chund, &c.; Rs. 984; recoverable. Estate of Mool Chund Khettry; Rs. 2,705; recoverable. Estate of W. A. Mitchell; Rs. 5,465; recoverable. Estate of Harriet Elizabeth Murray; Rs. 1,718; recoverable. Estate of A. J. Meyer; Rs. 1,093; recoverable. Estate of Nundolall, &c.; Rs. 1,700; recoverable. Estate of Olhoyram Budree Chund; Rs. 1,837; recoverable. Estate of Ramratten Radakissen; Rs. 1,625; recoverable. Estate of Ramnath Jano-keepersand; Rs. 1,959; recoverable. Estate of A. P. Sandeman, 1,739; recoverable. Estate of Malidana Solomon; Rs. 13,031; recoverable. Estate of W. M. Stewart; Rs. 8,098; recoverable. Estate of Alexander Stewart; Rs. 1,376; recoverable. Estate of Saneram and Sreeram; Rs. 5,516; schedule not yet filed. Estate of D. Sandeman; Rs. 2,226; schedule not yet filed. Estate of Sreenath Mulleck, Rs. 11,797; schedule not yet filed. Estate of Tara Chund, &c.; Rs. 3,610; recoverable. Estate of J. B. Vandenberg (first); Rs. 1,229; something recoverable annually by interest on a trust fund; estate of John Webb; Rs. 2,293; recoverable.—(Signed) JOHN COCHRANE, Official Assignee; Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1869.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence on m.c. under new rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Cotton, R.A., to England overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Downes, R.A., to England, *via* Egypt, in troop ship, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Marker, 5th foot, to England, *via* Egypt, in troop ship, from date of embarkation; Brevet major Cochrane, v.c. (brig. major, Dinapore), 7th foot, to Bombay, for one mo., from date of availing himself of it; Surg. Brady, 8th foot, to England, *via* Egypt, in troop ship, from date of embarkation; Capt. Evans, 38th foot, to port of embarkation, for one mo., from date of quitting the regt., and to England, on private affairs, for fifteen mo., from date of embarkation; Lieut. Allan, 60th foot, to England, on private affairs, for six mo., from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage, should his services be required; Hon. major (paymaster) Hughes, 82nd foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Col. Raines, c.b., 95th foot, to England, *via* Egypt, in troop ship, from date of embarkation; Capt. Wright, 106th foot, to England, *via* Egypt, in troop ship, from date of embarkation; Lieut. col. McMullin (comdt. 1st N.I.), to the hills north of Deyrah, from March 1, for six mo.; Major Shuldham (doing general duty at Shillong), to Calcutta, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 21, 1868, on private affairs; The undermen. officers have leave of absence:—Cornet Barrow, 2nd squad. subal. 1st Bengal cav., to Calcutta, from March 15 to Sept. 15, to study the native languages. Lieut. col. Warner, 20th bussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for twelve months, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted in G.O. of May 2 last. Brevet col. Young, R.A., to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, from June 7, 1869, to June 7, 1870, in extension. Major Harrison, R.A., to remain in England, on



private affairs, from March 3 to Sept. 3, in extension. Major MacGwire, 1st foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Lucas, 1st foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Capt. Warren, 12th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. Hackett, 23rd foot, v.c., to remain in England, from April 22 to Dec. 22 last, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. Baird, 88th foot, to England, *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. de la Voie, 99th foot, to England, *via* Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation. Quartermaster Clarke, rifle brig., to England, for seventeen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage. This cancels the leave in G.O. of Feb. 5. Lieut. Drummond, adjt. 7th N.I., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. Fortescue, late 31th N.I., to Calcutta, from Feb. 17 to May 17, to study the native languages. Hon'y. Lieut. Postance, dep. coms'y. of ordnance, Saugor, to Lucknow, from March 1, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. Battye, wing officer, 2nd Goorkah (the Sirmoor rifle brig.), Capt. Howey, of the late 42nd regt. N.I., and Capt. Martin, of the late 1st European L.C., 2nd in command and squadron officer, 2nd regt. of Central India horse, for two years, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. Taylor, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd squad. subaltern and officiating 1st squad. subaltern 1st regt. Central India horse, is granted leave on private affairs, from March 20 to Sept. 20 next, to visit Mussoorie and the hills north of Dehra.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following civil servants obtained furlough and leave of absence in March on m.c. under the last new rules, except where otherwise specified:—Mr. Rivett-Carnac, cotton commissioner, Central Provinces and Berars, 3 mo. privilege leave of absence, from April 15. Lieut. Tucker, district superintendent of police, Punjab, has been granted leave of absence, with effect from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Mr. Flynn, executive engineer, 4th grade, 8th division Grand Trunk Road, is allowed 6 mo. leave on private affairs, to proceed to Europe, under the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, and, in addition, an extension of 1 year's leave, without pay, under the operation of Standing Order No. 14 of 1864. The usual preparatory leave for 1 mo. is also granted to Mr. Flynn, to enable him to proceed to port of embarkation. Major Paget, commanding 5th Punjab cavalry, is granted leave of absence for 30 days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to furlough to Europe under the regulations of 1868. Surg. Stewart, M.D., conservator of forests, Punjab, is allowed the usual preparatory leave from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay. Capt. Shuttleworth, cantonment magistrate of Nusseerabad, 30 days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation with the view of proceeding to Europe, with effect from April 1, or subsequent date. Mr. Palmer, magistrate and collector of Bijnour, furlough for 16 mo. and 19 days, with effect from Oct. 21 last. The special leave for 3 mo., granted to Mr. Palmer, magistrate and collector of Bijnour, in notification from this department, No. 1,501a, dated October 5 last, is hereby cancelled. Mr. Reynolds, executive engineer, 4th grade, for 2 mo., from Feb. 15. Mr. Durrant, sub-engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provs., for six mo. Rev. A. Taylor, chaplain of Kamptee, subsidiary leave for ten days, from 1st proximo, preparatory to Europe. Mr. Vansittart, civil and sessions judge of Bareilly, for five mo., with effect from May 1. Mr. Davies, extra asst. commissioner of paper currency in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for one month from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. Robertson, junior secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, was a passenger on board the *Tarapore*, which left Bombay on February 27. Mr. J. D. Ward, offic. additional judge of Chittagong, for 1 month. Mr. S. Wauchope, c.n., additional judge of Hooghly, Burdwan, and 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough. Mr. J. C. Chapman, asst. supt. of police, Patna, for 1 month. Mr. A. E. Russell, judge of Burdwan, is authorised to make over charge of the current duties of his office to the subordinate judge of that district, when availing himself of the privilege leave which has been recently granted to him. The privilege leave of absence granted to Dr. Jackson, civil surg. of Sarun, under orders of Jan. 29 last, is cancelled at his own request. The leave of absence granted to Mr. L. W. Hutchinson, subordinate judge of Tipperah, under orders of Jan. 11 last, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. G. Raban, asst. supt. of police, Tirhoot, having returned to duty on Feb. 20, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him, under orders of Dec. 21 last, is cancelled. Mr. C. Eales, emigration agent for Mauritius, returned from leave of absence, and resumed charge of the agency from Mr. T. Warner, on Feb. 27. Mr. J. G. Pughe, sub deputy opium agent of Monghyr, for 1 year, together with preparatory leave for 12 days from March 8, or any other date on which he has availed himself of it. Capt. H. H. Stansfeld, private sec. to the Lieut. gov., for 1 month, with effect from March 9.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BALLARD, G. A., to act as resident in Travancore and Cochin during abs. of Newill, on leave. March 11.  
BARTLETT.—The appt. of Mr. W. H. Bartlett, to act as 1st asst. master attendant, notified in *Gazette* of March 9, will have effect from Feb. 2.  
BOSWELL, J. A. C., actg. coll. and mag. of Kistna dist., assu. ch. of that dist. from Comyn, actg. sub-coll., on March 4.  
CADELL, G., asst. conservator of forests, in ch. of S. Canara, to be dep. conservator of forests, 3rd class, and to be in charge of the Salem and South Arcot range. March 11.  
CHRISTIE, Lieut., R.E., to be an asst. engr. (supernum.) of 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Madras dist. March 11.

DENE, Rev. O., B.A., to act as jt. chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, without prejudice to his appt. of domestic chaplain, during abs. of Rev. E. S. Goodhart, on leave. March 11.  
GOSLING, Capt., 3rd class dep. conservator of forests, to be 2nd class dep. conservator of forests, v. Fullerton, dec. March 11.  
HORSBURGH, B., to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Coimbatore during employment of Webster on other duty. March 11.  
JONES, P. M., is confd. in his appt. as asst. superint. of police, 2nd class, Vizagapatam. March 11.  
KNOX, C. J., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore during employment of Stokes on other duty. March 11.  
LEE-WARNER, J., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. Martin on leave. March 16.  
MULLINS, Capt., to act as chief engr. for irrigation and joint secy. to Govt. in the P.W. dept., without prejudice to his duties as consulting engr. for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, during employ. of Col. Anderson on other duty under the Govt. of India. March 16. He assumed charge on March 12.  
PETTIGREW, Rev. S. T., M.A., to be chaplain of Rajahmundry. March 11.  
PRICHARD, H. G., to offic. as Govt. solicitor during the absence of Mr. H. J. Broekman on leave. March 11.  
STOKES, H. E., to act as under secy. to Govt. in the depts. under the chief secy., during absence of Mr. Lilly on leave. March 11.  
STUART, A. J., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevely, during leave of Pennington. March 11.  
THOMAS, E. C. G., to act as coll. and mag. of Malabar, during employ. of Ballard on other duty. March 16.  
WALKER, Lieut., dep. conservator of forests, 2nd class, in charge of the Salem and South Arcot forests, is transf. to the charge of the Madras and Tinnevely forests. March 16.  
WELLESLEY, H. W., acting under secy. to Govt. in the revenue dept., assumed charge of the office on March 12.

### MILITARY.

CANNAN, Lieut. col., from offic. comdt. 16th N.I., to comdt. 16th N.I., v. Halliday.  
CHRISTIE, Lieut., R.E., having been ordered to do duty in Madras presidency, is admitted on the estab. from Feb. 23, the date of his arrival at Madras, and his servs. are placed at disp. of P.W. dept.  
CHURCH, Capt., staff corps, will offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., during abs. of Dean, without prej. to his substantive appt. as 1st wing subalt. 35th N.I. March 10.  
CONINGHAM, Capt., att. 12th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, Tonghoo.  
GILES, Ens., to act as instr. of musketry to 76th foot, from Feb. 9, pending arrival of Bartlett from Tonghoo, v. Tripp, relieved.  
GODFREY, Capt., 1st wing subalt. and offic. wing officer 25th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, until arrival of Lieut. col. Waterman, without prej. to his other duties; and Capt. OAKES, attached officer, to offic. as wing officer, v. Godfrey.  
HALLIDAY, Lieut. col. (brevet col.), from 16th N.I., to 37th gren., v. Owen.  
HOTHAM, Lieut., temp. attached to 30th N.I., to act as qrmr., v. Colquhoun, on m.c.  
MACAULAY, Lieut. col., to offic. comdt. 37th gren. March 10.  
MCLEOD, Lieut., from offic. adjt. 3rd L.C., to adjt. 3rd L.C., v. Buller.  
MALTRY, Ens., 2nd batt. 10th foot, having arrived at Madras with details from Secunderabad, will proceed to join the depot at Wellington, as ordered in G.O. Jan. 12.  
MIDDLETON, Capt., and wing subalt. 21st N.I., to offic. as adjt., with effect from Feb. 12, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Nelson, dec.  
NOTT, Brig. gen., is posted to Thayermyo. [v. Nott.  
OWEN, Lieut. col. (brev. col.), removed from 37th grenadiers to 12th N.I., PRENDERGAST, Capt., staff corps, who was prom. to capt. from March 3, is permitted to retain his appt. as adjt. 29th N.I., as a special case.  
SKOTTOWE, Major, from general duty at Bangalore, to convalescent depot, Wellington. March 10. [div.  
WEBB, Col., staff corps, is transf. from doing gen. duty, Waltair, to centre

### TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

H.E. the C. in C. in India has sanctioned the following transfers of officers of R.A., subject to the approval of H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C.:—  
Lieut. A. C. Talbot, from No. 6 battery 23rd brigade to No. 5 battery 23rd brigade.  
Lieut. C. A. Cresswell, from No. 6 battery 23rd brigade to C battery 23rd brigade.  
Lieut. the Hon. H. S. O'Grady, from No. 1 battery 20th brigade to C battery 20th brigade.  
Lieut. S. Rudge, from No. 6 battery 20th brigade to No. 1 battery, 20th brigade.  
Lieut. W. A. Warren, from supernum. 26th brigade to No. 6 battery 20th brigade.

### MEDICAL.

KEITH, Staff asst. surg., M.D., who arrived with invalids from Kamptee, is apptd. to do duty, depot Wellington. March 10.  
LOWE, Staff asst. surg., M.D., from med. charge, depot Ramandroog, to do duty under orders of dep. ins. gen., Mysore circle. March 10.  
THOMPSON, Asst. surg., M.D., to dep. ins. gen.'s dept., Presy. div., to join on being relieved at Chingleput. March 10.  
WALSH, Asst. surg. T., from 2nd batt. 21st fusiliers, to med. charge depot Ramandroog, from April 1.

**ARRIVALS FROM FURLOUGH TO EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Col. Woolley, staff corps, commandant 7th regt. N.I., and Major Phillips, staff corps, arrived at Madras March 12.

**REVENUE SURVEY.**—Messrs. J. Cook and E. Baber, and Capt. C. A. Liardet, probationary assistant superintendents in the revenue survey, to act as 2nd assistant superintendents.

**EXCHANGES OF REGIMENTS.**—The following exchanges are approved :—Capt. Black to the 1st battalion 60th foot; and Capt. Jennings to the 3rd battalion 60th foot.

**RETIREMENTS.**—The following officers have retired :—Mr. T. Selby, 2nd examiner, pay department, is allowed to retire on a good service pension of £500 a-year. Lieut. Hunter has been allowed to resign the service from May 29, 1867.

**THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.**—Under the provisions of Section 81 of Act XIII. of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act, for offences committed in the districts noted opposite to their respective names :—Major Davies, acting superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Coimbatore. Capt. Coningham, acting superintendent of police, South Malabar. Lieut. Porteous, acting assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, North Arcot. Lieut. Hodgson, acting assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, South Malabar.

**FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers obtained furloughs, &c., in March, on m.c. :—Brig. gen. Fenwick, C.B., brigade staff, commanding Nagpore force, for sixty days' priv. leave from April 12, or date of departure. Lieut. col. Shakespear, divisional staff, staff corps, deputy judge advocate general, Southern division, for 60 days' priv. leave from April 1, or date of departure. Major Hammond, 90th foot, to England, pending retirement from the service, and in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India. Lieut. col. Serres, staff corps, wing officer, officiating 2nd in com. 23rd L.I., for one mo. from March 12, or date of departure. Dep. Asst. Comy. Hanagan and Hon. Ensign Oord, for six mo. from March 20, or date of departure—Coimbatore. Capt. Wilkinson, 16th lancers, for 15 mo. from date of embarkation. Capt. Mears, staff corps, attached to 36th N.I., for six months, from March 6. Major Marshall, staff corps, for four mo. from March 15. Major Rudd, 1st battalion 1st foot, to have leave of absence from January 21 to May 21 next. Capt. Lascelles, No. 8 (officers') batt. 5th brig. R.A., is detained for duty with troops about to proceed to England, via the Cape. Major gen. Babington, of the inf., on m.c. for 20 mo., and to embark from Bombay. Lieut. col. Benson, of the staff corps, asst. comy. gen. 1st class, on m.c. for 2 years, and to embark from Calcutta. Surg. major VanSomeren, M.D., surgeon, 1st district, on m.c. for 2 years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. Cleland, of the staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 2nd regt. N.I., on urgent private affairs, for 6 mo., and to embark from Madras. Lieut. col. Drayner, of the inf., for 2 years, on m.c. Col. Cooke, staff corps, comdt. 8th regt. N.I., to Eur. for 1 year, 5 mo., and 3 days.

**EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS (MADRAS PRESIDENCY).**—Notice is given, first : That information has been received by me of the deaths of the following officers named and described below; secondly, that there have been received by me, as the surplus of their respective properties, the amount set opposite their respective names; and thirdly, that all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with me, within two calendar months, from the date of this notice :—Capt. G. C. M. Martin, R.A., died at Kamptee May 27, 1868, Rs. 480-0-1, intestate; deposited Nov. 6, 1868, and paid to the Administrator-general, Madras, Jan. 9, 1869. Ensign R. W. Hill, 2nd battalion 21st fusiliers, died at Secunderabad Sept. 29, 1866, Rs. 202-12-5, intestate; deposited Nov. 11, 1868, and transferred to London in Dec., 1868. Capt. E. C. Steer, attached 36th regt. N.I., died at Seetabuldee May 18, 1868, Rs. 8-10-7, intestate; deposited Dec. 2, 1868, and paid to the Administrator-general, Madras, Jan. 26, 1869. Lieut. H. N. Bayly, H.M.'s 45th regt., S.F., Rs. 603-13-6, not known; deposited Jan. 20, 1869, and transferred to the credit of the military department, Bombay, on the 29th idem. Lieut. W. H. Balders, H.M.'s 18th hussars, died at Secunderabad Sept. 10, 1867, Rs. 1,425-1-1, intestate; deposited Jan. 26, 1869. Surg. C. C. Rutherford, 18th hussars, died at Wellington May 14, 1867, one sealed packet containing reserved articles; deposited January 3, 1868; withdrawn and made over to the Administrator-general, Madras, Feb. 9, 1869. Capt. D'Urban W. F. Blyth, 2nd battalion 19th regt. foot, died at Rangoon Jan. 20, 1868, two sealed packets containing reserved articles, intestate; deposited May 5, 1868. Withdrawn and made over to the Administrator-general, Madras, Nov. 4, 1868. In addition to the above a number of soldiers' names are given as having died intestate, but leaving medals only.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

**BLUNT, Rev. J. H. T., M.A.**, chaplain of Ahmedabad, is appd. joint chaplain of Poona. March 24.

**CLARK, Rev. W., M.A.**, is appd. to act as chaplain of Ahmedabad, visiting Kaira, on being relieved from his present duty at Colaba. March 23.

**FENNELL.**—The app. of the Rev. W. J. Fennell to act as joint chaplain of Poona, on return from England, noted in Govt. notification dated Feb. 24, is cane.

**GRANT, H. W.**, appd. to act as supt. Tanna and Rutnagherry survey, is vested with powers of an asst. coll. in the districts of Poona, Tanna, and Rutnagherry. March 24.

**HANCOCK, Lieut.**, acting asst. political agent in Kattywar, is appd. to act as 4th political agent, v. Russell.

**JENKINS.**—Deesa brig. order confd., dated March 2, directing Capt. Jenkins, 1st cav., to receive charge of the duties of cantonment mag., Deesa, v. Lieut. col. Hathway, proceeded on m.c.

**KIRK, Rev.**, chap. of Rajcote and Bhooj, is appd. to act as chaplain of Aden, v. Cummins, proceeding home on m.c. March 23.

**LARPENT, Baron**, is appd. to be joint judge of Poona. March 23.

**MACAULAY, Major**, comdg. 1st regt. Scinde horse, is appd. to act as asst. political supt. on the Upper Scinde frontier. March 24.

**MASON, T. M.**, appd. to act as 1st asst. coll. of Poona, is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Poona district. March 23.

**RUSSELL, Capt.**, acting 4th political asst. in Kattywar, is appd. to act as 3rd political asst. March 24.

**SALDANHA, J. J.**, principal sudder ameen of the district of Dharwar, made the necessary declaration of office, as required, on March 15.

**WILSON, Capt.**, acting dist. supt. of police in the Kaira dist., is invested with the powers of a mag. in that district. March 24.

### MILITARY.

**DAVIES, Major L. M.**, actg. dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, is appd. actg. dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class. March 25.

**DODD, Capt. C.**, staff corps, 1st class dep. coll. in Scinde, services have been replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. March 25.

**HAYWOOD, Lieut. W. W.**, 11th regt. N.I., services placed at disposal of Govt. of India for employ under Govt. of N.W.P. March 25.

**HEWETT, Major F. S.**, staff corps, services are replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C. March 25.

**ROBINSON, Major H. G.**, 20th regt. N.I., performed duties of brig. major, Deesa, during abs. on leave of Capt. T. A. E. Hall. March 25.

**SHEWELL, Capt. A. M.**, actg. sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, is appd. actg. dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class. March 25.

**WATTS, Capt. J. G.**, staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to the 21st regt. N.I. for duty. March 19.

### MEDICAL.

**BOWMAN, Asst. surg.**, 3rd regt. Scinde horse, to be surgeon to the Khelat agency. [doney div.; March 25.]

**KNAPP, Asst. surg.**, is transf. from gen. duty, Poona, to gen. duty, Presidency Staff asst. surg., is app. to the Presidency circle for duty at Teethul; March 25.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### STAFF CORPS—PROMOTIONS.

*Adjutant General's Office, Poona, March 12.*—The following G.O. by H.E. the Commander in Chief in India, is published for information and guidance :—

No. 180.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 3, 1868.

In continuation of the G.O. [\* G.O. No. 66, March 21, 1867; † G.O. No. 64, Feb. 29, 1868; ‡ G.O. No. 145, May 5, 1868]. H.E. the Commander in Chief is pleased to publish, for the information of the army in India, the following letter from the military secretary to the Horse Guards to his address, dated April 8, 1868, together with the memo. which accompanied it :—

"With reference to my telegram of the 1st inst., requesting you to be good enough to 'make no more provisional promotions in succession to staff corps probationers,' I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to transmit herewith a memorandum on the subject, which H.R.H. wishes your Excellency to promulgate in G.O. to the army serving under your command.

"Your Excellency will observe that in order to carry out the regulations contained in the enclosed memorandum and avoid complications, it will be necessary to limit provisional promotions to be announced in your G.O. to such vacancies as are caused by the transfer of British officers to the staff corps, with more than four years' service on full pay from the date of first commission, and which vacancies will, as heretofore, continue to be filled up without purchase, provisionally, in India.

"In the twelve regiments of the line, in which the purchase system does not exist, your Excellency will of course continue to carry out in your local orders provisional promotions without purchase in succession to officers transferred to the staff corps, irrespective of their length of service, as these latter will not be entitled to receive the value of their commissions on appointment to the staff corps."

**THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.**—The undermentioned appointments have been made in the preventive service :—Mr. T. Jervis has been appointed to act as superintendent, preventive service, v. Mr. W. Leibschwager; and Mr. W. Stewart to act as deputy superintendent, preventive service, v. Mr. T. Jervis.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers obtained furloughs, &c., on m.c., under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. Osborne, C.B., Madras staff corps, political agent, Bhopal, 2 years; Conductor McMorro, of the ordnance department, is granted furlough to Europe for 18 mo.; Lieut. Mortimer, R.H.A., 15 mo., to England, on urgent private affairs; Major Boyd, 11th N.I., staff corps, 30 days' leave of absence, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe; Capt. McNair, Punjab regiment N.I., 2 years on m.c. The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of leave for period specified, viz. :—Capt. Walsh, for 1 year, from April 28; Capt. Watts, for 2 mo.; Capt. Jones, for 3 mo.; Lieut. Nicholls, for 6 mo.; Lieut. Owen, for 4 mo.; Conductor Furlong, for 6 mo.; Capt. Sibthorpe, staff corps, officiating wing officer 6th regiment N.I., for 2 years; Surg. Ward, presidency surgeon 1st district, and professor of midwifery, Grant Medical College, to Europe for 2 years; Major Watson, Bombay staff corps, having elected the furlough rules of 1868, the portion of leave to Europe enjoyed by that officer after July 1, 1868, dated March 13, 1867, is to be considered as furlough under clause 4, rule 29, and rule 15 of furlough regulations of 1868.

\* Vide Bombay G. O. C. No. 312, 11th April, 1867.

† Vide Bombay G. O. C. No. 229, 13th March, 1868.

‡ Vide Bombay G. O. C. No. 233, 29th April, 1868.

**MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—ANNUAL RELIEFS.**—It is officially notified that the undermentioned troops from England, Feb. 22, per *Euphrates*, are expected to arrive at Bombay on April 1, 1869, viz.:—Troops 752, 1 field officer, 8 captains, 7 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 5 trumpeters or drummers, 3 wives of officers, 15 wives of soldiers, and 17 children. The troops will be despatched to their destinations in different parts of the Bombay presidency under the orders of the Brig. gen. commanding Bombay garrison. It is notified that the number of officers, and probably the number of soldiers' families, would be increased, of which due notice would be given by the home authorities.

**BARRACKMASTERS.**—The following subordinate appointments have been made:—(February)—First-class Barrackmaster Knapman, having obtained a furlough to Europe on m.c., the following transfers and acting appointments in the barrack department are ordered:—Toft is transferred from the Mhow to the Rajpootana circle, v. Knapman, and will proceed as early as practicable to Nusseerabad, and assume charge. Edwards is transferred from the Northern to the Mhow circle, and will proceed to join on being relieved. Second-class Barrackmaster Mulkere is appointed to act as first-class barrackmaster, v. Knapman, and will proceed at an early date to Ahmedabad and receive charge of the barrack department Northern Circle. Third-class Barrackmaster Bather is appointed to act as second-class barrackmaster, v. Mulkere, transferred to Ahmednuggur. Third-class Barrackmaster Ashford, officiating barrack clerk in the Quartermaster-general's office, will return to his duty as third-class barrackmaster, and is posted to Deesa.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Cocanada, March 12, wife of John E. Anderson, son.  
BECHER—At Rawul Pindee, March 15, wife of Lieut. A. W. Becher, 16th Bengal cav., son. [Toomcoor Govt. School, son.  
BIRCH—At Toomcoor, March 17, wife of A. F. M. Birch, head master  
BOULTBEE—At Madras, March 16, wife of W. Boultee, C.E., Madras Railway, son. [Schools Office, 2nd div., son.  
BRADBURY—At Bellary, March 1, wife of W. H. Bradbury, Inspector of  
BRUCE—At Free School-street, March 16, wife of James Bruce, son.  
BURNE—At Calcutta, March 19, Hon. Mrs. Burne, daughter. [way, son.  
CORBETT—At Delhi, March 17, wife of W. Corbett, goods clerk E.I. Rail-  
GARLER—At Bombay, March 20, wife of H. E. Gabler, daughter.  
JACOB—At Poona, March 19, wife of Lieut. Jacob, 24th regt. N.I., son.  
KILKELLY—At Allypurr, March 16, wife of C. E. Kilkelly, civ. surg., son.  
KINLOCH—At Allypurr, March 19, wife of C. W. Kinloch, son (stillborn).  
MOYLAND—At Bombay, March 20, wife of Capt. W. Moyland, daughter.  
PATTERSON—At Dehra Dhoon, March 4, wife of W. H. Patterson, daughter.  
POCHIN—At Madras, March 15, wife of Charles N. Pochin, M.C.S., son.  
SMITH—At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, March 11, wife of Maxwell Smith, son.  
SPRY—At Deyrah Dhoon, March 15, wife of Surg. H. W. Spry, Officg. Civil Surg., son.  
STEWART—At Calcutta, March 20, wife of M. J. Shaw Stewart, daughter.  
SWIFT—At Byculla, March 24, wife of Alfred Swift, son.  
SYKES—At Dadur, March 17, wife of D. Sykes, daughter.  
WILKINSON—At Nellore, March 11, wife of Rev. J. S. Wilkinson, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIE—HANBY.—At Calcutta, March 13, James Christie, B.P.S., to Emma Maria, daughter of E. T. Hanby, of Calcutta.  
DUMBELTON—PUDDICOMBE.—At Bangalore, Frederick Dumbelton, to Amy, daughter of C. Puddicombe, of Wynaad.  
GRANT—STUART.—At Calcutta, March 13, A. Grant, to Jane, daughter of the late John Stuart, of Glasgow.  
HAWORTH—PREYRE.—At Agra, March 15, J. H. Haworth, to Rachel Isabel Annie, daughter of the late L. P. Preyre.  
REAKS—GARLAND.—At Bombay, March 17, William Reaks, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late C. Garland, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Oude.  
SCONCE—CROFT.—At Kidderpore, March 18, Gideon C. Sconce, barrister-at-law, son of Archibald Sconce, late of the Bengal C.S., to Esther M., daughter of William Croft, of Worcester.  
WHISH—WRIGHT.—At Benares, March 16, Maj. gen. Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, to Annie Wemyss, relict of the late G. P. Wright.

### DEATHS.

COLLINS—At Agra, March 19, Olivia Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Wm. Collins.  
CRAIG—At Mangalore, March 15, Henry A. Craig, aged 58.  
DODSON—At Mazagon, March 22, Sarah, daughter of J. Dodson, Insp., aged one year.  
GIBSON—At Trichinopoly, March 8, Joseph Gibson, aged 51.  
GRAHAM—At Calcutta, William A. Graham, dep. manager of Delhi and London Bank, aged 27. [Grant, of Calcutta.  
GRANT—At Calcutta, March 17, Mary Clementina, daughter of H. N. P.  
KNOWLES—At Lucknow, March 18, Alice, daughter of the Rev. S. Knowles, missionary, aged 10 months.  
LEIGH—At South Parade-road, Bangalore, March 16, Mary, wife of James Edward Leigh, aged 44. [aged 73.  
REEVE—At Coonoor, March 10, Eliza, relict of the late Rev. W. Reeve.  
SIMKINS—At Calcutta, March 15, Arthur Penn Wesley, son of A. P. Simkins. [Slater, aged 35.  
SLATER—At Simla, March 18, Catherine Frances, wife of the Rev. S.  
SORREN—At Trichoor, March 7, J. L. R. Sorren, station clerk, aged 47.  
YOUNG—At Deesa, March 21, Mary Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Wm. Young, 49th regt., aged 1 year and 6 months.

## Home.

### LORD LAWRENCE AT THE FISHMONGERS' HALL.

On April 14 the Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company gave a banquet to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Prince Teck, Lord Lawrence, and other distinguished guests, in their noble hall, London bridge.

The Prime Warden (Mr. George Moore), in proposing "Our Indian Empire," in connection with the health of Lord Lawrence, remarked—In the eventful life of such a man it is no easy matter to say little when there is so much that might be said. Although a native of India, it is now just forty years since (after finishing his education at Derry and Haileybury, where he very soon distinguished himself by attention to his studies and by his force of character) he returned to the land of his birth, and with but slight intermission he has been at his post ever since, discharging the most onerous responsibilities. He has lived to attain the highest office, and held it to the term of its expiration, and now, full of honour and in apparently good health, he returns to this country to receive the plaudits of his fellow subjects and the approval of his Sovereign, who has conferred upon him the highest dignity it is in her power to bestow by enrolling him as one of the peers of the realm. (Cheers.) It is not for me to refer in detail to his distinguished career. It was not until the crisis of the Sikh war that he rose to celebrity, not by patronage, not by favour, but by work—(cheers)—by conscientiously and persistently doing his public duty. (Hear.) In 1848 another more serious crisis shook the whole fabric of our Indian Empire, but it issued in the annexation of the Punjab, and in 1852 he became its supreme ruler. In 1857 the Sepoy mutiny occurred. Under his government, the Punjab stood firm in its allegiance. Delhi was retaken by his lieutenant, John Nicholson, and our Eastern Empire was saved. (Hear, hear.) There is one characteristic of Lord Lawrence which cannot be better expressed than in the inspired words of the Nehemiah of old:—"He was a faithful man, and feared God above many." (Hear, hear.) He has ever acted the part of a Christian in duty, while his public and private example has helped to remove stumbling-blocks in the way of the conversion of the natives. The address presented to him by the bishop and clergy on his retirement is a striking testimony to the rapid spread of education and civilisation during the five years of his government. Perhaps no other country in the world has made so great a material progress as India during these last five years, whether we look to exports and imports, or to the extension of telegraphs, railways, canals, and other great social improvements. The legal system has been amended, schools have been multiplied, and everywhere a more generous consideration has been extending itself to the native race. With that modesty which is the true emblem of greatness, we are sure Lord Lawrence will acknowledge there are great changes in store for that country, and it is to be hoped that his influence in the councils of India will still be felt after his return to this country. In honouring Lord Lawrence we feel we are honouring the whole body of Anglo-Indian civilians from which he sprang, of which he is the natural and most illustrious representative, and we give him a hearty welcome to this hall.

Lord Lawrence, who was loudly cheered, said: Mr. Prime Warden, your Serene Highness, my lords and gentlemen—I beg to thank you for the great honour you have done me this day in bringing my name before this most distinguished assembly. That honour is greatly enhanced in connecting my name with the prosperity of the Indian Empire. (Cheers.) That empire was won by the valour, intelligence, and self-denial of Englishmen, and it is to me a great honour to be placed, however humbly, in the ranks of those great men by whose great exertions the vast dominions of India have been brought under the rule of this country, not from the lust of conquest, but from the unavoidable concurrence of circumstances over which no man in India could have any control. That rule, I firmly believe, was most beneficent, and had converted the country from a condition of bloodshed, anarchy, and misery into one where order and security existed, where wealth increased, and intelligence had its rightful appreciation. (Cheers.) But as education and civilisation advanced no doubt we must still further improve our system of government. I am persuaded that was the object of the great men who preceded me in India. I can only say that when I was in the position of the chief magistrate of British India it was in support of these principles that I conducted the administration. (Cheers.)

## Miscellaneous.

**STATUE OF THE QUEEN.**—Amongst the works of sculpture that will be placed before the public in the ensuing Exhibition of the Royal Academy is the model of the large statue of her Majesty, by Mr. Weekes, R.A., for India.

**THE LATE FINANCE MINISTER FOR INDIA.**—Mr. William N. Massey, formerly Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, and subsequently Finance Minister in India, has been elected a director of the National Bank.

**AGRA BANK.**—At the annual meeting on April the 14th of the proprietors of the Agra Bank (Limited) the report of the directors was adopted, and a dividend of 9 per cent. declared on the A shares. A meeting was also held of the shareholders in the Agra and Masterman's Bank, when the accounts and report were adopted. It was resolved that the sum of £7,500 shall be awarded to Mr. James Thomson, the chairman, out of the first surplus that accrues after the realisation of the assets. Mr. Thomson referred in hopeful terms to the prospects of the bank.

**LORD LAWRENCE.**—A Parliamentary paper has been published relating to Lord Lawrence's annuity. The paper contains the following resolution of the Council of India:—"At a meeting of the Council of India, 2nd of April, 1869, resolved unanimously—That, as a special mark of the high sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council of the great services rendered to her Majesty's Indian Empire by the Right Honourable Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., &c., in the course of a long and distinguished career, and with a view of providing for the due maintenance of the dignity of a baron, which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon him, the annuity of £2,000, granted to him by the East India Company for the term of his natural life, be continued to his eldest son or other next successor to the title."

**AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.**—The Government have for some time had under their consideration the question of an addition to the number of paid aides-de-camp to her Majesty, in consequence of the increase to the British Army, resulting from the transfer of the various corps from the Indian forces. With a view of carrying this measure into effect, it has been determined that the whole number of aides-de-camp to her Majesty during the time of peace shall in future be as follows:—British Army, paid, 6; unpaid, 6; Indian Army, 4; Militia and Yeomanry, 12; total, 28. In this classification the Indian Army is held to comprise officers of the local service, the Staff Corps, the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, and the new Line Regiments. Of the four aides-de-camp allotted to the Indian Army two will be paid, their allowance forming for the present a charge upon Indian revenues. Colonels Tapp and Orr have, under this arrangement, been brought on the establishment of paid aides-de-camp to her Majesty. On the occurrence of a vacancy, by the promotion, resignation, or death of either of these two officers, the next in seniority of the aides-de-camp chosen from the Indian Army will succeed to the allowance, but an officer of the Indian service will not have a claim to the position of paid aides-de-camp in consequence of any vacancy among those chosen from the British Army, even though he may be senior among the unpaid aides-de-camp to the Queen.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE.**—Reports had been received at the Cape, by the arrival on the 8th of March at East London of her Majesty's ship *Peterel*, with dates of the 18th of February from the Mozambique Channel, that Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, had been reported at Zanzibar as being both alive and well, and about proceeding to England. The *Cape Standard* of the 19th ult. remarks:—"No official notification of the subject has been made yet. The report, brought down as it is by one of her Majesty's vessels, is received with general credence and great satisfaction. The story needs confirmation, and is open to considerable doubt, especially as this was not the plan which the great traveller had marked out for himself; but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that the many difficulties of African travelling may have compelled the doctor to deviate from his proposed route." The *South African Advertiser and Mail* of the same date says:—"From Zanzibar, via Mozambique, the Cape colonists were delighted last week to learn by a telegram from her Majesty's ship *Peterel*, at East London, that Dr. Livingstone had turned up at Zanzibar 'in January,' and had gone by the overland route to Europe. No further particulars have yet come to hand, because the *Peterel* immediately turned back from East London for the Mozambique coast again. The French ironclad *Bellequeuse*, now in Table Bay, put into Zanzibar about the 27th of January, and she reports that Dr. Livingstone had been there in the earlier part of the month, but had left to make his journey to Egypt by the overland route—that is to say, back again between the equatorial lakes, and thence down the Nile through Abyssinia and Nubia. There must be some mistake about the information altogether."

**BANKRUPTCY OF AN INDIAN TRADER.**—Thomas George Adams Palmer, of 7, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and formerly of Cawnpore, India, ironfounder and contractor, applied to the Bankruptcy Court on April 12 to pass his examination and for an order of discharge. He came before the Court on his own petition, and from his preliminary statement it appeared that until the end of the year 1866 he carried on business in India, when, owing to depreciation of securities and commercial losses, he was compelled to suspend payment. Many meetings of his creditors were held, and ultimately he was required to execute two assignments for the benefit of his creditors. By the deeds, which were prepared by the committee of the creditors, he conveyed all his property, movable and immovable (except his wearing apparel), to Cecil Stephenson, Samuel Bird, and another for the benefit of his creditors. He left India in 1867 and came to England, where he had been sued by one of his non-assenting creditors, Alfred Preston. He had no funds to contest the validity of the deeds in

England. He had given up all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and he was compelled to seek the protection of this Court. The accounts filed by the bankrupt returned debts of £154,980, with assets, consisting of property surrendered to the trustees, £298,000. Mr. R. T. Latley, a creditor, in person opposed, and contended that the bankrupt, having given up his property to trustees in India, might properly seek his discharge there, and he had no right to petition this Court. From the bankrupt's evidence it appeared that he made a post-nuptial settlement either in 1858 or 1859. The settlement comprised some houses and some land in Oude. The trustees were in India, and so was the property; he was pressed in India. He submitted all the accounts to his creditors, and then made deeds of assignments. The year before the assignment he expended £1,200. The Court held that no valid objection had been shown to the discharge, which was accordingly granted.

**THE LATE COLONEL NEWMARCH, R.E.**—Lieut.-colonel Charles Douglas Newmarch, R.E., whose death appeared in the papers as having occurred at Suez on the 20th of March, 1869, aged 41, on his homeward voyage, was an officer of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. From earliest boyhood he evinced great precocity of intellect, and an intense desire for the army, more particularly the Engineer or scientific branch. He was only fifteen the very day he entered Addiscombe, and Sir Charles Pasley, the public examiner, wrote discouragingly to a friend of the young lad's, saying, "Though a very clever lad he was a mere boy, and could not hope to contend with young men two or three years older than himself, who had been educated at special schools; whereas he was brought up at home, under his mother's eye, and therefore I should say his chances were small for engineers." The boy, however, bade his mother "Never fear. What I know I have been solidly taught; cramming does not stick; wait till the end." In December, 1844, in his sixteenth year, he passed out first engineer, with "the sword of good conduct"—the youngest, and the first in a term of unprecedented talent; and Sir Charles Pasley was the very first to acknowledge such a success had never been achieved since the college had existed. His career in India corresponded with his early promise; he went out with high testimonials, and always held appointments beyond his age and beyond his rank; ever respected, esteemed, and highly considered, energetic and determined, he shrank from no responsibility and no duty. Moral courage he possessed in an eminent degree; and to that may be attributed his great success in life, for quiet determination and sound judgment were added to his natural and acquired gifts, and made him so valuable an officer to the Government under which he served, and the very talented corps to which he belonged. In the latter end of 1867, on his return to duty, on reaching Bombay he met with a fearful accident, being thrown from a carriage and dangerously injured; and to the injuries then received his subsequent illness and death may be traced.

**THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.**—The scheme for effecting communication between England and India by an overland system of telegraphs is likely to be completed within the present year. The lines from London to Nordeney, which constitutes part of the system, are in working order, and from Nordeney to Thorn, on the Prusso-Russian frontiers, two wires are being constructed by the Prussian Government. From Thorn to Balta, via Warsaw, the section will consist of 800 miles of line, which will be laid on posts of heavy timber. From Balta the system will be continued via Odessa to Kertch, on through the Crimea to Ecaternador, and thence to a point which will correspond with the northern end of the Black Sea cable. This section, which will, as far as regards the land part, be constructed on iron posts, will be about 750 miles in length, and will comprise two cables—one fifteen miles long, which will be submerged in the Straits of Kertch, and another, four miles long, which will cross the river Dnieper. The continuation of the system proceeds towards Tiflis and thence to Teheran, where it will join existing lines. In its course it may be added that it will comprise a three-wire cable of about 100 miles in length, ending at Soachum Kaleh, the conductors of which will be of stranded wire covered with alternate layers of the mixture known as Chatterton's compound and gutta percha, and will weigh a little over 270lb. per knot. In order that the means of communication with India may be as complete as possible, it is intended to improve the lines from Teheran to India. These agencies of correspondence proceed from Teheran via Ispahan and Shiraz to Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and from that point to Kurrachee. The improvements to which reference has been made will include the substitution of iron for wooden posts on the lines from Teheran, the submergence of a cable about 500 miles long, from Bushire to Jask, and the completion of a land line from Jask to Kurrachee. The result of these extensions will be that two cables between Bushire and Jask, and a cable and a land line from Jask to Kurrachee, will duplicate the facilities of communication through the whole of the Persian Gulf. The shore ends of the Black Sea cable, which will probably be laid during the approaching summer, are to be sheathed with heavy galvanised iron wires protected by tarred jute. The section of which Teheran will form the eastern terminus will, it is expected, be completed by the end of next July.



## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, April 19.**—**GOVERNMENT OF EAST INDIA BILL.**—The Duke of ARGYLL, in presenting a Bill with respect to the government of East India, argued, in reply to some observations made on a former occasion by Lord Salisbury on the evils of a veto which the latter had stated that a majority of the Council of India possessed on the Secretary of State's financial measures, that the supposed veto did not, in fact, exist. Since the establishment of the Board of Control the East India Company had enjoyed no such veto; and the Act of 1858, which transferred the remaining powers of the Company to the Crown, could not have been intended to limit the powers already belonging to the Crown. But this would be the case were Lord Salisbury's opinion well founded that the Act had conferred such a veto in financial matters on a majority of the Council of India. Direct grants or appropriations to persons were the only subjects in which, under Mr. Pitt's Act, the Secretary of State was not supreme; and he did not believe that the Act of 1858 had increased the restrictions on the Secretary of State's discretion, for the exercise of which that officer remained now as formerly individually responsible to Parliament. Nevertheless, although the Council had not this veto, and ought, he thought, not to have it, it was most expedient that this body, to whose services he paid a warm tribute, should be as strong as possible. But the proper supply of new blood could not be secured for it under the present condition of life tenure. The Government, therefore, proposed by the present Bill to reduce the tenure to ten years, with power to the Secretary of State to reappoint for an additional term of five years. He saw no reason for raising the salary. The Bill would also enable the Secretary of State to recommend the present members of the Council for a pension of £500 a-year under proper circumstances.

Lord SALISBURY expressed his satisfaction with the Duke's explanation as to the veto supposed to be enjoyed by the members of the Council. He regretted, however, that the Bill laid on the table did not propose a change in the present anomalous mode of nomination to the Council. He saw no ground why the appointments should not be made directly by the Crown. He doubted, moreover, the power of the Government to procure the best men, when the office was made temporary, for a salary of £1,200 a-year without a pension. Parsimony in this matter might be bad economy for India.

Lord HALIFAX remarked on the peculiar necessity of a Council to a Secretary for India coming, as he generally must, fresh from a Parliamentary life to so novel a sphere. He did not share Lord Salisbury's apprehension of a difficulty of obtaining fit men under the new conditions.

Lord LYVEDEN thought the Bill far too circumscribed in its scope. He suggested various modifications which he would have been glad to see introduced on the subject of the constitution of the Council. He considered it was at present too numerous. He proceeded, in accordance with notice, to ask the Secretary of State for India—first, whether the Indian Government had in any way implied any guarantee of the maintenance of the present Sovereign of Afghanistan on the throne; secondly, on what terms the subsidy had been made to him; and thirdly, whether provision had been made for the establishment of any consulate or agency in that State. Caution was necessary to prevent this country being drifted into war.

The Duke of ARGYLL, so far as the Government possessed through the telegraph any information, could reassure Lord Lyveden. Lord Mayo had entirely adhered to the principle of non-intervention. He maintained, against Lord Lyveden's criticisms, the propriety of having a numerously composed Council.

Lord LAWRENCE, who rose amidst cheers from both sides of the House, signified his approval of the Bill. So far from diminishing the number of the Council, it might, he thought, be wisely even increased. He recommended the increase of facilities by the grant of pensions for the retirement of worn-out members of the Council. On the subject of the relations with Afghanistan, he earnestly repudiated the notion that there was a danger of our being compromised by Lord Mayo's subsidy to the Ameer, referring in support of his conclusion to the course he had himself taken as Governor-general. Lord Mayo had but continued the policy he had himself initiated.

The Governor-general of India Bill was read a third time.

## India Office.

April 17, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. Hay, Staff Corps; Capt. L. F. Wells, Cav.; Col. F. P. Layard, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. D. Campbell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. B. Walton, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Lindsay, 1st Cav.; Col. L. B. Jones, Staff Corps; Apothecary J. H. Lockwood, Med. Estab.; Major gen. E. Darvall, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. G. Handcock, Staff Corps; Capt. R. H. Inglis, 43rd N.I.; Capt. W. C. Ryan, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. M. Cripps, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. J. G. Reed, Med. Estab.; Capt. C. L. Raikes, Staff Corps; Capt. H. R. Mead, Engrs.; Major F. C. Taylor, Staff Corps;

Lieut. col. A. W. Drayner, Inf.; Capt. H. A. Justice, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. M. Russell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Sage, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Buchanan, 4th Light Cav.; Lieut. col. E. A. B. Travers, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. E. Taylor, Inf.

*Bombay Estab.*—Asst. surg. H. R. MacDougall, Med. Estab.; Lieut. S. J. Waudby, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. Hay, Staff Corps; Capt. P. Bannerman, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. R. Hathway, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, 6 mo.; Col. F. E. Voyle, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Col. S. Richards, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. Philpotts, Inf., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. F. H. Scott, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. C. H. Ricketts, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major R. A. Clementson, Staff Corps, 2 weeks.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. F. W. Jones, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. P. Palmer, Staff Corps; Capt. C. A. McDougall, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. Trotter, Engrs.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. H. Thomas, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. H. Gordon, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**NEWMARCH**—The wife of Capt. H. F. Newmarch, B.S.C., of a son, at 62, Cumberland-street, Pimlico, April 13.

**SIBLEY**—The wife of Lieut. colonel T. H. Sibley, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son, at 36, Montpelier-road, Brighton, April 7.

**TALBOYS**—The wife of James Wheeler Talboys, Esq., B.A., of a son, April 10.

### MARRIAGES.

**BRABANT**—**GORDON**.—William F. Brabant, Esq., to Minna, daughter of the late Capt. James T. Gordon, Bengal N.I., in London, April 10.

**ELLIS**—**BASKETT**.—Captain Nelson Ellis, 101st Fusiliers, to Fanny Bell, daughter of Thomas Baskett, Esq., of Lansdowne-terrace, Kensington-park, at St. John's Church, Kensington-park, April 13.

**FISHER**—**FISHER**.—Alfred Francis J. Fisher, Resident Engineer Great Indian Peninsular Railway, to his cousin, Helen E. J. C. W., daughter of John Fisher, Esq., Dalston, at the parish church, Battersea, April 7.

**GARRETT**—**STOKES**.—Hubert Garrett, Esq., C.E., son of the late Colonel Garrett, Bengal Artillery, to Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. H. G. Stokes, Rector of Ardcolme, county Wexford, at Ardcolme Church, April 7.

**GOLDIE**—**ROBINSON**.—Rev. Alexander R. Goldie, B.A., son of the late Maj. Barré W. Goldie, Bengal Engineers, to Margaret E. H., daughter of Henry Robinson, Esq., C.B., Deputy Commissary-general, at Elvaston Church, Derby, April 14.

**HERBERT**—**WHITTELL**.—Lieut. colonel G. E. Herbert, late H.M.'s Indian Army, J.P. for the county of Montgomery, to Anna Maria, of Upper Helmsley Hall, and Westow Hall, Yorkshire, daughter of the late J. F. Whittell, Esq., at St. George's, Hanover-square, April 13.

**HODGSON**—**TOWNSEND**.—Brian H. Hodgson, Esq., Retired List, Bengal Civil Service, of Alderley, Gloucestershire, to Susan, daughter of the late Rev. Chambre Townsend, of Derry, county Cork, at the parish church, Wimbledon, April 10.

**NEUFFERT**—**WEEKS**.—Auguste A. H. Neuffert, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Emma, daughter of John Weeks, Esq., Commander P. and O. Company's Service, of Glen Lea, West-end, near Southampton, at St. James's, West-end, April 15.

**NEWALL**—**VIVART**.—Thomas P. Newall, Captain Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Pauline J., daughter of the late John Vivart, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, at Holy Trinity Church, Ryde, April 15.

**ORMSBY**—**SUTTON**.—Montagu H. Ormsby, LL.D., C.E., of the Geological Survey of India, to Lucinda C., daughter of Frederic Sutton, Esq., of Harcourt-street, Dublin, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, April 14.

**PRIDEAUX**—**PHILPOT**.—William Francis Prideaux, Esq., Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of F. W. Prideaux, Esq., Secretary Revenue Department, India Office, to Mary Frances, only daughter of John T. Philpot, Esq., of H.M.'s Paymaster-general's Office, and 11, Cunningham-place, St. John's-wood-road, N.W., at the Church of St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, April 10.

**RAMSAY**—**HODSON**.—The Rev. Allan Ramsay, M.A., Oxon, Chaplain H.M.'s Bengal Establishment, to Anne E., daughter of Lieut. colonel C. W. Hodson, late of the Madras Army, at St. John's Church, Cheltenham, April 14.

**WOODWARD**—**SIMPSON**.—The Rev. Richard F. Woodward, Trin. Coll., Cambridge, only son of Richard Woodward, Esq., of Bath (late Bengal Civil Service), to Frances Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John D. Simpson, Rector of Stoughton, near Worcester, at St. George's, Worcester, March 30.

### DEATHS.

**BLOOD**—Major-general Clements Blood, late of the Bombay Artillery, at Manor House, Chiswick, aged 64, April 10.

**BOULDERSON**—Colonel John C. Boulerson, Retired, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Southsea, April 10.

**GRAY**—William Crichton Gray, Esq., H.M.'s 9th Regiment, only son of William Gray, Esq., Bombay Medical Service, at Horatio House, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 23, March 31.

**HARRIS**—Mary, widow of the late Thomas H. Harris, late of Tuticorin, Madras, at The Grove, Camberwell, April 11.

**KING**—Capt. F. D. King, on board the *Nubia* s.s., proceeding from Calcutta to Suez, aged 47, March 12.

**MANSSELL**—William Mansell, late Surgeon Bengal Army, at Guernsey, aged 89, April 10.

**STURROCK**—The Rev. William Sturrock, Chaplain Bengal Establishment, Retired List, at Cotton House, Stone, Staffordshire, April 7.

**TAYLOR**—Catherine, wife of Henry Taylor, and widow of the late Capt. C. F. Kueller, 11th Regt. N.I. Bombay Army, at 1, Fielding Cottage, Fulham-road, aged 33, April 11.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 13. Southern Cross, Colombo; Astracan, Calcutta; Jenny, Bangkok.—15. Coruwallis, Bangkok; Middlesex, Calcutta; River Eden, Manila; Avon, Rangoon; Annie Gray, Bangkok; Willy, Bangkok; Tenasserim, Calcutta; Chalmers, Madras; George Peabody, Maulmain; Chalmers, Madras; Antagonist, Ceylon; Jessie Coffin, Maulmain; Hotspur, Madras; Queen of the North, Colombo; Old England, Madras.—17. Bridgetown, Colombo; Kenilworth Castle, Calcutta; City of Agra, Bombay; Scriffin, Manila; Mutlah, Mauritius; Premier, Cochin; Howden, Calcutta; Berar, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

April 13. Samuel, Aden; Luzon, Singapore; Wiltshire, Calcutta; Ralston, Bombay.—17. George Croshaw, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ceylon, April 17.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. A. Lysaght, Capt. J. Bradish, Mr. McLeod, Mrs. W. O. Allender, Mr. Davis, Mr. J. G. Thomas, Ensign Hughes, Mr. H. W. Wickes, Mr. G. T. Kemp, Major Lethbridge, Mr. A. W. Whympere.—For MADRAS.—Lieut. F. Winterbottom, Mr. H. T. Denistord, Mr. W. V. Davy, Mr. and Miss Davy, Mrs. R. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Mercer and two infants, Col. Curleton, Mr. G. Wade, Mr. R. H. Johnson.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomson and infant, Mrs. Robinson and infant.—For CEYLON.—Mr. A. H. Wilson, Miss Baxter, Mr. H. S. Waller.—For HONG KONG.—Miss Woodhouse, Mr. Clark.

From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Parson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Span, Capt. Warden, Mr. G. Peugree. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. H. Maystre. For MADRAS.—Major Payne, Captain and Mrs. E. Thomas.—For CEYLON.—Mr. D. Gilkison, Mr. Carlyon, Mr. G. C. Thomson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. T. Lay. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Down.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

PERNAMBUCO, March 30.—The Lord Palmerston, from Liverpool for Calcutta, foundered at sea on the 18th; crew here.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### APRIL 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Belford.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Col. and Mrs. Dunster-ville, Mrs. F. Roome and infant, Mr. Maxwell, Misses Maxwell (two), Mrs. Carnegie, Capt. E. Shaw, Miss Boyce, Miss Kerr, and Mrs. Schneider.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Sproule.

#### MAY 1.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Capt. Weston, Mr. Reynolds, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Ramsay.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Phillips, and Mrs. Tanner and infant.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and two children, and Mr. Sutherland.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. C. Hearn.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hallen, Mr. H. G. Scott, Mr. A. F. Fisher, Mr. Beeton, and Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Falconer.

MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

MARSEILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Vane and infant, Miss Lee, and Miss Vane.

SUEZ TO CEYLON.—Mr. Anderson.

MARSEILLES TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Hamilton, and Mrs. Lessler and two children.

#### MAY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. E. D. Smith.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Terry, and Mr. A. C. Watt.

MARSEILLES TO ADEN.—Mr. Lorraine.

#### MAY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hennell, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Morgan, and Dr. Loch.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson and two children, and Misses Robinson (two).

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Col. Rowlandson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Hennell.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Fraser.

### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 a.m., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be as follows, viz.:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 a.m., on the Saturdays, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29, and June 12 and 26.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 p.m., on the Fridays, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, and June 4 and 18.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings April 15th, May 13th, June 10th, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R	Actual Sales.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	96	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ... ..	96	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	96	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to	92 ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	92 ½	
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	105 ½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	110 ½	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ... ..		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ... ..		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..	5s. 0-9-16d.				
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..	4s. 11½d.				
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... ..	4s. 11½d.				

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock ... ..		210 to 212
	India 5 per cent. ... ..		112 to 114
	India 4 per cent. ... ..		102 ½
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ... ..		102 ½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ... ..		99 ½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ... ..		106 ½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ... ..		103 ½ to 104 ½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ... ..		
	" " " 1859 ... ..		
	" " " 1863 ... ..		
	" " " 1864 ... ..		
	" " " 1864 or 1865 ... ..		
	India Debentures, 1873 ... ..		104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ... ..		100
	India 5 per cent. for account ... ..		
	India 5 per cent., 1870 ... ..		104
	India 4 per cent., 1888 ... ..		105
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ... ..		101 ½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ... ..		
	India Bonds (£1,000) ... ..		11s. to 10s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) ... ..		15s. to 10s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 6 per cent.) ... ..	100	104 to 105
20	Ditto F Shares ... ..	18	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	106 ½ to 107 ½
20	East Indian ... ..	100	108 to 109
Stock	Ditto L Extension ... ..	101	11 to 11 pm.
20	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	106 to 107
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	8	3 to 11 pm.
20	Ditto ... ..	4	4 to 11 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ... ..	100	106 ½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ... ..	100	105 to 106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	99 to 101
Stock	Onde and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	105 to 106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ... ..	2½	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	104
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	95 to 97
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	103 ½ to 104 ½
20	Ditto ... ..	2	1 to 11 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ... ..	100	103 ½ to 104 ½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B ... ..	10	24 to 34
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	20½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	294 to 304
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ... ..	all	75 to 78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	43 ½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	31 to 44
5	New ... ..	4	14 to 3 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	10	5 to 3½ dis.
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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

Vol. XXVII.—No. 863.] LONDON, APRIL 28, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 3; Agra and Calcutta, March 30; Madras, March 29.

The topic of the week is of course the interchange of visits at Umballa between Shere Ali and Lord Mayo. Unluckily those tiresome telegrams have long since rubbed the gloss of novelty off an event which has given our Indian contemporaries as fine a field as they could desire for any amount of descriptive enthusiasm. Shere Ali's progress through Lahore and Jullundur was magnificent enough, but all previous splendours paled before the reception awaiting him at Umballa. On the afternoon of the 24th March he arrived at that station, where Sir W. Mansfield did the honours pending the Viceroy's arrival on the 27th. A grand review on the 25th gave the Ameer a good opportunity for studying the appearance and discipline of our troops. The native regiments were well drilled, he thought, but not otherwise very remarkable. For the Europeans however he had nothing but flattering speeches. At Jullundur he had been specially struck by their excellent rifle-shooting. Here he repeatedly dwelt on their splendid appearance, their thorough discipline, their perfect equipment. Of their physical comeliness he had not so high an opinion, if it be true that he complained at Umritsur of not having set eyes on a handsome man within the British border. His admiration of our guns and the men who handled them seems to have been unbounded. The whole scene stirred his Afghan blood, as the sound of shillelaghs was wont to stir that of the typical Irishman. "There's nothing like fighting"—he exclaimed. "Look at the scene spread out like a beautiful garden, with those splendid guns for the flowers!" He was frequently heard to wish that he could have some of our English officers to drill and discipline his own troops.

LORD MAYO's arrival was greeted by a grand parade of troops, who formed a street two miles long from the railway station to his camp; our own soldiers being strengthened by a

motley gathering of the retainers of Pattiala, Jheend, Nubba, and Kuppooorthulla. On the afternoon of the same day, the 27th, he held grand durbar; his own brilliant retinue contrasting strongly with the simpler costumes of the Afghan party. Shere Ali and his score of followers in long dull-coloured chogas and conical sheepskin caps looked like anything but personages of high rank. The Ameer himself is described as being short and thick-set, with a smooth sallow face, black beard, and hawk nose, and a general expression of resolute watchfulness. On entering the durbar-tent he seemed for a moment to "halt and cast down his head as if abashed" by the unexpected grandeur of the scene. Lord Mayo greeted him in his own courtly way, uttered a few words expressive of the goodwill borne by his country to the Ameer, and invited him to the seat of honour on his right hand, the Ameer's son, a good-looking boy of nine, being placed on his left. In the talk that followed, Shere Ali declared himself thoroughly delighted with the welcome he had everywhere received. The journey by rail, he said, was "like travelling in one's own house." After some conversation about horses, arms of precision, and so forth, the Viceroy had the trays of presents brought in. Among these was a richly-wrought sword which he himself girded round the Ameer's waist. On the 29th Lord Mayo returned the Ameer's visit, presenting him with his own sword, and on the 30th Shere Ali's warlike proclivities were indulged with a grand field-day of all the troops.

SHERE ALI left Umballa for his homeward journey on the 3rd April. One good effect of his visit seems to have already come out in the news just telegraphed from Bombay, that all the Turkistani Sirdars have promised allegiance to the Ameer of Kabul, and that the ex-Ameer's son has consequently fled across the Oxus. For the present therefore Shere Ali remains undisputed master of Afghanistan. Even the rumours of threatened resistance by the Khyberies to his homeward march have been utterly falsified by the event, for we are now told that these turbulent hill-men escorted him from Jumrood into his own kingdom.

The Russian journals seem hardly pleased with the results of the Umballa meeting. The *Moscow Gazette*, however, takes comfort in the thought that after what we have done to secure the friendship of Afghanistan we cannot quarrel with Russia for doing as she likes in Bokhara. What she is doing there is not particularly clear. According to the latest accounts, which are more than three months old, the Ameer of Bokhara is on the best terms with the Russians, who have been inflicting a severe defeat on his rebellious son. It is said that they have sent more troops to Karshi, and that no articles of Indian merchandise save indigo, tea, and muslin are allowed to pass the Oxus, and these only at a heavy toll.

The Commission of Inquiry into the accident on the Bhore Ghaut incline have given in their report. They ascribe the accident, it is said, to some want of due caution on the part of those in charge of the train, and to the engine-driver's mistake in releasing his brakes and reversing his engine while the train was rushing down the incline. They advise the doing away with the reversing station, and the carrying of the line round the hill. There is no need, they think, to adopt Fell's central rail for the Bhore Ghaut incline.

SYUD SELIM, the dethroned Imam of Muscat or Sultan of Oman, whichever is the more proper title, seems to hold on to

the hope of regaining his kingdom under the most discouraging prospects. Turned out of Bunder Abbas through the cunning of his minister, Haji Ahmed, with the loss of his last remaining vessels and their contents, he has found an asylum at Debay, on the Arabian coast, with a Wahabee chief named Sadairee, who holds that part of the country for the Ameer of Riad. There Syud Selim is supposed to be plotting with the Ghaffries of Oman against the successful usurper Azan-binghez. Meanwhile his brother, Syud Toorkie, whose great influence among the Ghaffries might really be turned to account against their common enemy is still "detained at Bombay by the Indian Government." So at least says the *Times of India*. If that be true, there must surely be sufficient reasons of State for such an interference with a foreign prince. Meanwhile Sir Leopold Heath with three men-of-war sailed from Bombay on the 1st April for the Persian Gulf, with orders to look in for further instructions on the Residents of Bushair and Muscat. Probably this has something to do with the still unsettled difference between Muscat and Zanzibar.

**STORMY** weather in various parts of the Punjab and Bengal has undone some of the good effected by the previous rains. A severe hail-storm at Lahore, following a smart shock of earthquake, sent up the price of grain there to about Rs. 12 a seer, with every chance of its still rising. Storms and earthquakes are also reported from Jullundur, Mooltan, and other of the Punjab stations. At Sasseram, in the Shahabad district of Bengal, the hailstones were very large. In some parts of Bengal the violence of the wind was great enough to burst open "the well-bolted doors of bungalows."

FROM Bombay we hear that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has gone on a ten days' trip to Mahabeshwar. The accumulating mud at the mouth of the Indus seems to be causing uneasiness in official quarters. Sir W. Merewether was on his way down from Sukkur to meet and consult with the Collector of Kurrachee on the question whether a change had taken place in the course of the river near its mouth.

In the High Court of Bombay several changes are coming off. On Sir J. Arnould's retirement his place will probably be filled by the present Advocate-general, Mr. Lyttelton Bayley, who will in his turn be succeeded by Mr. J. S. White. Justices Tucker and Newton, the former appointed to the Council, the latter about to retire, will probably be replaced by Messrs. Lloyd and Maxwell Melville, of the Civil Service, the latter of whom was one of the Commissioners on the Bombay Bank Failure.

FROM Madras we hear that Lord Mayo has subscribed Rs. 200 a-year each to the Monegar Choultry and the Civil Orphan Asylum, institutions specially recommended to him by the Governor, Lord Napier, and that the Indian Government has notified to Prince Azeem Jah the stoppage of further advances on account of his debts, unless he shall have made terms with his secured creditors before the 30th June. Here is another peg for the worshippers of native princes to hang another grievance upon. What, by the way, is to be done with the unsecured creditors, who have equal right to payment with the secured?

THE subject of Indian fisheries has at length been earnestly taken up by the Indian Government. "The time"—says Lord Mayo—"has come when" questions of this sort "are beginning to be more fully and clearly appreciated"—by whom, we are not told. In India the question has long interested a good many people, especially on the Madras side. Experiments in pisciculture have been carried on there for some time past, and Dr. Day was commissioned by the Madras Government to consider and report on the best means of preventing the great waste of fish caused by irrigation-weirs and other circumstances. From Madras Dr. Day was afterwards allowed to extend his inquiries to Orissa and Midnapore. The subject still growing under his hands, he has now been ordered to carry on his researches all over India, and to take the sea-fisheries also into his sphere of work.

A CALCUTTA telegram of April 20 announces the result of the tenders for the Government loan of £2,000,000. The tenders received amounted to £5,250,000, of which £1,670,000 is offered to be taken up at more than 90. To tenders above 90 the full amount of their offer will be allotted, while tenders at 90 will receive 54 per cent. of the amount applied for.

THE old lawless spirit of Bengal zemindars seems ready to blaze up again on the smallest provocation. Six zemindars of wealth and influence were charged before the magistrate of Serampore with gross oppression of one Halimudin Shaik, a ryot and small landholder in the village of Paharpore. The latter had sold to some one else a piece of land which one of the six wanted to buy. The disappointed landowner went with his labourers to the poor man's hut, and, after binding one of his kinsmen to a tree, proceeded to carry off all the ryot's goods, including money, papers, poultry, heaps of grain, cooking and washing utensils, and to drive off all his cattle, in the presence or with the countenance of the other zemindars. Mr. Ryland committed the defendants for dacoity, deeming the evidence against them irresistible, the more so that it came from Mohammedan witnesses. A Hooghly jury however acquitted the prisoners in spite of a charge for conviction from the judge, Mr. Bright. One cause of the impunity with which outrages like these can still be committed, is traced in Mr. Ryland's report to the old difficulty "of getting any independent evidence at all in such a case," a difficulty "which can only be appreciated by those who have experience of the terror exercised by an unscrupulous landlord in the Mofussil, and upon which, together with a corrupt police, the offenders in this case doubtless trusted for impunity." In this particular case, says Mr. Ryland, "the inactivity and helplessness, and the manifest corruption of the police" were "lamentably illustrated." The outrage took place in broad day, in a thickly peopled country, and close to a public highway. Clearly another sort of "settlement" is wanted for some of these zemindars.

THE question of a commercial road from Rangoon to Western China has once more been mooted in the House of Commons. Whether the remarks we offered on that head last week had anything to do with such an event, is more than we can venture to say. Certain it is however that on Thursday night Colonel Gray inquired of the Under Secretary of State for India what steps the Government were taking in furtherance of the unfinished survey of 1867. Mr. Grant Duff's answer was little more encouraging than the remarks made by the Duke of Argyll a week before. He "hopes" that the Indian Government may "see their way" to resume the unfinished task; but if they are fearful of the consequent expense or of the "grave political complications" involved therein, no sort of pressure would be placed upon them by the Home Government. Admitting the importance of the subject, he thinks that to the next generation that importance will be greater than to the present. This looks like a convenient pretext for doing nothing just now. Funds are needed for other purposes, and so the projected road to China must lie over. The alleged fear of grave complications might be reasonable if the question concerned a road by Bhamo to Yunnan. But the route of which half has already been surveyed leads through only an outskirt of British Burmah, through a country peopled by friendly Shans, whose desire to profit by regular intercourse with British India is not likely to be checked by orders from a distant authority at Mandalay. Is it not possible to begin making a decent road at once from Rangoon to Kiang Hung? Mr. Grant Duff's promised papers on this subject will explain, we hope, the true meaning of his reference to posterity.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.—The office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras having become vacant by effluxion of time, H.E. the Gov. in Council of Fort St. George has been pleased, under section 5 Act 27 of 1867, to re-appoint to that office the Hon. Sir Colley Harman Scotland, Knight, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

MADRAS.—Dr. P. Roe, late of the Madras Establishment, at Albury, April 16. J. Grant, Madras Medical (Retired), at London, April 20, aged 56. Colonel Curtis, 8th Madras N.I., at Singapore, March 22, by a fall from his horse.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Turnwall, Mr. J. E. Buller, Mr. Best, Mr. A. Hutchinson, Mr. J. Bodger, Capt. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Henfrey, Capt. Fisher, Mrs. Bray, Mr. Law, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Baly, Major gen., Mrs., and Miss Becher, Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner and infant, Capt. H. Fraser, Mrs. and Miss Phayre, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. M. Cumming, Lord Bishop of Victoria, Maj. Castell, Mr. O. Oman, Capt. Sauderman, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts and three children.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

PER STR. DELHI, April 30.—FROM BOMBAY.—Mrs. Jacob and three children, Mrs. Creagh and infant, Mr. McRae, Mrs. Grace and infant, Mrs. Cookson and three children, Mrs. Preskitt, Lieut. col. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Newell and two children, Mrs. Col. G. Brown, Mrs. Ingle and six children, Dr. and Mrs. Abbott and two children, Captain and Mrs. Bincham and two children, Mr. Parker, Captain J. Wilkinson, Mr. Cleworth, Mr. G. Paddon, Mr. F. G. Betts, Mr. P. Mathew, Major Thomas.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1869.

## JUDICIAL JUSTICE.

HOMER sometimes nods, and by the same token great lawyers now and then make gross blunders. A more striking instance of this truth we never remember to have noticed than that presented to us in a pamphlet called "Remarks on Decisions against the Bengal Civilian's Claims to Refund." No one would dream of claiming infallibility for the best of English judges, and the late election trials have brought out both the strength and the weakness of our Judicial Bench. But the pamphlet in question made us open the eyes of astonishment very wide indeed. It shows us several of our most eminent judges, men like Lords Campbell, Westbury, Cranworth, Chelmsford, all smitten with a most unaccountable blindness to the meaning of a few plain English words. It is almost incredible that judges of any repute should have stultified themselves so thoroughly as these have done in the case so ably analysed for us by Mr. Boulderson. A simpler question they could not have had to consider, than that submitted to them on behalf of the claims of certain Bengal civilians to a refund of surplus subscriptions paid in towards the purchase of retiring annuities. Perhaps it was too simple for intellects wont to feed on legal subtleties and to sharpen their digestive powers on the toughest problems. At any rate these learned masters of the law have strangely missed the true point at issue between the Indian Government and certain members of the Bengal Civil Service in the various judgments passed by them on the claim of the latter to a clear fulfilment of the contract made between their service and the old Court of Directors. To anyone not blessed with a turn for legal quibbling a careful study of the whole case, as reproduced in this pamphlet, can hardly fail to bring the sad conviction that law has gained an unseemly triumph over the plainest rulings of justice and common sense. It is perfectly astounding that so many judges should have erred so signally, but if words mean anything in such a question, it is none the less a fact. After reading the evidence thus set before us, we cannot wonder at the pertinacity with which the claim for redress has been urged again and again after so many repulses.

In December, 1824, the East India Company agreed to give every member of the Civil Service, on his retirement after twenty-five years, a pension of a thousand a-year for the rest of his life on these conditions:—One half the value of such annuity, reckoned according to the age of the retiring member, must have been previously paid by him into the Company's coffers, either "in the shape of subscriptions to the fund," bearing interest in his favour, or "in any other mode" that he

might prefer. All future members of the Service were to contribute a certain percentage on their official incomes "during the full period of their service;" such subscriptions lapsing to the Company by the death or early retirement of the member paying them. No annuity would be granted to any claimant until he had first paid up the full amount of his estimated share. That amount would vary, as we said, with the age of the retiring member. At forty-five, for instance, he must have paid in all, including the interest accumulating on his subscriptions, the sum of Rs. 50,550, in order to buy an annuity of Rs. 10,000. In the words of the directors themselves, "as the ages of the annuitants must naturally vary, it follows that, to maintain strict equality, the amount of the purchase-money should depend upon the value of the annuity, which, of course, is regulated by the age of the annuitants."

Can anything be plainer than this? The retiring civilian was to buy his annuity at one half its estimated value, which value varied with the retiring member's age, from Rs. 101,100 at forty-five to Rs. 91,290 at fifty-two years. Thus, as the Despatch of December goes on to show, "all servants becoming annuitants will pay half the value of their respective annuities and no more, and will so far be placed on an equal footing." Absolute equality of risks and profit the Directors owned it impossible to secure; but in all their arrangements on this head they strove their best to attain a fair balance of advantage between the older and younger members of the Service.

But some of the subscribers in later years had paid up, in the way of monthly subscriptions, more than half the value of their annuities, before they claimed the right to retire on them. The late Mr. J. Harvey, for instance, had accumulated to his credit as much as Rs. 144,456, or nearly three times the amount due from a member retiring at forty-eight. If he had died before retiring, all this by the rules of the Service would have gone to the benefit of his masters. That risk at any rate formed part of the bargain between the Company and their servants; for as long as he remained in the Service, each member had to go on paying his subscription to the fund. Such a rule may or may not be quite fair; but there it is, plainly entered in the bond. Having lived however to claim his annuity, Mr. Harvey naturally looked for his full share of the benefits purchasable at so great a previous risk. The Company had engaged to sell him a certain pension on his paying half the value of it, "and no more." Over and above that half value was a balance of Rs. 95,852, which the Company were surely bound in good faith to refund him; else instead of half the value he would be buying the whole annuity and half as much again with his own money. "Half the value of the annuity and no more" was all that Mr. Harvey had ever directly or indirectly been bound to pay the East India Company. It follows therefore, as surely as night follows day, that the Company were virtually bound to repay him the whole difference between that sum and the amount of his past subscriptions. If words have any sort of meaning, this and none other is the meaning involved in the condition about paying half value "and no more." Such at least is the only conclusion possible to any intelligent being whose head has not been filled with legal cobwebs. In the face of all the lawyers that ever existed, we maintain that no other meaning can honestly be extracted from the words above quoted, or from any or every part of the despatch wherein they are found. It is hopeless trying to explain those words away. If a civil servant was bound to pay up only half the value of his annuity "and no more," how on earth can he afterwards be required to surrender a surplus twice as large as the sum actually bargained for at the outset? Even a lawyer would shrink from nakedly asserting that more and not more than a given quantity mean exactly the same thing.

There is no question here, be it said by the way, as to the lawfulness of the original bargain. It is merely a question as to the meaning of a few English words, of whose meaning, take them as you will, with or without their context, no sane person ought to have a doubt. It is clear that Mr. Harvey was en-

titled to a refund of his overpayments. If any shadow of a doubt remained on this point, it ought to have been removed by the Court's Despatch of September, 1841, which expressly sanctioned the refund of payments "beyond the half value of the annuity," as "*being in accordance with the regulations of the Fund.*" In 1849, Mr. Blundell, of the Penang Civil Service, was officially assured by the Court of Directors that, whenever he retired, he should be refunded "the amount which he might have contributed in excess of the half-value" of his annuity. Penang was then ruled from Leadenhall-street, and the Penang Annuity Fund was formed nearly at the same time on the very same principles as the Bengal Fund. Again, the managers of the Madras Fund had repeatedly granted refunds of excess contributions before, in 1838, they affirmed, by a special clause in the rules of their presidency, the principle theretofore implied in the rules of 1824. This clause was sanctioned by the Court of Directors, as "*being in accordance with the regulations of the fund.*" Many years earlier the Bombay managers had inserted a like clause in their fund rules with the approval, tacit or explicit, of the home authorities, some of whom at any rate must have been parties to the framing of the original contract. Thus there exists a close chain of evidence to show what sort of interpretation the Court of Directors placed on the despatch of 1824 during the subsequent twenty-five years. In 1856 Sir C. Rawlinson, Chief Judge of Madras, avowed his belief that the refunding of payments in excess of the half value "was a part of the original agreement between the parties" concerned. And in 1857 he quoted the despatch of 1841 in proof of the construction placed by the Court of Directors on the words "paying the half value of the annuity and no more."

In the teeth however of all these cumulative facts the claims of the Bengal annuitants have been disallowed by three successive Courts, including the Court of Chancery under Lord Campbell, and the House of Lords as embodied in Lords Westbury, Crauworth, and Chelmsford. How these "grave and reverend signiors" came to the conclusion that black meant white, that the greater was equal to the less, that half the value of a given quantity implied a good deal more than the entire value, we may take leave on another occasion to show. Meanwhile we trust that the short answer to all their reasonings will be found in the foregoing remarks on Mr. Boulderson's unanswerable statement.

## Correspondence.

### UNEMPLOYED FIELD OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the statement elicited by Colonel Sykes, that the Secretary of State for India in Council had contemplated the reduction of the charge for the unemployed field officers in India, can you inform those interested as to what is meant by this intimation—*i.e.*, can you throw any light as to the intentions of Government in this important matter? I suppose they do not intend to force the unemployed field officers to retire on the paltry pensions they are entitled to.—Yours truly,

AN INQUIRER.

[The India Office has kept its own secret so well in this matter, that we cannot at this moment undertake to clear up "An Inquirer's" doubts. One day we are told that a revised bonus scheme has gone out to India; on another the statement is flatly contradicted. It is impossible however to suppose that unemployed field officers will be *forced* to retire on their pensions only.—ED. A. I. M.]

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### LOANS FOR REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

The *Times of India* maintains that it is not always, nor often, the best policy for a nation to restrict its efforts in the way of material improvement within the limits of a surplus of the year, or of the aggregate surpluse of a short term of years. A mercantile

firm never availing itself of its fair credit, and avoiding every transaction it had not hard cash of its own to carry through, might reckon on escaping very heavy losses; but, on the other hand, it would assuredly be liable to the mercantile reproach of not making its business as lucrative as it legitimately and safely might. That capital may be advantageously aided by a not inordinate degree of credit, and that such aid is both desirable and requisite, are well understood maxims, as applicable to the financial management of a nation as to that of a commercial house. It is as incumbent on Governments to turn the national credit to the benefit of the community as it would be ridiculous in a merchant to let pass favourable opportunities of investment rather than draw a bill or discount his shipping documents. The danger in either case is that the limit of due credit may be overstepped. There is, however, far less chance of such occurring in national finance than in commerce. At any rate, no State financier can find himself in such a predicament, or approaching it, without having had ample premonition. The affairs of most countries are open to public consideration, and if a financier perceives symptoms that the loan he is desirous of procuring will not be obtainable readily, and on the cheapest terms consistent with equity, he may make his account that he has already either borrowed as much as he ought, or that the national credit has through some cause or other become impaired. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the completeness of such a test, we by no means wish to imply that it is advisable to strain a nation's normal credit to the utmost. What we contend is that, to leave national credit wholly or largely unavailed of when there exists a crying necessity for the prosecution of works of development, is a very timid and very mistaken policy. To say that works, reproductive or unproductive, estimated to cost even so comparatively small a sum as a million or a million and a-half sterling, should be provided for out of the revenue of the year when that revenue—though so largely made up of taxes on salt, of oppressive taxes on justice, on the transmission of letters, and on articles of export—has for years proved so inadequate as not to permit of administrative ameliorations so much needed as the improvement of the courts and of the police, is to advocate a course opposed to the soundest principles of national economy.

### ARMING OF NATIVE TROOPS.

The *Delhi Gazette* acknowledges that the days when the European and native army of India each prided itself on being the *freres d'armes* of the other have not yet returned; that they will, in the altered aspect of affairs, ever come back is problematical. At least we may be sure the old feeling will never return with equal strength. The existing European army is no longer the army of, but the army *in*, India, and the old sepoy battalions round whose colours clustered much of the historical glory of the British arms are extinct. By the events of twelve years ago the records of deeds of renown that had been accumulating a century and more were obscured by blood; and the old faith in a native army which originally gradually sprung up unsullied but to be destroyed by a blow is difficult to revive; so difficult that it is even yet a matter for controversy whether the native army raised upon the ruins of the one that has passed away shall be armed as efficiently as modern appliances permit, or whether it shall continue to retain the weapon which in comparison is as a walking-cane to a bludgeon or a peashooter to a pistol. So great was the shock of '57 that it is hard, if it do not prove impossible, to restore that confidence in a native army which at one time entrusted every important strategical position to its care, and literally placed every arsenal in the country at its disposal. But the difficulty must be met some day. The folly of keeping a large and powerful native force for ever in an inefficient state will appear sooner or later. They should be and they must be trusted if the pride of a soldier is a necessary element to secure the adhesion of particles to form a solid impenetrable mass. If the lesson of 1857 has not been lost upon us, we may be sure it has not been lost upon the men of whom the existing army is composed, from whatever province they may come. While we have seen the errors of the old system and can avoid them, they have seen the evil the old sepoys brought upon themselves. In their opinion we are still more powerful, and in our opinion they are not so powerful for evil as we once erroneously thought their misguided predecessors. It is high time the efficient arming of the native Indian army received that consideration the importance of the measure imperatively demands. Opinions are divided as to the description of weapon that should supersede the "gas-pipes" in the hands of the men, but that some great improvement is absolutely necessary few if any will dispute. Whether the native shall as of yore be entrusted with weapons similar to that carried by the British army, or whether the Enfield shall go to the native when the European gets the Snider, are not questions we care to discuss at this present. Old Brown Bess is no longer of any use, not even against the matchlock of a frontier tribe, and it is upon her supersession we insist.

### INDIAN TOILETS.

The *Madras Times* remarks that a quarter of a century back, if we may believe what is said by the inhabitants of India at that epoch, a white cotton jacket and trowsers constituted the norma

dinner-dress alike of soldier and civilian, a black coat was regarded as a height of d'Orsayism reflecting great credit on the courage, but little on the sense, of the wearer; while anything approaching the costume in vogue in England was simply never heard of. But those days have gone by, and a new dynasty has arisen which knows not the simple costume of our forefathers; cotton has given way to broad-cloth, nankeen has succumbed to a tribe of "diagonals," each member of which possesses as many prefixes and affixes as the scions of Royalty; and, as a matter of course, the revolution has been so complete as to leave us just as far on the one side of moderation as formerly we were on the other. Madras has, during the last few years, been appearing at all times and in all places in the most elaborate toilette procurable, a change which, to a certain degree, is sensible, right and proper. There is no reason why, during the cold weather (we use the orthodox expression with strong misgivings as to the adjective) in our town, and during a great part of the year at Bangalore—the ordinary costume of an English gentleman should not be worn at places of public resort; for the beach on a January evening, and the Lal Bagh for nine months in the year, being sufficiently cool to admit of frock-coats by all means let us seize the opportunity to reproduce our "Europe" feelings and tastes with all the accessories possible. But the temperature of these same places during the hot season changes the aspect of affairs considerably, and alteration in dress becomes desirable—an alteration at once effected by the fair sex, but which is denied by inexorable fashion to gentlemen. Come what may, there is but one recognised cut in society, and that is the black coat; an attire which, supplemented though it may be in the case of some weak-minded individuals by white continuations, a mixture most horrible to the sight, is not calculated to mitigate the unpleasant sensations produced by a heightened thermometer. This, however, is only a lesser phase of the evil. It may fairly be urged that the two towns mentioned are large, and that if on Cupid's Bow full morning dress is *de rigueur*, the malcontent can betake himself to the club where coats of all sorts are admissible. It is in the small up-country stations that the present absurd system of always being dressed in what our correspondent calls "visiting togs" becomes really a hardship; in every wretched little out-of-the-way cantonment the cry for reform has been sounded, and croquet grounds and treeless band-stands alike are speckled with gentlemen vainly endeavouring to appear at ease in garments as unsuitable to them in their present circumstances as those which the Brobdignagians supplied to the veracious but slightly ungrammatical doctor whom the Fates cast on their shores.

## Bengal.

### THE MEETING OF THE VICEROY AND THE AMEER AT UMBALLA.

#### LORD MAYO'S ARRIVAL.

At 5 A.M. on Saturday, March 27, the special train arrived. The station had been decked with flags and evergreens and carpeted with crimson, and handsomely appointed retiring rooms prepared for the more distinguished visitors. About six Sir Donald McLeod and Sir William Mansfield came to welcome them, and long before that hour the 4th Hussars with their band, two troops of the Body Guard, and A. Battery A. Brigade R.H.A., had been drawn up in attendance, the outside verandah and steps of the station accommodating a moderate concourse of spectators. The Chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend, Nabha and Kuppoothulla awaited an introduction to Lord Mayo in a room prepared for them; and when that had taken place the State carriages drew up, and Lord Mayo, his staff, and all who had horses, mounted for the road. The feature in the procession which was to have been supplied by the Secretaries and members of Council was not well represented. By some flaw in the arrangements, the uniforms of some of the officials were unapproachable in the baggage-vans, and others had no mount. Sir Henry Durand and Mr. Seton-Karr might have been seen looking chilly and soiled, at a very early hour wending their way quietly to camp. Col. Norman was absent, and the Home Secretary was rescued from the ignominy of a trudge through the dust in full canonicals by the large-heartedness of a special correspondent. Once off all went well. The manly form of Captain Coghill headed the cortege. Then followed a wing of the 4th Hussars and a troop of the Body Guard. Next in a line Major Burne, the officer of the Body Guard, the ex and actual Military Secretary, superbly mounted both. Then the Viceroy followed, conspicuous amid the blaze of gorgeous uniform by his civilian dress—frock-coat, white trousers, and black hat. Succeeding him were the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief. Then a carriage, with four handsome bays and scarlet outriders, containing Lady Mayo, her little boy, an A.D.C., and Sir William Muir. Another such carriage was occupied by Lady and Miss Muir, and Captain Lillingstone. Then followed a member of Council or two. The Maharajah of Puttiala, brilliant in glittering "kincob," and well-mounted on a bay Arab, rode with Lord Napier; General Lumsden and the Commissioner of Peshawar together, and then the Commissioner of Jullundur with the Rajah of Nabha on his

left, and of Jheend on his right; Jheend's manly stature, heightened by a most becoming dress—violet moire antique and gold, mounted on a large grey horse, with abundant gold housings. Kuppurthulla, bright blue, with sprigs of gold, was escorted by the Commissioner of Delhi. It might weary you to detail all who were in the procession, who followed in detached groups—a battery of Horse Artillery and another wing of the 4th Hussars bringing up the rear. The cortege went on at a walking pace for a few hundred yards down the main road from the station, and then turned sharp to the left away from cantonments to a point on the open plain in a line with the Viceregal camp, from which a long street kept on both sides by troops led straight to it. From end to end this street was fully a mile in length, and not less than four hundred feet across, kept quite clear of trespassers—an arrangement which brought out every feature of the procession as it passed on with wondrous clearness. It was a noble sight that seeming endless barrier of soldiers on either side; and although the native contingents furnished some queer-looking warriors, and Puttiala's camelswivels would have been scouted in a pantomime, they passed muster with the rest, and served to mitigate the *toujours perdrix* of our own faultless battalions. Arrived in front of the Viceroy's camp, where a clump of not very successful evergreen shrubs encircled the flagstaff, a guard of honour of the Highlanders was drawn up, and there in the open space in front Lord Mayo stood to bid adieu to the native Chiefs. That done, the procession was at an end. It is due to the police to say that, on this occasion, they more than atoned for a little excess of good-nature on the last, and that the whole reception passed off as well as the most loyal could desire. At 5 P.M. of the same day took place

#### THE DURBAR.

To those who have never been present at such a gathering, its general aspect may be best described by saying that on this occasion it was held in a very large round tent, capable of accommodating in something less than half its area five or six hundred visitors. The tent had two long wings or continuations on either side, with space (together) for as many more spectators, the open ground between the wings serving as an alley by which to approach the main entrance. On a raised dais at the back of the tent, covered with cloth of gold, were placed three gilded chairs with crimson seats, each arm shaped into a lion. To the right and left were rows of benches for the guests, all the centre being left free, the dais facing and looking down the approach. A little before five Lord Mayo entered, dressed in the full dress of a Viceroy—dark blue, loaded with masses of gold lace—and wearing the blue riband of St. Patrick. On his coming a royal salute boomed forth, and all the assembled officers of State, in more or less gorgeous uniform—native princes glittering with rudely-shaped but not less costly gems—English ladies, when less adorned adorned the most—and soberly-clad civilians, in evening dress—arose and stood whilst he stood, and that was whilst the band played the Anthem, and for several minutes after, when with an air of hardly-concealed but pardonable impatience—for the guest was late—the Viceroy took his seat. An hour ere this Sir Donald McLeod, the Foreign Secretary, Major Pollock, the Private Secretary, General Beatson, and two aides-de-camp had proceeded in carriages to meet a deputation of the Ameer's chiefs half way, and then on to his house, a half mile distant, to conduct our guest to the meeting. At twenty minutes past five another salute proclaimed that the Ameer had started, and was then passing through the long lines of troops which guarded the whole distance to the durbar. As the Ameer reached the entrance of the Viceregal camp Lord Mayo rose from the dais and advanced, accompanied by Sir William Muir, the Commander-in-Chief, and members of Council, to the edge of the canopy, at which point the Ameer, held by the hand or arm by two of those who had escorted him, had at the same moment arrived. The Viceroy shook him by the hand, and then led him to a seat on the dais on his right, the little boy being assisted to the other on the left. All standing, Lord Mayo then addressed him as follows (pausing at the end of each sentence or two that Captain Grey, who stood below the dais in front, might convey the meaning in Persian):—

"AMEER SHERE ALI KHAN.—In the name of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Sovereign of India, I bid you a hearty welcome, and express to you the sincere gratification that it gives me to receive you as the guest of the Queen. I trust that this visit may be the commencement of many years of amity between her Majesty and your highness, and of mutual confidence and goodwill between the nations which her Majesty rules in India and all the subjects of your highness."

This finished, the whole assemblage became seated once more, eagerly listening to catch the conversation which ensued between the Viceroy and his guest, and which (Captain Grey still interpreting) was brought to a temporary halt by the introduction of the khillut, all told about 100 trays, containing swords and guns, clocks and binoculars, silver cups and atta-dishes, kincob embroidery and Cashmere shawls; while last, most prized of all, a gift of handsome Arabs were brought to the tent door and introduced a set-to by way of announcing their arrival. The Viceroy girded a sword upon the Ameer; and Sir Donald McLeod, assisted by one of Shere Ali's retainers, made an unsuccessful attempt to fasten a necklace round the small boy's head—the snap would not uncatch nor would the necklace pass over his busbee, but they managed to ease it half way

down, and so he carried it away. A salute and the ceremony was over,—the same high officials and a guard of honour re-escorting their Ameer to his home. Lady Mayo—alas! for the cause of it—was absent; but Lady Mansfield and Lady Muir were among the ladies present. Need I say that the Ameer was greatly delighted by his reception? May I hint that we are perhaps a little overdoing the thing? But of this more in my next. Lord Mayo bore himself with an ease and dignity such as we had been led to expect of him, and looked every inch the Viceroy.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

#### THE RETURN VISIT.

March 29.—The Viceroy, at eight o'clock this morning, returned the Visit of the Ameer. Your correspondent writes eight o'clock, but his Excellency did not arrive in the durbar tent until a quarter after eight; indeed, it almost seemed as if it had been prearranged that the Ameer should be made to wait a little, as a set-off against his own want of punctuality on Saturday.

It was arranged that the durbar at which the Ameer should receive the Viceroy's return visit should be held in the durbar tent of the Ameer's camp. Accordingly, about seven o'clock this morning the vicinity of that camp was all bustle and preparation. Like those of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, the camp has a great wide central street leading up to the doorways of its durbar tent. This street was early occupied by H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, who walled its sides with two long lines of splendid-looking kilted warriors, the band of the regiment forming part of the guard of honour on duty at the entrance to the durbar tent, while a battery of horse artillery was drawn up at the entrance to the street to fire the Royal salutes. The scene altogether was a similar one to that of Saturday, the chief difference being that everything was on a somewhat smaller scale; possibly for that it was deemed that the impecunious Chief of Afghanistan ought not to display the same magnificence of reception as "the Viceroy of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Sovereign of India" had done. The interior arrangements of the durbar tent were precisely similar to those of Saturday. There were the three throne chairs, the scarlet dais, and the amphitheatric rows of chairs to the right and left of the throne. There were not, it is almost unnecessary to say, any ladies present; but the gathering of politicals and militaries, in their brilliant uniforms, and the sprinkling of non-officials in evening dress, was almost as numerically strong as on Saturday.

At a few minutes before eight o'clock the thunder of a royal salute announced the approach of the Ameer; and in a few minutes the click of the "present," mingling with the notes of the Royal Anthem from the pipes of the Highlanders, burst on the air, and the Ameer entered the tent. All, to be sure, had risen; and it must be acknowledged that his Highness bore himself in right kingly manner. Preceded by the Commissioner of Peshawur (Major Pollock) and Colonel Chamberlain, both of whom are in attendance on him, and followed by his own Afghan staff, he walked composedly up to the dais and slowly ascended it. Then, turning round, his Highness faced the assemblage, standing for a moment or two, and courteously raising his hand to his forehead as he seated himself in the throne chair. He looked perfectly at his ease, and in excellent humour. He appeared, too, to be better dressed than on Saturday. He was in chogah and fur cap, but somehow or other the chogah looked altogether newer, with more gold on it, and altogether as if the royal wardrobe had had a thorough brushing up. Completely enveloping his person, the chogah left little of his Highness's tunic visible, but it was of a dark colour, corded, not braided with gold. He wore patent leather half-boots, probably a purchase made at some Punjab halting station. His son was very neatly dressed in a tunic of blue velvet, rather richly embroidered with gold. The boy is very fair, and is nine or ten years of age. The little fellow is quite self-possessed, and to-day seemed somewhat interested in what was passing. Behind the throne, standing in a row, were three Afghans of some note, personal followers of the Ameer. Two were middle-aged men, the third about thirty years. The latter is the son of the Shagassie, or Ameer's chamberlain: the others, Khoosh Dil Khan, the Ameer's secretary, and Mirza Mahommed Ali, tutor of the young prince. They were well, but plainly dressed, and watched with interest every movement of the Ameer. In rear of these was a line of some sixteen or twenty Afghan officers, several of them colonels. They cut but a poor figure. They wore their ordinary garb, and if questioned why they had not dressed themselves better for the occasion, would probably have said, "We are Afghans, and therefore soldiers! We wear the dress we fight in!" Yet there were present, fronting them, and on their right and left, men in brilliant scarlet and vivid blue, heavy with lace of burnished gold, who, notwithstanding their finery, would, sabre in hand, have given a very good battle-field account of far more than their own number of plain-dressing Afghans. But this is digressing, and into a bad spirit; the Afghans were not richly dressed, simply because they are poor.

Five minutes past eight o'clock, and no guns tell of the approach of the Viceroy! How does the Ameer take it? As composedly as could be; there is not the shadow of a change visible on his very sensible countenance. Ten minutes after eight!—and no Viceroy! The Ameer is as composed as ever, but, looking to the left, he beckons, by nod of head, to some one in the front row at that side. It is to Dr. Bellew, who has travelled in his suite from Peshawur,

and who considers we should subsidise the Ameer by renting, as it were, the country up to Jellalabad from him! The doctor bounds forward to the King by beckon, and a few words pass between him and the Ameer. The latter has probably been asking what has delayed the Viceroy; but, whatever may have been the nature of the answer given him, the doctor has hardly regained his seat before the first gun of a royal salute has told all that the Queen's Representative has at length started forth. Some few minutes more elapse, and his Excellency the Viceroy is without, the guard of honour presenting arms and lowering colours to the music of the National Anthem. The Ameer now rises, and preceded by Major Pollock, Colonel Chamberlain, and Dr. Bellew, and attended by the Shah-gassie and Noor Mahomed, his Prime Minister or chief adviser, and a number of minor members of his suite, advances beyond the tent to where his Excellency is alighting from his carriage. There, after first greetings, his Highness takes the Viceroy's right hand, and so conducts him into the midst of the now standing assemblage, on to the seat of honour, the throne chair on the right of the throne. The whole assembly are once again soon seated, and a silence of several minutes ensues. His Highness breaks it by (through Captain Grey) commencing a conversation with the Viceroy. They speak in ordinary tones, indeed, rather lower than ordinary, the interpreter lowest of any. It is therefore next to impossible to catch the purport of their words; but somehow or other the purport of such colloquies is always obtainable, when there is no necessity for concealment. To-day, as on Saturday, what passed was not of the slightest political signification. His Highness expressed his pleasure at the early return of his visit by the Viceroy. The latter regretted that he had not been able to return that visit earlier. Then came a divergence to topics of general interest. His Highness expressed his thanks for the splendid manner in which he had been received everywhere since his arrival in India. His Highness himself should never forget the kindness evinced towards him, and the tidings of the gorgeous honourable hospitality of the British towards him would ring throughout Afghanistan—from one end to the other. He would consider his meeting with the Viceroy as the commencement of eternal amity between himself, his children, and his children's children, and the British. The British should "always, always," be his friends as far as lay with him.

In reply to a question by the Viceroy, the Ameer said that any man not deficient of ordinary intellect could, no matter whether he were a soldier or not, at once perceive that the discipline and condition of the army of the British were as good as could be. He considered it impossible for any Power he knew of to muster an army equal to it. It was complete in every respect.

And in speaking thus the Ameer was thoroughly sincere. The military power of the Indian Government has become strongly impressed on him since his arrival in India—so much so, indeed, that the subject is one he appears not to tire of speaking of, and recurs to, again and again, when opportunity offers. Whatever the man may not be, he is a thorough soldier, even though after the Asiatic fashion; and is just as much alive to the good points and defects of any military force paraded for his inspection as to those of a horse. The Viceroy said he intended to gratify himself by having a review for the Ameer. Oh! there was nothing would please the Ameer better, he delighted in every thing military. And it is a fact that he begged that jewels should not be presented to either himself or his followers; they did not care for, or want then; what they would prize, and did want, were arms. Throughout the return visit his Highness seemed highly pleased, and palpably anxious to please and honour his viceregal visitor. Towards the close of the conversation he rose and taking up his own sword, presented it to the Viceroy, on whom he himself proceeded to gird it. Shortly after this the interview terminated, in the same order as that of Saturday, only that, for that there were no native princes of Hindustan present, the breaking up occupied a considerably shorter time. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces were present, as well as the Commanders-in-Chief of India and Bombay, and on the entrance of each the assemblage rose.

Neither to-day nor on Saturday did the Viceroy say anything about a present of a battery of artillery to the Ameer. That present was made while the Ameer was at Peshawur, or shortly after he had left that place; and it would not do for the donor to again advert to it. Nor on Saturday did his Highness adroitly intimate to the Viceroy that Rs. 2,000 was a small sum for a gift-horse. What he did say was in reply to a question from the Viceroy, and was to the purport that a perfect horse was not procurable; that Arabs were good enough in their way, but that the Afghans preferred the Turcomanee horses to them, and would give a very long price for a good Turcomanee animal. But an official rendering of the conversations will probably be supplied to the Press by Government. It ought to be, for though not of political signification, it will be of great interest to the public. Suffice it for the present to say that Sher Ali is highly pleased, and that he is now, whatever may have been the case before he entered India, thoroughly impressed with a sense of British power, and with a sincere desire—however long or short may be its duration—to be on the best terms with us. The Umballa interview has, even in this respect alone, been productive of great good. The durbar was over at about half-past nine.



At eleven his Excellency the Viceroy held a levee in his durbar tent. It was most numerous attended, the military in undress, all others in full evening dress. It was for Europeans alone.

At three P.M. the Umballa Races (first day) were to come off, and good sport was anticipated.

The following has been issued:—

General Order by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Umballa, March 28.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has much gratification in informing Major general Beatson, and the officers commanding brigades and regiments, that H.E. the Viceroy has been pleased to express his high approval of the arrangements made for H.E.'s reception at Umballa on the 27th inst.

H.E. the Viceroy has been so good as to give his opinion that the sight was most imposing, and the appearance of the troops magnificent, and further to request that H.E.'s thanks might be offered to the officers and men for the manner in which the duties of the day were performed.

This general order will be read at the head of every regiment and battery in Umballa.—By order,

F. THESIGER, Colonel, Adjutant-General.

—Times of India Correspondent.

#### STATION TALK.

JHANSI, March 15.—In my letter, which appeared in your paper of the 1st of September last, I stated that a pariah dog had very nearly bitten off the cheek of the child of a non-commissioned officer of the 93rd Highlanders; the child was doing well, but I regret to say that last month the poor little creature died of hydrophobia; the death was much regretted in the regiment, being the last and only surviving child out of five children of the Sergeant Major. The master tailor of the 93rd Highlanders put an end to his life by swallowing a quantity of poison which he had in his possession. To-day two men of the same regiment were committed to the High Court at Agra, by our cantonment magistrate, to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions. There has been a great uproar here lately regarding the ration bread; day after day the bread was rejected, and even now it is not a bit better than before; the men are obliged to give it up as a bad job, for what redress do they get when the bread is rejected? They are served with flour and firewood; this is more annoying than to eat bad bread. While on the subject I may as well mention that our Government bakery is situated in a very bad locality; to the south it is within fifty yards of a range of houses occupied by bunias; to the north it is within forty yards of the sudder bazaar *latrine*! Major George Wheeler, our cantonment magistrate, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Nussseerabad, vice Captain C. Shuttleworth, proceeding home on leave for twenty months. I am glad to find that the claims of our cantonment magistrate have at last been taken into consideration by the authorities; when the cantonment magistracy of Agra became vacant last year he was superseded; but on this occasion his patience has been somewhat rewarded, and he has not only succeeded in obtaining the officiating appointment, but his brother, Captain Frederick Wheeler, will officiate in his place here. Brigadier General J. L. Vaughan, C.B., commanding the Gwalior district, is expected here on a tour of inspection in a day or two.

MORAR, March 16.—The appointment of General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., to officiate as Political Agent at Gwalior, has not taken many people by surprise. There can be little doubt about his qualifications for the post; indeed, it is generally thought that he will excel more as a political than he did in his late military command of the Gwalior District. Nevertheless, his present appointment is, I hear, anything but popular with Scindia himself, or with the members of our community here; and amongst the politicals themselves he is regarded as an interloper. For himself, I fancy the Political Agency had only one drawback, viz., its necessitating his serving under a military junior, but we are all more or less disposed to swallow our pride for filthy lucre, and the struggle between pecuniary interests and personal dignity is not generally very sweet. It may in the present instance perhaps be more so than usual, if it be really true, as is reported, that General Chamberlain tried to get Colonel Meade's appointment at Indore and failed. General Vaughan has been carrying on inspections since his arrival here, and seems to be perfect master of his work. He is to leave soon for Jhansie. *Apropos* of appointments and the disposal of patronage by the late Governor-General, I heard rather a good story the other day, having reference to the claims advanced by an out-of-employment applicant for a vacant post. Sir John Lawrence is certainly *softer* than was Sir Hugh Rose. The reply of the latter to an officer, who pleaded in support of his claims that he was married and had six children, was more forcible than parliamentary—"More fool you." But Sir John Lawrence is said to have yielded to the prayer of the suppliant under the very distressing representation that he had not sold his piano! If not true, this is what the Italians would call "*ben trovato*." There was a dry thunderstorm here yesterday, which has cooled the air a little.

MOOLTAN, March 21.—A heavy storm of thunder and lightning passed over the station yesterday afternoon, accompanied by torrents of rain, which for the time being completely flooded the cantonment. In several compounds the water stood at least a foot deep. I fear some damage must have been done to the crops. The annual horse

fair has just been held at the Aum Khass, near the city. Some two hundred colts and fillies competed for prizes. From all I hear the show has been a very fair one, and a great improvement on last year. After a short stay here, our deputy commissioner, Colonel Elliott, is about to be transferred to Hissar. This officer had only lately come up from Goorgaon, where he had been officiating as first class deputy commissioner, for a few months only, and now he is ordered back again to Hissar. It is difficult to understand on what principle transfers of this kind are made, or how they can conduce to the public service. Major-general Rainier is expected to-morrow from Mean Meer, and will commence his inspection of the troops in the Mooltan Brigade the following day.

LUCKNOW, March 27.—On Wednesday the prizes were distributed to the principal contributors to the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition. Nearly everybody was here, a great number doubtless being attracted by the presence of Lord Napier of Magdala, who mixed with the visitors and took no part in the ceremony. Major-general Brooke Taylor presided on the occasion, and was supported by the commanding officers of the regiments and batteries in garrison. The report of the Central Committee read by the General deplored the circumstances which in an unusual degree this year had prevented various regiments from contributing. The march of the 55th, the uncertainty which had attended the 5th Lancers as to their movements, the more than usually general relief and other causes, combined to render for some time the possibility of holding an exhibition questionable. Eight batteries of Royal Artillery, three Cavalry regiments, and seven European Infantry regiments, however, forwarded contributions in time, and were the means of making the Exhibition not only possible but very successful. The Central Committee acknowledged their obligation to these regiments and batteries, and considered themselves particularly indebted to the 1st Battalion of the 11th Regiment, the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers. These regiments contributed two hundred and thirty, forty, and thirty-seven articles respectively. The expenses of the Exhibition amounted to Rs. 3,500, which sum includes prizes, carriage of articles, and the preparation and decoration of the Exhibition building. As much as Rs. 3,095 was given away in prizes, nearly half of which went to the 11th Regiment. The Rifles got Rs. 520, and the total of the prizes of the 102nd was Rs. 450. The report drew particular attention to the collection of stuffed birds and animals, the tailoring, the furniture, needlework, and artificial flowers contributed by the 11th, and commended various contributions from other corps. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Brooke Taylor, as the several contributors presented themselves on being called up by Captain Duncan, the energetic secretary of the Central Committee. The amounts given appeared very liberal. For a collection of very beautiful artificial flowers a sum of Rs. 100 was awarded, and the exhibitor of stuffed birds and animals was rewarded with a similar sum, which he well deserved. The distribution over, General Taylor, in a short speech, declared the Exhibition closed, thanked the officers for the assistance they had rendered, and particularly expressed the Central Committee's obligations to Captain Duncan for acting as secretary, and to Colonel Moffat for superintending the decorations of the exhibition room. Most of the articles had been sold at a good price, and all remaining will be disposed of by auction on Monday, unless taken away by the exhibitors.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

#### Miscellaneous.

EARTHQUAKE AT LAHORE.—An earthquake was felt at Lahore on the morning of the 25th March at six o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. Colin Browning, M.A., has been appointed permanently to succeed Major Dods as Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces.

GENERAL CRAWFORD CHAMBERLAIN has been summoned from Gwalior by the Viceroy. He will probably be the future medium of communication with the Ameer.

MANDALAY.—The Political Agent's Court—one of the most important things provided for by the new treaty—has at last been opened in the Burmese capital, Captain Sladen presiding.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.—Some cases of cholera have occurred in H.M.'s 58th Regiment at Allahabad. There were up to the 23rd ult. six cases, two of which terminated fatally. No new cases have since been reported, and the patients by last accounts were doing well.

SCANDAL AT DELHI.—A report has reached us from Delhi of a fresh scandal, caused by an officer, holding a staff appointment, having severely assaulted a disciple of Esculapius at night on the high road. As usual, in seeking for the cause of this, the question of Talleyrand has been asked, "Who is she?"—*Englishman*.

SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION AT LUCKNOW.—We observe that Lord Napier of Magdala was present at the distribution of prizes at the Soldiers' Exhibition at Lucknow on Wednesday, the 24th of March. Mrs. Brooke Taylor presented the prizes, or rather cards, to the successful competitors. The prizes aggregated Rs. 3,095, of which sum the 1-11th Regiment gained Rs. 1,520. The total expense of the Exhibition was only Rs. 3,500.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. L. RUSSEL, K.C.S.I., the Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, is about to proceed to England on furlough for six months.

MR. W. JARDINE.—It is said that the Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces has conferred the appointment of Government Advocate for these provinces on Mr. William Jardine, M.A., LL.B., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law and law professor, Government College, Agra.

MUSSOORIE.—We observe that, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, Government have authorised a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of a Roman Catholic Male Orphanage at Mussoorie, provided a similar amount be forthcoming from private sources.

MILITARY FUND.—It is stated that the Secretary of State has concurred with the decision of the Government of India, that an officer has no claim on the military funds where the Government allowance for passage money, after deducting the sum charged for messing, exceeds the amount allowed by the fund.

ACCIDENT ON PARADE.—We regret to observe that at the general parade, held at Lucknow on the 24th March, in honour of Lord Napier of Magdala, a singular accident occurred. One of the leading horses of a gun fell, and other horses and their riders rolled over it and each other. The result was that several men were severely injured, and three horses had to be shot on the ground.

TROOPS PRESENT AT UMBALLA.—A battery A brigade H.A.; A battery F brigade H.A.; F battery F brigade H.A.; and A battery 22nd Mountain Train. Cavalry.—4th and 21st Hussars, and 12th and 14th Bengal Cavalry. Infantry.—1st Brigade: H.M.'s 79th and 106th foot, and 15th N.I. 2nd Brigade: H.M.'s 55th Foot and 41st Foot, and 22nd Goorkhas. 3rd Brigade: H.M.'s 3rd Buffs, 40th Foot, and 26th N.I. General Huish commands the Artillery and Cavalry division of the Infantry; Col. Hodgson (79th Foot) commands the 1st brigade; Col. Hume (55th Foot) the 2nd; and Col. Best (79th Foot) the 3rd. Col. De Tessier and Lieut.-col. Murry command respectively the Artillery and Cavalry.

A PERSIAN GUEST.—The Persian General, Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, who has been staying in Calcutta for some time past, is shortly about to return to his country *via* Bombay, after having visited Hyderabad in the Deccan. He has (says the *Englishman*) created a favourable impression in Calcutta, being a man who has travelled considerably, and acquired a taste for modern progress quite in consonance with English ideas. Some days ago he granted a long audience to Mr. C. C. Adley, C.E., on the subject of the proposed new mail and passenger route to India *via* Persia. It is contemplated that the proposed new route will enable the journey from London to Kurrachee to be performed in twelve days, and to Calcutta in fifteen days.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE VICEROY.—The Viceroy was to leave Umballa on the morning of the 5th April for Saharunpore. On the following day he would go to Dehra, thence to Mussoorie on the 7th, returning to Dehra on the afternoon of the 8th or 10th. Thereafter he would drive to Hurdwar, leaving it on the 16th by boat for Roorkee. On the 15th he would drive to Saharunpore, and thence would proceed by rail to Umballa. On the 16th H.E. was to leave Umballa for Simla. We observe that the Viceroy was to be accompanied by Lord Napier of Magdala, and attended by Col. Strachey, Major Burue, and Major Bourke in visiting the places above named, before proceeding to Simla. It was thought H.E. would not be sorry to see a tiger or two in the course of his tour. The Countess of Mayo was to go straight to Simla on the departure of the Viceroy and the Ameer from Umballa.

MILITARY.—Colonel Ross, of the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed commandant of the Kussowlie depot, vice Colonel Hardy, who will assume command of his regiment, the 21st Hussars. Brigadier-General G. Bouchard is transferred from Dinapore to the command of the Eastern Frontier brigade, vice Major-General W. F. Nuthall, promoted. Colonel H. Milne will succeed to the brigade command at Dinapore. The Viceroy appointed Lieutenant the Hon. J. C. Anierst, of the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, and Captain H. M. Bengough, 77th Foot, to be extra aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff, during his stay in camp at Umballa. Brigadier-General Stewart, C.B., is about to retire from the command of the Peshawur brigade, we learn, in consequence of his promotion to major-general. It is reported that Colonel S. Browne, C.B., V.C., late in command of the Guide Corps, and now of the Central India Horse, will succeed him. Colonel Browne is an officer of very distinguished service, and has had some experience of hill warfare. His residence at Murdan, when in command of the Corps of Guides, must have given him considerable knowledge of frontier politics.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 25.—Grecian, Guthrie, Liverpool.—26. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; Artist, Sargent, Liverpool; Omar Pasha, Bulloch, Madras; Czarwitsch, Falle, Port Blair.

### DEPARTURES.

March 21.—Str. Himalaya.—26. Str. Governor Higginson; City of Athens, Carlisle Castle.—29. Str. Penang; Mangalore, Ismail.—30. Allum Ghier.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, March 29, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 92 14 to 93 0
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	...
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	93 4 to 93 6
5 per Cent. P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	105 4 to 105 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 0 to 112 4
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	107 12 to 108 0

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0½ to 2 0½
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2 0½

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	200 to 210
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	164½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	10 to — pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	50 to 60
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	500 to 510
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	43 to 45
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	230 to 232
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	195 to 197½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	157½ to 160
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	290 to 300
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	380 to 400
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	132 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	275 to 280
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	80 to 82
Sereewing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	580 to 590
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	65 to 70
Union Steam Tur Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to £0 0 0	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 8 0 to 1 10 0	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0	1 15 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 7 6 to 0 0 0	2 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

DEATH AT SINGAPORE.—Colonel Curtis, of the 8th Madras Native Infantry, has been killed at Singapore by a fall from his horse.

PRINCE AZEEM JAH.—According to the *Madras Times* a despatch has been received from the Supreme Government, intimating that unless the Prince Azeem Jah shall have arranged with his secured creditors by the 30th of June next the advance of twelve lakhs of rupees promised for the settlement of the Prince's debts will be withdrawn, and the parties be left to settle matters as they best can.

LORD MAYO'S CHARITIES.—When Lord Mayo was in Madras he visited in company with the Governor many of the charitable institutions of the town. After his arrival at Calcutta he wrote to Lord Napier asking him to name two institutions towards whose funds it might be most desirable to subscribe. The Monegar Choultry and the Civil Asylum were named, and Lord Mayo, says the *Madras Times*, has subscribed 200 rupees a-year to each of those institutions.

MILITARY.—It is rumoured in military circles that Major-General Pritchard, the Judge-Advocate General, will get the command of the Pegu division, and that General Faunce will succeed General Duke at Trichinopoly. Should these changes take place, there will be some promotion in the Judge-Advocate's department. Colonel McCullum, now on furlough, is the senior officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Power, Deputy-Judge Advocate-General, Pegu division, and a barrister, is the second on the list.—*Madras Mail*.

GREAT FIRE AT PEGU.—It is with regret we have to record the occurrence of a great fire at the old historical city of Pegu, after which this central province of British Burmah has been called. A fire broke out in the Zyneganing quarter of the town on the north bank of the river, between two and three o'clock in the morning on the 12th of March. It spread so rapidly from one end of the quarter in which it commenced, that it speedily crossed the river to the Pegu side, when the flames spread with great rapidity through the whole town. The Court House and dwelling of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge, together with all the records and books of the judicial officer were totally destroyed.—*Rangoon Times*, March 20.

## Bombay.

**PRESENTS TO NATIVE NOBLES.**—The Maharajah of Travancore has been presented with an astronomical telescope, the Maharajah of Vizianagram with a pair of Bohemian glass vases rose du barry, and Sir Salar Jung with a central fire breach-loading rifle. They were "distinguished contributors" to the Paris Exhibition, and it is as much to reward them for their conduct as to encourage others that these presents were made to them. The gifts were specially selected by the Secretary of State, and his selection was guided by a consideration for the idiosyncrasy of each of these members of the most exalted Order of the Star of India.

**SERIOUS AFFRAY.**—At about ten o'clock on the night of Wednesday last a rather serious affray occurred in Ungappa Naicken-street, Black Town, between three soldiers belonging to H.M.'s 45th Foot and a large crowd of natives. Owing to some cause, which has not as yet been ascertained, the natives fell upon the Europeans and attacked them with stones and sticks, whereupon a mutual fight took place, stones being used freely by both sides. On the Europeans being taken charge of by the police, one of them, Private Patrick Malholland, was found to be bleeding profusely from wounds he had received about his head during the encounter. The wounded man was immediately put into a hand-cart and taken to the Fort, and from thence conveyed in a dhooly to the General Hospital. The man's life is said to be in danger.—*Madras Times*, March 29.

**POSTAGE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—In February 1868 a representation was forwarded to the Secretary of State from the Madras Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the increased rates of Overland Indian postage. This was transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, who replied that the postage on the correspondence with India was raised, with a view to assist in recovering the largely increased expenditure which the new weekly service to India involves, and my lords availing thereto are of opinion that it would not be advisable to disturb the present rates of postage which were settled after the whole matter had received the most attentive consideration. The Secretary of State remarks that this reply must be regarded as expressive of the decision of her Majesty's Government on the question discussed by the Madras Chamber.—*Madras Times*.

**COCHIN, March 20.**—The Madras Government have sanctioned extensive measures to protect this place from the encroachment of the sea, and have appointed Mr. O'Shaughnessy, C.E., to proceed here and prepare plans and estimates of the proposed works. The groynes already thrown out at right angles with the coast have, no doubt, produced beneficial results; but the work is stopped, and will not be resumed till Government see the report of Mr. O'Shaughnessy. The danger of this delay is very great, for the groynes are not carried to sufficient lengths to catch the littoral currents, which on this coast run at an impetuous rate, and raise up silt. The work of the groynes has already cost the Government nearly 38,000 rupees, and the improvements to be still effected will cost about two lacs. These protective measures have hitherto been carried on under the energetic management of the Master Attendant, and it is strange that he should not be allowed to go on with them, so as to complete them before the setting in of the South-West Monsoon. We are rejoiced that the railway to Cochin is sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Its advantages to us will be very great.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

March 26. Echo, Stevens, Colombo.—27. Str. Satara, Patterson, Bombay; P. and O. str. Mongolia, Stewart, Suez; Clarence, Gibson, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Satara.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Barnett, Mr. Barrow. For COCANADA.—Mr. Fallowfield and child. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Roberts, Mr. Chandler. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Beames and child, Mr. A. Hullah, Mr. C. Morgan, Mr. J. W. Russell, Col. Fooks. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Ensign J. R. Hobday, Mr. Kemfry, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Myhill and two children, Mrs. Mamooch and child, Mr. Pridham, Mr. Y. G. Clarke, Miss White, Mrs. McClay, Mr. A. McClay, Mrs. Collum and child, Col. R. Mainwaring, Mrs. Bristow. From SUEZ.—Mrs. A. Batch. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. M. Bowland. From MELBOURNE.—Col. Stevens, Mr. J. R. Lawrence, Miss J. Stark, Mr. J. S. Smith. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Abel, Capt. N. J. Rogers, Dr. H. Shaw, Major Claridge, Lieut. col. Shaw, Capt. Hasted, Mr. Stanbrough, Mr. Abel. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Spottiswoode, Mr. J. J. Clark, Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas and child. From SUEZ.—Rev. J. Colgan. From GALLI.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson, Don Moniko, Mr. Ephraim. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. F. Lyons. From KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. A. Maude.

## DEPARTURES.

March 22. Alumbagh, Dale, London.—23. Barentin, Boreleun, Calingapatam; Theophane, Follett, Bassein.—27. Str. Oriental, Day, Rangoon; Schah Jehan, Middleton, Akyab.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Oriental.—For MANULIPATAM.—Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, Mr. J. Wilkins. For RANGOON.—Asst. surgeon H. C. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Staff Sergeant Echlin, wife, and two children, Mr. C. L. Crawford. For MOULMEIN via RANGOON.—Mrs. Dawson and six children, Lieut. Col. K. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and two children. For PANANG via RANGOON.—Lieut. McCally. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cotton.

**POSTAGE.**—The Governor-general in Council is pleased, under section 36 of Act 14 of 1866, to order that postage-stamps, impressed on envelopes or note-paper, shall not be recognised in payment of postage when cut or otherwise detached from the envelopes or paper on which they were impressed.

**THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.**—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had left Bombay for Mahabeshwar for a few days.

**MRS. FITZGERALD,** daughter-in-law of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, left for England on the 17th April.

**PROMOTION.**—The Chief Inspecting Postmaster at Kurrachee has been nominated Postmaster-general of Sind and the Persian Gulf.

**OFFICIAL.**—The Government of India, it appears, has negatived a proposal to augment the salary of the Under Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department.

**EDUCATION AT KURRACHEE.**—Some time since the Rev. Mr. Sheldon opened a Gujarathi school in Kurrachee, and it appears that no less than 200 boys have been admitted into it.

**MILITARY.**—Major Baigrie, who arrived in Bombay by the mail on March 27, succeeds Captain Ronald Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**—The Hon. Mr. Justice Tucker was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council of this Presidency on April 6th.

**MUNICIPAL LICENSE-TAX.**—The Supreme Government has sanctioned the Bombay License-tax Act, which recently passed through the Legislative Council.

**ARRIVAL OF THE 59th REGIMENT FROM CEYLON.**—H. M. S. Indian troop-transport *Malabar* arrived in the harbour on Saturday, March 27th, with the 59th Regiment from Ceylon to Poona.

**MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.**—We learn that the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs will in future preside in the Bombay Insolvency and the Parsee Matrimonial Courts.

**BOMBAY BENCH.**—It is probable that the Hon. L. H. Bayley will be appointed to the Bombay bench of judges on the retirement of Sir Joseph Arnould, and that Mr. White will succeed Mr. Bayley as Advocate-General.

**COTTON FROM SIND.**—Our *Paper* (Kurrachee) mentions "that the Swedish barque *Iris* has been chartered by Messrs. Finlay and Co. to load cotton for Amsterdam. This is the first of cotton being exported to that port from Sind."

**AKULKOTE.**—The little State of Akulkote, in the South Maharatta country, was by Sir Bartle Frere placed under the superintendence of one of the Sirdars of Vinchoor. Some time ago the Vinchoorkhur retired from the post, which is now, we understand, to be filled by Major P. M. Baumgartner.

**PERSIAN GULF.**—H.M.'s ships *Forte* (Commodore Sir L. Heath), *Daphne* and *Star*, have left Bombay for the Persian Gulf. They sailed under sealed orders, but will probably proceed from the Gulf to Aden and Zanzibar. It is thought that the *Forte* will afterwards await the arrival of the *Galatea*, Capt. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, at Calcutta.

**THE MOUTH OF THE INDUS.**—The mouth of the Indus appears to have been again causing trouble or at least giving occasion for some uneasiness. Colonel W. R. Lambert, magistrate and collector of Kurrachee, is expected at headquarters to consult with Sir William Merewether in respect to a sudden change in the course of the river near its mouth. Sir William was expected from Sukkur in the *Satellite*, which left Kotree on the 23rd March.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—His Imperial Royal Highness Archduke Rainer of Austria has honoured the following members of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by appointing them to be correspondents of the Imperial Royal Museum for Arts and Industry at Vienna, of which the Archduke is patron:—Reverend Dr. John Wilson, Dr. Bhau Daji, Consul A. C. Gumpert, and Professor F. Kielhorn, of the Deccan College. Each of these gentlemen received a handsome diploma, signed by his Imperial Highness.

**BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.**—"The first part of the report of Sir Charles Jackson and the Commission on the Bank of Bombay has," says the *Friend of India*, "been received in Calcutta, and Major Macleod Innes is now on his way back to India. The second and more important portion, relating to the connection between Government and the three banks, and to the liability of Government and certain of the directors and officials of the bank for the losses of the shareholders, has not yet appeared. The first part is, we understand, as justly complimentary to the Government of India as it is severe on Sir Bartle Frere and his Government of Bombay; but the severity is thought to be by no means so great as the facts demand."

**THE BHOORE GHAUT ACCIDENT.**—The labours of the Commission appointed to enquire into the recent accident on the Bhoore Ghaut are now over, and the report of the Commissioners is already on its way to England. Based on the evidence given by Mr. Knox, the Commissioners attribute the accident to a want of proper care on the part of those in charge of the train, and to an error of judgment on the part of the engine driver in reversing his engine—an operation necessitating the release of the brakes. The Commissioners recommend that the Reversing Station should be abolished and the line continued round the hill; and they consider that the incline can be safely worked without the introduction of the centre rail such as that used on the Mont Cenis Railway.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

March 26. Str. Euphrates, —, Suez; Royal Alfred, Whiting, Liverpool; str. Arabia, Ballantine, Bussorah; str. Californian, Watson, Hong Kong; Slieve Bloom, Leask, Liverpool.—27. Str. Baroda, Haselwood, Suez; Barchardus Ambaidas, McJones, Liverpool; str. Malabar, Rich, Galle; Wanderer, Martin, Newport; Royal Adelaide, Jeffrey, Liverpool; Ceres, Cochran, Greenock; Rathferne, Mitchell, Calcutta.—28. Str. Ellora, Murray, Hong Kong.—29. Str. Taptee, Drewitz, Cutch Mandavie; Scotland, Knight, Moulmein.—30. Str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Calcutta; Bertha, Bontes, Hong Kong; Kurrachee, Gilmore, Greenock.—31. Hilda, Dederichs, Stockholm.—April 1. Cherwell, Haws, Liverpool; Berwickshire, Bowin, Singapore; British Peer, Davis, Calcutta; City of Lahore, Stewart, Glasgow; str. Koina, Col-liver, Calcutta; str. Dalhousie, Wood, Kurrachee; str. Mahratta, Sharp, Kurrachee; str. Dacca, Hutchinson, Kurrachee; Delharee, —, Kurrachee.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Miss Montrieu, Mr. and Mrs. Garrioch, Messrs. T. Greory, J. Bennett, S. Brooks, W. Smith. From Marseilles.—Mrs. C. C. Johnson, Misses Norman (two), Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Thacker, Mr. and Mrs. Coyle and child, Col. Cure-ton, Messrs. R. Proctor-Sims, W. V. King, R. Campbell, and Soares. From Malta.—Major Roe. From Suez.—Col. Baigrie and Mr. W. Hogg.

## DEPARTURES.

March 27. Str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez; David Malcolm, Anton, Havre; Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, Colombo.—29. Ambrose, Cannell, Liverpool; str. Euphrates, Sharp, Kurrachee.—31. Metta, Hyslop, Java; Mic Mac, Robinson, Liverpool.—April 1. Melbourne, Symington, Liverpool; Birkby, Garrett, Falmouth and Havre; British Consul, Garratt, Liverpool; Catherine, Visman, Penang and Singa-pore; Landwursten, Baker, Kurrachee; str. Forte, Heath, Kurrachee; str. Daphne, Sullivan, Kurrachee; str. Star, De Rentow, Kurrachee.—2. Str. China, Steward, Hong Kong; Crusader, Groussand, Galle; Aurora, Walker, Liverpool; Ardgowan, Kerr, Liverpool.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For Marseilles.—Messrs. J. G. Smith and Keel. For Southampton.—Lieut. W. L. Wifford, W. Quivell. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Henfrey, Mr. Furnivall, Major gen. A. Becher, Mrs. and Miss Becher, Mrs. M. N. Cummins, Mrs. C. R. Hawkins, Capt. H. Fraser, Mrs. and Miss Phayre, Mrs. J. Baly, Capt. W. Tweedie, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Arthur Hutchison, Mr. Ducroz, Mrs. Badoock, Miss Yelken, Mr. J. E. Butler, Mr. Sutton, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Capt. H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Major Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Burner and child, Mr. Bodger, Mr. G. Best, Mr. Lalet, Mr. Mitre, Mr. A. Colin. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Ricketta and three children, Capt. and Mrs. T. R. D. Bingham and two children, Mrs. Grace and child, Dr. and Mrs. Abbott and two children, Mrs. W. Jacob and three children, Col. Richardson, Mr. Cookson and three children, Mrs. Col. George Brown, Mrs. Creogh and child, Major Shortt's two children, Mr. Macrae, Mrs. Ingle and six children, Mr. Holms, Mrs. Peskitt, Mr. W. Taylor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Newell and three children, Mr. Swells, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Payne, Mrs. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. T. Glover and three children, Mr. Follett, Mr. Pranker, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Harbour, Mr. J. Gorrie, Mr. Castle, Mr. Hillman, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Parker, Mr. T. Aiken, Capt. J. Wilkinson, Dr. Paddon, Mr. Cleworth, Mr. Betts, Mr. Matthews. For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bell, Mr. G. R. Payter, Mr. R. Wallace, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Major R. J. Castell, Capt. J. Wilkinson, Capt. Morland, Capt. Fitzgerald, Mr. D. Watson, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. J. Steward, Capt. Evans, Mr. Dod. For Malta.—Lieut. colonel and Mrs. F. C. Massey. For Aden.—Rev. Charles Kirk.

## Commercial.

Bombay, April 2, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	2s. 0½d.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	2s. 0 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 7-16d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ...	...	108 per share
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) ...	...	6600 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000) ...	...	par
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	...	20 pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) ...	...	Rs. 30 pm.
(Rs. 2,500) ...	...	par
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) ...	...	1950 dis.
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	...	Rs. 1400
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 57-14) ...	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) ...	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Free Land Company ...	...	...
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ...	...	1100
Mazagon Reclamation Company ...	...	710
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) ...	...	65 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ...	...	60 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) ...	...	Rs. 1275 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) ...	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Free Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	...	880 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) ...	...	7 pm.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan ...	...	Rs. 98
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1842-33 ...	...	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1845-36 ...	...	" 94
" " " 1842-43 ...	...	" 94
" " " 1841-55 ...	...	" 104
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ...	...	" 112½
Five-and-a-half per Cent. ...	...	" 112½

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns ...	...	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars ...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars ...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas ...	...	106½
Sycee Silver ...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch ...	...	per Tolah. 164
Gold Bars, English ...	...	16 11-16
Ditto Pekin ...	...	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £1. 13s. 9d.; Seeds, £1 nominal per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 6s. nominal; Seeds, £1 to £1 5s. nominal.



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

## CIVIL.

BAINBRIDGE.—Mr. Bainbridge to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Mid-napore, during absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Lance. March 16.  
BECKETT, W. O. A., offic. dep. comr. of Julpigoree, is vested with powers in that dist. March 19.  
BIRCH, Major, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Amritsar, v. Fitzpatrick, proc. on special duty. March 6.  
BLAIR, Lieut., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from the Rawalpindi to the Peshawur div. March 12.  
BROOKE, Lieut., asst. comr., 2nd class, Central Provs., to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class. March 11.  
BROWNE, Lieut., exec. engr., 3rd grade, transf. from the Kangra Roads to the Dalhousie div. March 12.  
BURT.—The appt. of Mr. C. H. Burt as an exec. engr. of the 4th grade on the Punjab estab. on Dec. 17 last is can. March 18.  
CHISHOLM, C. W., overseer, 1st grade, transf. from 2nd div., Grand Trunk Road, to Patna Branch Road div., which he joined on Jan. 6.  
COX, S. F., asst. engr., 3rd grade, held ch. of Amritsar div. during abs. of Harrington on priv. leave, from Feb. 15 to March 6.  
DANIELL, H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canals, having passed the exam. prescribed, is prom. to asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from March 1.  
DAVIS, R. L., dep. superint., Punjab secretariat, to offic. as asst. sec. to Govt., Punjab, dur. abs. of Trotter. March 6.  
DICKENS, Col., sec. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., rejoined from leave on March 17.  
DRAKE, R., to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Monghyr during leave of Pughe. This appt. will have effect from date on which Mr. Drake may have taken charge of the office. March 23.  
DRYSDALE, T., asst. comr., Nagpore, rejoined on March 9 from the priv. leave dated March 3. The unexpired portion of leave is can.  
FORBES, Major, offic. cant. mag., Ferozepore, is inv. with powers of a sub mag., 1st class (notific. of Feb. 23 is can.). March 6.  
FRASER, J. E., is app. to P.W.D. as an asst. engr., of 1st grade, and posted to Punjab. March 13.  
GALBRAITH, A. C., supervisor, 2nd grade, transf. from Patna branch road to the Tirhoot div., which he joined on Jan. 30.  
GRANT, G. W., sub. engr., 1st grade, P.W. dept., N.W.P., is transf. from Benares div. P.W., to 4th div. Grand Trunk Road, which he joined on Feb. 25. Mr. Grant is transf. from 4th division Grand Trunk Road to other duty. March 13.  
HOME, A. L., asst. conservator, transf. from Chenab to the Jhelum forest div. March 12.  
INGRAM, T. D., to offic. as judge of the court for the trial of officers of the pilot service, during deputation of Capt. H. Howe. March 19.  
JACKSON, Sergeant, sub engr. 2nd grade, is transf. from Rajpootana to the N.W.P. March 18.  
LAMBERT, Lieut., exec. engr. 2nd grade, transf. from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee div. March 12.  
LEVINGE, H. C., suptng. engr. 1st class 1st grade, is appd. suptng. engr. of the Soane circle. March 18.  
LIVESAY, C. E., temp. asst. engr., 3rd grade, transf. to the Nasrignug div. March 19.  
LUFF, J. M., exec. engr. 4th grade, assumed charge of the Sylhet div. on LUGARD, Capt., asst. comr., Chindwarra, on leave, is transf. to Nagpore; to join at the latter station. March 17.  
LYALL, C. J., asst. mag. and coll. at Meerut, is transf. in the same capacity to Bolundshuhur. March 18.  
LYONS, J., exec. engr. 4th grade, transf. from Peshawur to Amritsar div. McARTHUR, Lieut., is appd. to the P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. 2nd grade, and posted to Bengal. Lieut. McArthur is posted to the Damoodah irrigation div. March 19.  
MACDOUGALL, Lieut., offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, Nagpore, is appd. to offic. as asst. comr. 1st class, v. Capt. Plowden, appd. offic. dep. comr. 4th class. March 13.  
MARTIN, D. F., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Delhi div., having passed the exam. prescribed, is prom. to asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from March 12.  
MELVILL, P. S., comr. and supt. of the Rawul Pindee div., to offic. as financial comr. of Punjab dur. leave of Egerton, with effect fr. April 9.  
MINIKIN, G. G., is appd. an asst. conservator of forests on prob., and is posted to Fuel Plantation div., with effect from Feb. 26.  
NAYLOR, F. A., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Central Provs., reported his arrival at Saugor from Dumoh, and resumed charge of his duties on March 3.  
ORDHAM, W. B., asst. comr., Darjeeling, is posted to Dumsong, in that dist.  
PEACHY, T., received charge of the office of acct. gen., British Burmah, from W. E. Gordon on the forenoon of March 4.



PEARSALL, H. D., prob. asst. engr., 3rd grade, transfd. from the Bhau-  
guldore to the 1st presy. div. March 22.  
PETERSON, F. W. V., to office as mag. and coll. of Sylhet, in the 2nd grade,  
during abs. on duty of Kemble. March 18.  
PEW.—The following upper subordinate is posted to the div. specified  
opposite his name:—J. Pow, sub engr., 1st grade, to the Dehree div.  
March 19.

REILY, J. H., special dep. insp. gen. of police, Bengal detective dept., to  
be extra dep. comr. of the Calcutta police, in add. to his other duties.  
Mr. Reily is vested with powers of a mag. of police within the town of  
Calcutta, and with the powers of a mag. in the dist. of the 24-Pergun-  
nahs. Mr. Reily is also appd. to be a justice of the peace for the town  
of Calcutta. March 15.

RIBBENTROP, B., special asst. conservator, transfd. from Jhelum to Bias  
Forest div. March 12.

RIDING, H. S., asst. engr., 1st grade, posted to the Sasseram div., Bengal.  
ROBERTS, P. R., prob. asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Gunduck  
irrigation div., which he joined Feb. 14.

SHELVERTON, C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from Kohat div. to the  
2nd div., P.W., Baree Doab Canal. March 13.

STRETTELL, G. W., offic. dep. conservator of forests in Berar, is invested  
with powers of a subord. mag., 1st class, to be exercised within the limits  
of his forest div. March 18.

TENNENT, Major, exec. engr., 1st grade, transf. from the Dalhousie to the  
Thomson, Capt., 1st wing subal., 13th N.I., is appd. to P.W. dept. as a  
tempy. asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the irrigation branch  
in the Punjab. March 18.

THOMAS, F., assumed charge of the Goruckpore forests. Feb. 14.  
THOMPSON, Lieut. col., dist. supt. of police at Bijnoore, is perm. to resign  
his appt. in police, and his servs. are placed at disposal of military dept.

TICKELL, J. L., asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W. dept. N.W.P., is posted to the  
irrigation dept. Dated Allahabad March 13, reported his arr. March 9.

TREVOR, Capt., exec. engr., 1st grade, having returned from sick leave to  
Europe, is appd. as garrison engr., Fort William. March 19.

UPCOTT, F. R., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to Tumlook div. March 19.  
WAKEFIELD, G. E., asst. comr., officiated as dep. comr. of Ferozepore,  
from Feb. 4 to 14.

WATERHOUSE.—The re-appt. of Lieut. J. Waterhouse to the survey dept.,  
published in the Gazette of March 12, will have effect from Feb. 17.

WHEELER, Major, cantonment mag. of Jhansie, to office as cantonment  
mag. of Nusseerabad, during leave of Shuttleworth. He is invested  
with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the Nusseerabad can-  
tonment. Major Wheeler is invested with the powers of a Small Cause  
Court judge within the same limits.

WROTTSLEY, H. E., officg. asst. comnr., 1st class, Central Provinces, will  
revert to his substantive grade as asst. comnr., 3rd class. March 11.

YOUNG, A. S. G., transferred from the Bias to the Chenab Forest division.  
March 12.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.

March 9.—No. 1,380c.—Mr. Asher, asst. engr., 1st grade, Peshawur  
div., has passed the examination in the native languages according to the  
departmental standard.

March 10.—No. 1,413.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make  
the following promotions in the public works dept., Punjab, with effect  
from March 1 last:—

#### ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade to 1st Grade.

Lieut. col. Dumbleton, exec. engr., Upper Sirhind div.

Mr. Palmer, exec. engr., 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal.

Lieut. col. Sandilands, exec. engr., Jullundhur div.

Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade to 2nd Grade.

Capt. Brandreth, R.E., exec. engr., special works division, Western  
Jumna Canals.

Capt. Swinton, R.E., exec. engr., Delhi div., Western Jumna Canals.

Lieut. Blair, R.E., exec. engr., Peshawur div.

Executive Engineers, 4th Grade to 3rd Grade.

Lieut. Palmer, exec. engr., special works div., Baree Doab Canal.

Lieut. Sim, R.E., exec. engr., Kohat div.

Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineers, 4th Grade.

Mr. Asher, asst. engr., Peshawur div.

Mr. Falkiner, asst. engr., 7th div., Grand Trunk Road.

Capt. Garstin, asst. engr., Delhi div., Western Jumna Canals.

Mr. W. Stevens, asst. engr., 1st div., Sirhind Canal.

Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade to 1st Grade.

Mr. Davis, asst. engr., Lower Sirhind div.

Mr. Johnson, asst. engr., Dalhousie div.

Mr. Sibold, asst. engr., 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal.

Mr. Vice, asst. engr., special works div., Baree Doab Canal.

#### UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade to 1st Grade.

Conductor Duncan, Kurnal div., Western Jumna Canals.

Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade to 2nd Grade.

Mr. Whayman, Moean Meer div.

Supervisors, 2nd Grade to 1st Grade.

Sergeant W. James, R.A., Kurnal div., Western Jumna Canals.

Sergeant J. Stewart, Derajat div.

Sub-Conductor W. Wilson, Hansi div., Western Jumna Canals.

Overseers, 1st Grade, to Supervisors, 2nd Grade.

Sergeant Algar, Kohat div.

Sub-Conductor Gair, Jullundhur div.

Sergeant Kates, R.A., 1st div., Baree Doab Canal.

Sergeant Kelly, 7th div., Grand Trunk Road.

No. 1,438.—Mr. Adams, asst. engr., 1st grade, att. to Kangra Valley  
Roads div., is reduced to 2nd grade from March 1.

#### HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS—POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

March 15.—No. 159.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction  
the following arrangements in the police of the Hyderabad Assigned  
Districts:—

Mr. Wright, dist. superint. of police, 2nd grade, to office in 1st grade  
from Sept. 9 last, v. Lane, prom.

Mr. Bowen, dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, to office in 2nd grade  
from Sept. 9 last, v. Wright, prom.

Mr. Moffatt, asst. superint. of police, 2nd grade, office as dist. superint.  
of police, 3rd grade, from Sept. 9 to Nov. 23 last, to fill a temp. vacancy.  
Capt. Jameson, att. to 4th inf., Hyderabad cont., to office as dist. su-  
perint. of police, 3rd grade, from Nov. 24 last, v. Bowen, prom.

No. 165.—Mr. Christian, dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, made over  
charge of his office to Gibson on Jan. 16 last, prep. to proc. to Bangalore.

No. 167.—Mr. Cotgrave, asst. superint., 1st grade, to office as dist.  
superint., 3rd grade, v. Nicholette, app. to office as asst. comr., with  
effect from Jan. 21 last.

Mr. Faddy, office asst. superint., 2nd grade, to office in 1st grade, v.  
Cotgrave, with effect from Jan. 21 last.

Mr. Gibbon to office as asst. superint., 2nd grade, v. Faddy, with effect  
from Jan. 21 last.

#### MILITARY.

BANNERMAN, Capt., comdt. of the Malwa Bheel corps, and Bheel agent  
and polit. asst., Sirdarpore, made over charge of his office to Capt. T.  
Cadell, v.c., on March 5.

BARWELL, Col., is confd. in the appt. of comdt., 16th N.I., v. Gernon, who  
has exceeded the limit of 24 mo.'s furl. Dated March 12.

BECHER.—Jhelum station order confd. dated Feb. 1, apptg. Col. Becher,  
Bengal S.C., to assume command of the garrison at Jhelum.

CAMPBELL.—The prom. of Major Campbell, S.C., to rank of substantive  
lieut. col. from Feb. 25, published in G.G.O. No. 231, is cancl., it having  
been ascertained that that officer died on Jan. 30.

DODS.—The foll. regtl. order issued to the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps  
is confd. —Dated March 17, permitting Qrmr. Bowerman to res. his  
appt. in the corps, consequent on his proc. to England, and apptg. Pay  
serg. Dodds to be qrmr. in room of Bowerman.

ELLIOT, Lieut., S.C., to be 1st wing subalt., 4th N.I., v. Smith, apptd. to  
another situation. Dated March 12.

FARQUHAR, Capt., doing duty officer in stud dept., to office as sub asst.  
from Feb. 10, dur. the leave to Eur. of Irwin.

FITZGERALD, Capt., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt., on his prom. to  
capt. Dated March 12.

FRANCIS.—H.E. the Gov. General in Council is pleased to make the foll.  
appt., with effect from March 31, the date on which Surg. major Mac-  
pherson is app. to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals:—Surg. major Francis,  
examnr. of med. accounts and officg. secy. to the insp. gen. of hospitals,  
Indian medical service, Lower Provinces, to be secy., v. Surgeon major  
Macpherson.

HANDLEY.—McCLINTOCK.—Official notification has been received of the  
undermntd. officers of the 19th foot having, on their recent prom., been  
posted to the batln. of their regt. specified:—Capt. Handley and Lieut.  
McClintock, 1st battalion.

HARVEY, Cornet, 5th lancers, to be lieut., without purch., v. Harenc, ad-  
mitted a probationer for the staff corps. Dated March 5.

KEYES, Lieut. col., c.b., comdt., 1st Punjab inf., to office as comdt. of corps  
of guides dur. the period Browne may offic. as comdt. of the Central  
India horse.

LAWRENCE, Col., rec. ch. of the Nipal Residency from D. Wright, Esq.,  
M.D., on March 8.

MARQUIS.—Delhi garrison order confd. dated Jan. 25 last, app. Lieut.  
col. Marquis, 17th N.I., to assume com. of garrison, in room of Innes.

MEADE, Lieut. col. R. J., c.s.i., made over ch. of Central India Agency to  
Col. H. D. Daly, c.b., offic. polit. agent at Gwalior, on March 8.

PLUMMER.—Saugor station order confd., dated Feb. 5, app. Capt. H.  
Plummer, 1st batt. 7th foot, to be station staff dur. abs. of Capt. Ches-  
ter, brigade major, proc. on duty.

PROUDFOOT.—Regtl. order issued to 4th inf., Hyderabad cont., confd.,  
dated Feb. 20, directing Lieut. Proudfoot, wing subalt., to office in add.  
as adjt. during period Capt. Playfair may offic. as 2nd in com. Mar. 2.

RAMSDEN, Lieut. W. C., 2nd wing subalt. 4th Sikh inf., to office as qrmr.  
3rd Sikh inf. dur. leave to Europe of Aislabie.

ROSE.—Hazareebaugh station order confd., dated Jan. 22 last, app. Lieut.  
Rose, 107th foot, to office as station staff, in add. to his other duties.

SMITH, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt., to office as 2nd squad. officer 1st Bengal  
cav., v. Hill, app. acting 2nd in com., dated March 5. This cancels his  
appt. of actg. adjt., and that of Capt. Chapman to office as 2nd squad.  
officer.

[India, v. Col. Longden, c.b., res., March 17.]  
THESINGER, Col. the Hon. F. A., c.b., 95th foot, to be adjt. gen. to army in  
UPPERTON, Capt., 2nd squad. officer, 19th Bengal cav. (lancers), services  
placed (temp.) at disp. of Govt. of Punjab for special duty. March 16.

YOUNG, Lieut. col., deputy judge adv. gen., Presy. div. and Eastern Fron-  
tier dist., to office as dep. judge adv. gen. at army head qrs. during abs.  
on furl. of Lieut. col. Maizey.

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BREVET.—PROMOTIONS, &c.  
[From the Gazette of India, March 20.]

The following brevet promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Major J. F. Stafford, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Nov. 9,  
1868, in succession to Major gen. Sir R. W. Honner, K.C.B., Bombay inf., dec.

Capt. T. C. Anderson, Bengal staff corps (dec.), to be major, from Nov.  
9, 1868, v. Stafford.

Major F. Roome, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Nov. 18,  
1868, in succession to Major gen. T. M. Cameron, Madras inf., dec.

Capt. R. B. Dundas, Bengal inf., to be major, from Nov. 18, 1868, v.  
Roome.

Major W. Gray, Bombay staff corps to be lieutenant colonel, from Dec. 24, 1868, in succession to Major gen. Sir H. B. Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal inf., dec.

Capt. W. J. Morris, Madras cav., to be major, from Dec. 24, 1868, v. Gray.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

From Dec. 16, 1868, v. Lieutenant col. H. R. Shelton, retired:—

Major J. T. Bushby (capt. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. S. A. T. Judge, staff corps, to be major in cadre late 67th N.I.; Lieutenant H. C. Marsh, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 67th N.I.

From Dec. 16, 1868, v. Lieutenant col. (capt. in staff corps) J. T. Bushby, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major J. Leven, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. in inf.; Capt. J. B. Cox (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 62nd N.I.; Lieutenant J. Gregory, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

From Dec. 16, 1868, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) J. Leven, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major J. F. Stafford, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. J. R. Currie (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 4th N.I.; Lieutenant H. C. Greenaway, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

From Dec. 16, 1868, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) J. F. Stafford, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major Hon. W. M. Fraser (capt. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. (brevet major) J. H. Jenkins, staff corps, to be major in cadre late 44th N.I.; Lieutenant W. S. A. Lockhart, to be capt. in cadre late 44th N.I.

From Dec. 16, 1868, v. Lieutenant col. (capt. in staff corps) Hon. W. M. Fraser, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major W. J. Ward (lieut. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. C. Irvine (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 51st N.I.; Lieutenant H. A. Plowden, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 51st N.I.

From Dec. 16, 1868, v. Lieutenant col. W. J. Ward, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major H. W. Norman, C.B., staff corps (brevet col.), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. A. Ellis (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 31st N.I.; Lieutenant J. E. Waller, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

From Dec. 16, 1868, v. Lieutenant col. (brevet col.) H. W. Norman, C.B., staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major E. S. Jackson, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. P. S. Yorke, to be major in cadre late 12th N.I.; Lieutenant E. M. L. Marriott, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

Lieut. G. E. Reade, gen. list, inf., to be capt., from Dec. 31, 1868, v. Capt. F. H. Gould, late 47th N.I., removed from the service.

Lieut. H. O. Cumberlege, gen. list, inf., to be capt., from Jan. 21, 1869, v. Capt. T. Pearson, late 66th N.I., removed from list of Bengal army.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (brevet col.) J. F. D'E. W. Hall, dec.:—

Major T. W. Holland, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. (brevet major) W. B. Poile, to be major in cadre late 38th N.I.; Lieutenant G. S. Hills, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 38th N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) T. W. Holland, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major J. S. Ogilvie, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. G. C. Huxham (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 48th N.I.; Lieutenant R. Atkins, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 48th N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) J. S. Ogilvie, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major F. H. Smith (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. A. S. Allen (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 34th N.I.; Lieutenant H. G. Waterfield, staff corps, to be capt., cadre late 34th N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. F. H. Smith, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major G. A. St. P. Fooks (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. A. A. Munro (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 50th N.I.; Lieutenant T. B. M. Glascock, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 50th N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. G. A. St. P. Fooks, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major J. C. Wood, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. B. W. D. Morton (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 30th N.I.; Lieutenant H. Grimes, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) J. C. Wood, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major C. T. Hitchins (capt. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. W. Wroughton, to be major in cadre late 54th N.I.; Lieutenant H. W. Shoubridge, gen. list, inf., to be capt.

C. T. Hitchins,

of inf.;  
late 3rd

om

Baillie  
Lieut. T.

I.

Mocatta, re-

inf.; Capt.

late 39th N.I.;  
99th N.I.

red from the

G. Cavenham  
Lieut. W. G. Maitland,

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. H. Maitland, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major H. A. Taylor, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. W. C. R. Mylne (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 74th N.I.; Lieutenant F. W. Simpson, to be capt., gen. list, inf.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) H. A. Taylor, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major H. P. Babbage, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. R. J. D. Ferris (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 55th N.I.; Lieutenant H. A. Pakenham, to be capt. in cadre late 55th N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) H. P. Babbage, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major H. Mackenzie, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. A. I. Shuldham (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 20th N.I.; Lieutenant C. R. Cock (capt. in staff corps), to be capt. in cadre late 20th N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) H. Mackenzie, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major G. H. Thompson, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. F. P. Bailey (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 6th Eur. regt.; Lieutenant M. C. Smith, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 6th Eur. regt.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) G. H. Thompson, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major H. J. Hawes, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. (brevet lieutenant col.) C. H. Brownlow, C.B., staff corps, to be major in cadre late 4th Eur. regt.; Lieutenant W. Tweedie (capt. in staff corps), to be capt. in cadre late 4th Eur. regt.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) H. J. Hawes, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major (brevet lieutenant col.) P. S. Lumsden, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. W. B. Shawe, to be major in cadre late 60th N.I.; Lieutenant C. McNeile, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 60th N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. P. S. Lumsden, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major (brevet lieutenant col.) H. R. Garden, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. J. K. Couper (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 2nd N.I.; Lieutenant W. S. Brooke, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 2nd N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. H. R. Garden, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major C. F. Hicks (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. J. J. Eckford (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 5th Eur. regt.; Lieutenant J. Finnis, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 5th Eur. regt.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. C. F. Hicks, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major J. P. W. Campbell (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. Sir E. Leeds, Bart. (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 47th N.I.; Lieutenant E. G. Newnham, to be capt. gen. list, inf.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. J. P. W. Campbell, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major E. B. Clay, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. R. S. Graves (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 66th N.I.; Lieutenant W. G. Smith, to be capt. gen. list, inf.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) E. B. Clay, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major C. L. Brown, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. F. D. Ogilvie (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 46th N.I.; Lieutenant D. W. Inglis, to be capt. gen. list, inf.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) C. L. Brown, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major A. Francis, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. A. W. Montag (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 68th N.I.; Lieutenant J. H. Baldwin, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 68th N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) A. Francis, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major T. Staples, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. F. J. Ellis (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 58th N.I.; Lieutenant D. Pringle, to be capt. in cadre late 58th N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) T. Staples, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major H. S. Obbard (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. J. Gillespie, staff corps, to be major in cadre late 61st N.I.; Lieutenant A. D. Anderson, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 61st N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. H. S. Obbard, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major F. W. Ripley (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. C. S. Fowle (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 22nd N.I.; Lieutenant J. F. FitzG. Cologan, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 22nd N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. F. W. Ripley, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major T. E. Webster, staff corps, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. (brevet lieutenant col.) C. H. Palliser, staff corps, to be major in cadre late 63rd N.I.; Lieutenant H. Rowband, to be capt. in cadre late 63rd N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. (major in staff corps) T. E. Webster, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major H. E. Iremonger (lieut. col. in staff corps), to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. G. A. Brown (major in staff corps), to be major in cadre late 21st N.I.; Lieutenant F. N. M. Maynard, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre late 21st N.I.

From Jan. 29, 1869, v. Lieutenant col. H. E. Iremonger, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieutenant colonels:—

Major E. J. Wild, to be lieutenant col. of inf.; Capt. H. Phillips, staff corps, to be major in cadre late 40th N.I.; Lieutenant F. Tweddell, to be capt., gen. list, inf.

The following alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
To rank from Nov. 9, 1868, v. Lieutenant col. (brevet col.) W. F. Nuthall, promoted to major general:—

Lieut. col. M. Thomson, inf.; Major E. H. Paske, staff corps, cadre late 53rd N.I.; Capt. V. W. Tregear, gen list, inf.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. C. Innes, prom.:—  
Lieut. col. H. B. A. Poulton, staff corps, inf.; Major R. Davidson, staff corps, cadre late 64th N.I.; Capt. W. D. Macturk, cadre late 64th N.I.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. H. B. A. Poulton, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. Nowell, R.A. (capt. in staff corps), inf.; Major R. Blair, cadre late 32nd N.I.; Capt. J. Hay, staff corps, gen. list, inf.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) R. A. Nowell, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. E. N. Perkins, staff corps, inf.; Major S. C. D. Ryder, staff corps, cadre late 14th N.I.; Capt. L. C. de L. Daniel, staff corps, cadre late 14th N.I.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. E. N. Perkins, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. S. Black (major in staff corps), inf.; Major P. Maxwell, staff corps, cadre late 37th N.I.; Capt. J. W. A. Michell, staff corps, cadre late 37th N.I.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) S. Black, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, staff corps, inf.; Major J. I. Willes, staff corps, cadre late 69th N.I.; Capt. F. R. A. B. Constable, staff corps, cadre late 69th N.I.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. C. L. Montgomery, staff corps, inf.; Major A. Combe, staff corps, cadre late 65th N.I.; Capt. R. M. B. Thomas, staff corps, cadre late 65th N.I.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. C. L. Montgomery, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. C. H. Byers, staff corps, inf.; Major C. Murray (lieut. col. in staff corps), cadre late 70th N.I.; Capt. A. Fitzgerald, gen. list, inf.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. C. H. Byers, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. C. C. Johnson (major in staff corps), inf.; Major G. B. Malleon (lieut. col. in staff corps), cadre late 33rd N.I.; Capt. C. F. Battye, staff corps, cadre late 33rd N.I.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) C. C. Johnson, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. H. P. W. Wynch (capt. in staff corps), inf.; Major J. Angelo (capt. in staff corps), cadre late 59th N.I.; Capt. H. S. Marshall, gen. list, inf.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) H. P. W. Wynch, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. E. Smyth, staff corps, inf.; Major A. R. E. Hutchinson (lieut. col. in staff corps), cadre late 13th N.I.; Capt. A. S. Thain, staff corps, cadre late 13th N.I.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. E. Smyth, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. A. A. Currie (capt. in staff corps), inf.; Major J. W. Hoggan (capt. in staff corps), cadre late 45th N.I.; Capt. E. Swetenham, staff corps, cadre late 45th N.I.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. (capt. in staff corps) A. A. Currie, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. J. C. Millar (major in staff corps), inf.; Major J. B. Smyly, staff corps, cadre late 29th N.I.; Capt. E. D. Smith, gen. list, inf.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) J. C. Millar, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. G. J. D. Hay (major in staff corps), inf.; Major C. Shaw, staff corps, cadre late 57th N.I.; Capt. H. C. Garden, cadre late 57th N.I.

To rank from Nov. 10, 1868, v. Lieut. col. (major in staff corps) G. J. D. Hay, removed from the list of regimental lieut. colonels:—

Lieut. col. C. P. Hildebrand, inf.; Major H. A. Browne, cadre late 10th N.I.; Capt. J. Fitzgerald, staff corps, cadre late 10th N.I.

March 18.—No. 335.—The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major J. F. Stafford, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. T. C. Anderson, Bengal staff corps (deceased), to be major, from Nov. 9 last, v. Major gen. Sir R. W. Honner, K.C.B., Bombay inf., deceased.

Major F. Roome, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. R. B. Dundas, Bengal inf., to be major, from Nov. 18 last, v. Major gen. T. M. Cameron, Madras inf., deceased.

Major W. Gray, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col., and Capt. W. J. Morris, Madras cav., to be major, from Dec. 24 last, v. Major gen. Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal inf., deceased.

March 19.—No. 329.—The undermen officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from date specified after his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Cornet F. Barrow, 2nd drag. guards, 2nd squad. subalt. 1st Bengal cav.; Sept. 18, 1867.

No. 330.—Cornet F. Barrow, 2nd drag. guards, 2nd squad. subalt. 1st Bengal cav., admitted to Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 329 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Sept. 18, 1867, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 331.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the admission to the staff corps of Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, of the general list, infantry, notified in G.G.O. No. 1,003 of Oct. 28, 1868, is cancelled at that officer's own request.

No. 323.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff

corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Ens. Alfred Gaselee, of the 93rd foot, 1st wing subaltern, 4th Punjab infantry, Oct. 11, 1866.

No. 324.—Ens. A. Gaselee, of the 93rd foot, 1st wing subaltern, 4th Punjab infantry, admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 323 of this date, will rank as lieut. in that corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of G.G.O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from Oct. 11, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 319.—The services of Capt. C. V. Conway-Gordon, of the Bengal staff corps, adjutant of the 1st Sikh infantry, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the C. in C. for employment under H.E.'s orders.

No. 321.—With reference to the appointment of Lieut. T. Deane, of the 21st hussars, to officiate as adjt. of the Governor General's body guard, announced in G.G.O. No. 247 of March 2, 1869, it is notified that that officer is a candidate for the staff corps.

#### THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 342.—The following temporary promotions and appointment are made in the commissioned grades of the Ordnance Department, with effect from Feb. 19, consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough on private affairs of Capt. E. Tierney, R.A., offic. 1st class comsy. of ordnance:—2nd Capt. Walker, R.A., 2nd class comsy. of ordnance, to offic. as 1st class comsy. of ordnance; Lieut. Lamb, 3rd class comsy. of ordnance, to offic. as 2nd class comsy. of ordnance, v. Capt. Walker; Lieut. Smyth, R.A., whose offic. appt. as 3rd class comsy. of ordnance ceased on the return from furl. of Lieut. Lewis, will continue to offic. as 3rd class comsy. of ordnance, v. Lieut. Lamb.

#### POSTINGS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Head-Qrs., Calcutta, March 13.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 251 of 2nd inst., the C. in C. is pleased to make the following postings:—

Major gen. W. F. Beatson, Bengal inf., to the Sirhind division, in the room of Major general A. Becher, C.B.

Major gen. P. Harris, of the Bengal staff corps, to the Allahabad div. Major general J. Travers, v.c., Bengal inf., to the Meerut div., tempy.

#### ERINPOORAH IRREGULAR FORCE.

No. 65.—The following appointments in the Erinpoorah irregular force are sanctioned by H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council, in consequence of the demise of Col. Hall, the commandant:—

Lieut. col. G. A. Black, 2nd in command and squadron officer, to be commandant.

Capt. J. Jacob, adjt. and offic. 2nd in command and squadron officer, to be 2nd in command.

Lieut. W. E. Gowan, offic. adjt. and station staff, to be adjt.

#### DEOLEE IRREGULAR FORCE.

No. 68.—The following appointments in the Deolee irregular force are sanctioned by H.E. the Viceroy and Governor gen. in Council:—

Capt. C. H. Clay, 2nd in command and squadron officer, to be offic. commandant during the absence of Colonel Macdonald on furlough.

Lieut. and adjt. J. H. L. Greenfield to be acting 2nd in command.

#### MEDICAL.

ANDERSON.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 2 last, appg. Asst. surg. Anderson, C baty. 9th brig. R.A., to the med. charge of the invalids proc. under comd. of Capt. Daubeny, 1st batt. 3rd foot.

BARNETT, Staff surg., H.M.'s British med. service, to be surg. to H.E. the Viceroy, from Feb. 18 last.

BRADSHAW, Asst. surg., R.H.A., to offic. as surg. to the C. in C., with effect from March 15, v. Ross.

CHEKE, G. N., civil surg. of Cawnpore, is placed in charge of the jail at that station, and is invested with powers of a mag. for the punishment of offences committed by prisoners confined within the jail under his charge, with effect from the date on which he took charge. March 16.

COMPAGNE.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Feb. 3, directing Asst. surg. Compagne, M.D., doing duty with the 17th N.I., to proceed to Banda, and relieve Surg. maj. McDonald, M.D., from med. charge of 40th N.I.

FERRIS.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Jan. 27 last, directing Vet. surg. Ferris, of A brig. R.H.A., to make over professional charge of the R.H.A. and 21st hussars to Vet. surg. Reilly, F brig., and to join the head qrs. of his brigade at Meerut.

GRANT.—Pres. div. order confd., dated Jan. 15 last, directing Asst. surg. Grant, doing duty at Pres. general hospital, to assume med. charge of 1st Bengal cav.

GRANT.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Feb. 9, directing Asst. surg. Grant, M.D., to assume med. charge of the 33rd N.I., from date of departure of Asst. surg. Smith, M.D.

HASTINGS, T., Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, prom. by G.G.O. No. 272, will rank from Dec. 21 last, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals McRae, ret.

KENDALL, Supern. surg., of the med. dept., is brought on the estab. of surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

MACMULLEN.—Pres. div. order confd., dated Dec. 26 last, directing Staff asst. surg. MacMullen to proc. to Hazareebaugh and take med. charge of the A baty. 16 brig. R.A., v. Hamilton.

MACPHERSON, Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, to have permanent rank, from March 31, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals Guise, permitted to retire from the service from that date.

PICTHAL, Surg., M.D., offic. examiner of med. accounts, to be examiner, v. Surg. major Francis. March.

RAYE, Asst. surg., civil surg., Nursingpore, on leave, made over charge of his duties to the hospital asst. March 1.

Ross, Surg. major, surg. to the C. in C., to offic. as garrison surg., Fort William, with effect from March 15, v. White, whose services have been temp. placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### ACTING ALLOWANCES.—RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1,753.—Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution No. 1,490 passed in this department on July 30, 1868, regarding the acting allowances of military officers in civil employ.

Communication from the Public Works Department No. 199a, dated the 18th ult., proposing certain rules regarding the allowances of acting officers in the Railway Department, and reviving the question whether a military officer on a staff salary, officiating in a civil appointment on a consolidated salary, should draw the whole or a portion of the staff salary in addition to the usual acting allowance.

Resolution.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to approve of the proposals of the Public Works Department, and to decide, on a reconsideration of the question raised in paragraph 6 of the communication from that department, that the following shall be substituted for the first of the rules contained in the Resolution No. 1,490 passed in this department on July 30, 1868:—A military officer acting in a civil appointment, the salary of which is consolidated, shall, in respect of acting allowances, be subject to the rules promulgated in orders No. 534 of the Financial Department, dated June 16, 1868, regarding the acting allowances of covenanted civil officers. If such officer hold a substantive appointment carrying staff allowances he will retain such allowances in addition to the said acting allowances, subject to the conditions in the said rules.

##### ACTING ALLOWANCES OF UNCOVENANTED.

Fort William, March 15.—No. 1,672.—The following letter to the Accountant-General Bengal, is published for general information:—From R. B. Chapman, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant-General, Bengal.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,913 E of the 19th ult., and in reply to state that the Resolution No. 122, passed in this department on Jan. 6, regarding the acting allowances of uncovenanted servants, was not intended to reduce allowances which were being drawn at the time of its promulgation under rules previously in force.

##### THE NEW LOAN.

March 16.—No. 1,696.—Under the authority reserved to him by Section 2 of Act XVIII. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp duties under Act X. of 1862 all tenders on account of the loan advertised in the notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of March 16.

March 18.—No. 1,724.—In continuation of the notification dated March 16, calling for a loan of two crores of rupees bearing interest at 4 per cent., the Right hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Government securities blank-endorsed will, at the option of parties tendering, be accepted in lieu of the deposit of cash or cheques required with all tenders in pledge that any allotment made will be fully taken up.

##### THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

March 17.—No. 1,717.—Read the undermentioned notifications of this department:—

No. 1,491, dated July 31 last, publishing revised rules for the grant of leave of absence to chaplains.

No. 1,092, dated 18th ult., publishing certain modifications of the rules for the grant of leave of absence to covenanted civil servants.

Resolution.—In the notification of the 18th ult. it was declared:—

1st.—That "a covenanted civil servant who has taken leave on medical certificate under leave rules prior to those of 1868 shall not be debited with such leave up to the limit of one year against furlough which would otherwise be at his credit;" but that "all such leave shall be included in the maximum amount of six years fixed in Rule II. of the rules of 1868."

2nd.—That the following was substituted for Rule III. of the rules of June 16, 1868:—"Subject to the above limit, furlough shall be placed to the credit of each officer at the proportional rate of one year's furlough for every four years of actual service."

2. The Governor general in Council is of opinion that the provisions of this notification should be extended to the cases of chaplains, but with a slight alteration in the second provision, owing to the rule that a chaplain earns his first furlough for two years by seven years' actual service, so that the period of furlough earned by him is not precisely one-fourth of his actual service.

3. His Excellency in Council is pleased, accordingly, to sanction, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State, the substitution of the following for Sections III. and IV. of the rules for the grant of leave of absence to chaplains contained in the notification of July 31 last:—

III.—Subject to the above limit, furlough shall be placed to the credit of each chaplain at the rate of one-fourth of his actual service after adding thereto one year.

Example.—A chaplain who has completed nine years' actual service will be credited with one-fourth of ten years'—i.e., two and a-half years'—furlough.

IV.—Subject to the same limit, leave on medical certificate to the extent of one year taken prior to the promulgation of these rules shall not be deducted from the furlough credited to a chaplain under Rule III.

IVa.—Except under Rule VIII., furlough shall not be taken until the completion of seven years' actual service, nor in excess of the period of furlough at credit under Rules III. and IV.

##### PROMOTION AND STAFF OFFICERS ON LEAVE.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, March 10.—In continuation of G.O. No. 269 of 1868, the following correspondence is published for general information:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 1,469, of January 30, 1869, to the Adjutant-general.

"In requesting you to move his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to cause the decision of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal C. in C., submitted with your No. 73c, dated 4th inst., with regard to the application of the term 'temporary leave of absence' (in para. 2 of the Secretary of State's No. 254—G.G.O. No. 797, dated Aug. 9, 1868—dated July 16, 1868), to be published in H.E.'s general orders, I am desired to suggest that, in order to prevent any misapprehension, it should be at the same time pointed out that the 'furlough to Europe' reckons as service for the rank of colonel under the five years' rule only when the major and brevet lieutenant-colonel holds a qualifying staff appointment, and not when he is in command of a regiment."

Letter from the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, dated Nov. 17, 1868, to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

"Having submitted to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief your letter of Sept. 26 last, I am directed to intimate to your Excellency that H.R.H. considers that the term 'temporary leave of absence,' used in the Secretary of State's despatch quoted by you, should be held to include 'furlough to Europe,' in calculating the service for colonel of a major and brevet lieutenant-col. holding a qualifying staff appointment."

THE MYSORE COMMISSION.—The following officers of the Mysore Commission to be Justices of the Peace in and for the whole of British India:—

—Capt. Gompertz, supt. of police for the district and cantonment of Bangalore; Capt. De Lousada; Lieuts. Mackenzie, Magrath, McGoun, and Mr. Wellesley, assistant superintendents of the 3rd class.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. C. D. C. Winter is appointed a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah. Mr. G. H. French is appointed a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bogra. Mr. J. H. Thompson and Rev. B. B. Smith are appointed members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Balasore.

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, PUNJAB.—The following civilians are appointed justices of the peace within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies:—Messrs. Bulnois, Garbett, Harrison, T. Roberts, A. S. Roberts, Steel, Tolbort, and Wood, assistant commissioners in the Punjab.

THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION COMPANY.—APPOINTMENTS.—The undermentioned gentlemen in the service of the East Indian Irrigation Company are brought on the strength of the Public Works Department in the grades opposite their names and posted to Bengal:—Mr. Levinge, superintending engineer, 1st class, 1st grade; Mr. Long, executive engineer, 1st grade; Mr. Fouracres, executive engineer, 4th grade; Mr. Pew, sub-engineer, 1st grade.

PENSIONS.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, Hospital Steward J. A. Bartholemey, subord. med. dept., who was transferred to the pension establishment by G.G.O. No. 301, of 22nd March, 1868, having passed a successful examination as an apothecary in 1856, though inadvertently omitted to be gazetted in that grade, is, as a special case, granted the invalid pension of an apothecary, viz., Rs. 80-7 per month, instead of that previously assigned to him.

IRRIGATION WORKS, BENGAL.—The works connected with the canals of irrigation and navigation from the River Soane, are, with the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, formed into a separate circle of superintendence, to be designated the Soane Circle, and will comprise for the present the following divisions:—1, Dehree division; 2, Sasseram division; 3, Nasrigunge division; 4, Baroon division; 5, Daodnuggur division; 6, Central Workshops division.

CIVIL ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.—The following officers are appointed executive engineers of the divisions specified opposite their respective names:—Mr. Long, executive engineer, 1st grade, to the Dehree division; Capt. McNeill, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to the Sasseram division; Lieut. Nolan (unattached), executive engineer, 4th grade, to the Nasrigunge division; Mr. Heath, executive engineer, 4th grade, to the Baroon div.; Mr. Fouracres, executive engr., 4th grade, to the Central Workshops division.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, asst. engr. 2nd grade, Peshawar div., has passed the examination in the native languages according to the departmental standard. Mr. Storey, officiating assistant commissioner in the Jhansie division, has passed the tests prescribed for the examination of European candidates for employment in the uncovenanted service. The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st inst.:—Hospital apprentices Thomas Davis and John Kelly, 2nd battalion 25th foot.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act 15 of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. Thomas McMeekin, manager of Doodputtee Tea Garden, in Cachar, for improving the manufacture of tea. Mr. William Judson Addis, civil engineer of Tanna, in the Bombay Presidency, for securing keys of wood or any other material for permanent way by means of nuts, bolts, or dognails, washers, &c. Mr. J. W. Robertson, Bombay civil service, for an improved permanent way key for securing rails in railway chairs, and wedge for general purposes.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. Pye, of the Royal Engineers, deputy consulting engineer, railway department, Bengal; date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 7. Lieut. Vallings, of the Bengal staff corps, adjt., 1st Punjab infantry; date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 21. Major Norgate, of the Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Sealkote, and Asst. surg. Grant, M.B., of the medical department; date of arrival at Bombay, March 8. Capt. Reade, of the late 67th regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, March 15. The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. col. Young, of the Bengal staff corps, deputy judge advocate general, Presidency division and Eastern Frontier dist.; date of arrival at Fort William, March 15.



**MAGISTERIAL POWERS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—The undermentioned officers in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers described in Sec. 1, Act XV. of 1862:—Mr. H. Road, whilst officiating deputy commissioner of Bhundara; Capt. Warner, deputy commissioner, Dumoh; Mr. Beddy, whilst officiating deputy commissioner, Upper Godavery district.

**THE INSPECTING VETERINARY SURGEONCY.**—The appointment of inspecting veterinary surgeon in India, created by G.G.O. No. 634, of 20th July, 1866, is to be classed with those situations on the staff which are tenable for five years only, unless by reappointment under special circumstances. In the case of present incumbents, the five years' tenure will be reckoned from March 18 last, which is applicable to the three presidencies.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe and leave of absence in March last on m.c. under the last new rules (except where otherwise specified):—Asst. surg. Walsh, of the medical department, for eighteen mo. Capt. (brevet major) Gough, of the Bengal staff corps, comdt., 12th Bengal cavalry, for six mo., private affairs, embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. Dunbar, of the Bengal staff corps, sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, for two years. Sub. conductor Keane, sub. eng., public works department, for two years. Major McBean, 93rd foot, to Calcutta, for one mo. from date of quitting regt. Lieut. Lowndes, to England, for six mo. from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage if required. Capt. Battye (wing officer 2nd Goorkha regt.), to Bombay, for one mo., from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough, on private affairs. Capt. Bingham (officiating 2nd in command and 2nd squadron officer 8th Bengal cavalry), to Bombay, for one mo., from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on private affairs. Surg. major Buckell (in medical charge of 16th N.I.), to Calcutta, for one mo., from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Cornet Tyler, 3rd husars, to Egypt, in troop-ship, from date of embarkation. Capt. Riddel, 16th lancers, to England, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. Hazlerigg, 21st foot, to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. Burr, 21st foot, to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. Harvey, 25th foot, to remain in England, from June 13 to Dec. 31, on private affairs, in ext. Capt. Terry, 25th foot, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Lieut. Thomas, 25th foot, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Major Hackett, 26th foot, to Bombay, from March 1 to 13, and to England, on private affairs, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation. Capt. Stewart (A.D.C. to Major gen. Beatson), to Calcutta, from Feb. 26 to March 26, to appear before a med. board. Asst. surg. Waters, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Surg. Reed, of the Madras med. estab., in med. charge of the 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, for 2 years. The leave of abs. for 6 mo. to Simla, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Lamb, 3rd class coms. of ordnance, in G.G.O., Feb. 3, is to be held to have effect from May 6, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, instead of the date previously notified. Lieut. Best, R.H.A., to Bombay, from March 15 to April 15, on private affairs. Capt. Logan, 2nd drag. guards, to England, via Egypt, in troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

**CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following gentlemen obtained furlough to Europe, &c., in March last, on m.c., under the last new rules (except where otherwise specified):—Capt. Martin, 2nd in com. of the 2nd regt. of Central India horse, 30 days from March 28, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, in view to his applying for furl. to Europe. Mr. Marshall, exec. engr. of the 2nd grade in Central India, 15 days' leave prep. to applying for furl. Major Taylor, Madras staff corps, supt. of roads, Meywar, three weeks' subsidiary leave to Bombay, to enable him to appear before a medical board, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe. The Hon. Taylor, an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, leave for 6 mo. from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Surg. Dallas, insp. gen. of prisons, Punjab, 1 mo. leave, prep. to furl., with effect from March 18. Mr. Kingston, patrol of the Sirsa customs div., to Europe for 15 mo., together with the usual prep. leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. The undermentioned warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe:—Sub-conductor Keane, sub engr., Public Works Department, for 2 years. Mr. Quinn, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, 10 days' leave, to enable him to present himself for examination in Bengali by the standard of high proficiency at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next. The leave granted to Mr. Quinn for the same purpose, under orders of Jan. 7 last, is cancelled. Mr. Leeds, conservator of forests, Bengal, for 15 mo., from Feb. 17. the date of departure from the sand-heads of the steamship *Mooltan*, on which he embarked. Capt. Collingridge, offic. comdt. of the Behar mounted rifles, 9 mo. leave of absence, to enable him to visit England on private affairs. The leave which was granted to Mr. Barber, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, under orders of Jan. 12 last, is cancelled, at his own request. Mr. Thompson, asst. coll. of customs, Chittagong, reported his departure from India on board the French steamer *Meinam*, which was left by the pilot at sea on March 5. Three mo. priv. leave to the Rev. B. T. Atlay, jun. chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, from April 15 next. Major Chrystie, R.E., exec. engr. 1st grade, and asst. to the chief engr. in Mysore, has been allowed one mo. leave, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Asst. surg. Grylls, civil surg., Chindwara, reported his departure on March 10, from Bombay, on 20 mo. sick leave to Europe, under regulations of 1854. Mr. Yeatman, an assistant superintendent of the second grade, to Europe for 18mo., with effect from date on which he may avail himself of it. Conductor Deacon, sub-engineer, D.P.W., Peshawar division, Punjab, for two years. Mr. S. N. Martin, magistrate, &c., of Mozuffernugger, was a passenger on board the steamship *Golconda*, which left Bombay for Europe on March 6. Mr. Colvin, magistrate, &c., of Mynpoory, was a passenger

on board the steamship *Meinam*, which was left by the pilot at sea on March 5. Mr. Hordern, offic. dep. comr. of the Bouldanah district in the Hyderabad Assigned Territories, has privilege leave for 3 mo. from April 8.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

ATKINSON, E. S., dep. coll. of sea customs, Madras, having resumed charge of his office on March 19, the unexpired portion of 1 mo. priv. leave granted March 3 is cancelled at his own request.

SMITH, Rev. C., acting chaplain of Cannanore, has been apptd. to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

### MILITARY.

COOPER, Lieut., from att. 8th N.I. to att. 7th N.I. March 15.

FULTON, Lieut. col., is transf. from offic. comdt. 36th N.I., to comdt. 36th N.I. March 18.

LENNOX, Maj., 23rd regt. L.I., to command the Nair brig. during the absence of Maj. Maclean on leave. This cancels the appt. of Capt. Hay, notified in the *Gazette* of Jan. 26. March 23.

McDOUGALL, Lieut. col., to be offic. comdt. 34th L.I., to join. March 15.

SECOME, Lieut., will be considered to have reverted to 20th brig., Lieut. Thomson having been apptd. to the D brig. R.H.A., and will be borne on No. 6 (officers) baty., pending further instructions. March 17.

WARDEN, Lieut. col. (brevet col.), from comdt. 7th N.I., to comdt. 34th L.I. March 15.

WOOLEY, Lieut. col. (brevet col.), from comdt. 34th L.I., to comdt. 7th N.I., to proceed to join by the first opportunity. March 15.

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, March 23.—The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be captains from March 20, having completed 12 years' service.

Lieuts. F. R. Trevor, H. F. H. Sewell, R. W. Hosketh, and S. A. Jamieson.

### PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 23.—No. 97.—The following promotions are made from Nov. 18 last, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major H. H. O'Connell (lieut. col. in S.C.), inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. S. Davis (lieut. col. in S.C.), 15th N.I., to be major; Lieut. C. J. Jennings (capt. in S.C.), 15th N.I., to be capt., v. Galwey, promoted to major gen.

Major W. A. Decy (S.C.), inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. C. H. Wilson (major in S.C.), 41st N.I., to be major; Lieut. D. F. M. Lane (capt. in S.C.), 41st N.I., to be capt., v. O'Connell, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieut. cols. of inf.

Major M. T. French (lieut. in S.C.), inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. A. F. Placo (lieut. col. in S.C.), 34th L.I., to be major; Lieut. H. P. F. Crawford (capt. in S.C.), 34th L.I., to be capt., v. Decy, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieut. cols. of inf.

Major B. Renton (S.C.), inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. T. Sweet (major in S.C.), 21st N.I., to be major; Lieut. B. H. W. Magrath (major in S.C.), to be capt., v. French, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieut. cols. of inf.

Major C. F. Gilbertson, inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. H. E. T. Williams (major 108th foot), 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to be major; Lieut. W. F. Worster (108th foot), 3rd Eur. regt., to be capt., v. Renton, prom. and removed from regtl. list of lieut. cols. of inf.

### MEDICAL.

BIDIE, Surg., to be superint. of the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, but to continue to act as princ. storekeeper dur. abs. of Day on other duty. March 23.

MURRAY, Asst. surg., M.D., zillah surg., Madras, to offic. as superint. of Lunatic Asylum, Madras, dur. employ. of Bidie on other duty. March 23.

ROGERS, Surg., actg. civil surg. and superint. of jail, Cuddalore, to act as surg., 1st dist., Presy., and med. insp. of emigrants, dur. abs. of Van Someren, on leave. March 23.

SMITH, Asst. surg., to act as zillah surg. and superint. of the jail at Cuddalore. March 23.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### CASE OF MR. C. G. WALKER, C.S.

Fort St. George, March 23.—Under the ruling contained in the despatch from the Sec. of State for India, No. 2, dated Jan. 6 last, Mr. C. G. Walker, Under-Sec. to Govt. in the department under the Chief Secretary, will retain his appointment during his absence on leave.

The appointments of Messrs. Woodroffe, Lilly, and Lister, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Feb. 23 and March 2, are consequently cancelled, and Mr. Lilly will be considered to have acted as Under-Sec. to Govt. in the departments under the Chief Secretary from the 16th inst.

#### PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, March 23.—No. 99.—The following extract from a letter from the Govt. of India, dated March 8, 1869, is published:—

With reference to your letter, No. 288 of Jan. 21, 1869, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council, that the provisions of G.G.O. No. 865 [Madras G.O.G. No. 376, dated Sept. 29, 1868] of Sept. 9, 1868, are to be made applicable to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and that the grant of the additional allowance to non-commissioned officers on field or "foreign" service was intended to mean foreign service of an active nature, and that it was not contemplated to make any addition to the pay of non-commissioned officers on

duty at permanent stations beyond sea, as in Burmah or Aden, unless they were detached under circumstances that would entitle them to the extra allowance in India.

#### OFFICERS' FAMILY REMITTANCES.

*Fort St. George, March 23.*—No. 101.—With reference to G.O.G.G. No. 1,090 of 1868 [Madras G.O.G. No. 434 of Dec. 1, 1868], extending to Tasmania and other British colonies, the provisions of G.O.G.G. No. 601 of June 6, 1862 [Madras G.O.G. No. 261 of June 27, 1862], respecting officers' family remittances to the Cape of Good Hope, it is directed that such remittances in future be included in the ordinary remittance returns with those for payment in England, the words "Remittance to Tasmania" (or other colony as the case may be) being inserted opposite the amount of such remittance in the column of remarks.

2. The return will be forwarded to the office of the military accountant, for incorporation in the general roll transmitted to the home authorities by the second mail of each month.

3. On receipt of such remittances in England the War Department will give the necessary directions to military accountants in the colonies for payment of the amount.

4. The remittance draft authorised to be granted in G.O.G. No. 355 of Sept. 16, 1859, in favour of the remittee, is no longer required.

**EFFECTS OF OFFICERS (MADRAS).**—With reference to the paragraph, having the above heading, which appeared in the last number of the MAIL (page 374), it should have been stated that claimants must apply to the "Administrator-general, Madras."

**EXAMINATIONS.**—The undermentioned officers have passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani:—Ensign Egerton, 76th foot, Thayetmo, Jan. 20; Asst. surg. McVittie, 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent. The following officers have passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani:—Lieut. col. Robson, Madras staff corps, March 1; Lieut. Motte, general list, attached 3rd N.I., Madras, March 1. Lieut. Hotham, general list, Thayetmo, passed the elementary test in Burmese, Feb. 18.

**INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.**—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—Mr. J. W. Young, acting second officer of the *May Frere*, was appointed third officer of the *Lord Elphinstone*, from Jan. 16, v. Julers, resigned. Lieut. J. Brebner, acting assistant dock master and deputy agent for transports, was directed to assume charge of the duties of superintendent of hulks and vessels in ordinary in addition, from Sept. 9, 1868, inclusive, v. Searle, relieved.

**COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.**—The following promotions and appointment are made in the commissariat department:—Major B. H. W. Magrath, of the staff corps, acting assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major J. C. Macdonald, of the staff corps, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Major B. F. Heysham, of the staff corps, acting deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major R. Q. Mainwaring, of the staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Lieutenant E. A. Bruce, of the staff corps, acting sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to act as sub assistant commissary general, 1st class; Lieutenant M. A. Rowlandson, of the staff corps, to act as sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-colonel R. Benson, of the staff corps, assistant commissary general, 1st class, or until further orders, with effect from the date of that officer's embarkation.

**MILITARY LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—Vot. surg. Adams, 20th brig. R.A., 6 months, from March 13, or date of departure; Neilgherries, m.c. Qmr. J. Fuller, 16th lancers, to England, via the Cape, on m.c., from date of departure; unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. col. Shakespear, 2nd in com. and wing officer 9th N.I., from March 10, or date of departure, for 1 month; presidency, m.c. Major Hobbs, 45th foot, to England, overland, on m.c., from date of embarkation; unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. O'Rorke, 60th rifles, from March 8, or date of departure; Madras, m.c. Riding master Davis, 4th L.C., from April 1, or date of departure, for 6 months; Madras, Neilgherries, and Bangalore, on private affairs. The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. Arnott, att. 30th regt. N.I., on m.c., for 2 years; Major Johnstone, staff corps, wing officer 41st regt. N.I., on m.c., for 20 months; and Major Maclean, staff corps, comdt. Nair brigade, on m.c., for 20 months.

**CIVIL LEAVE.**—The following civilians have obtained leave of absence:—Mr. Pennington, mag. of Tinnevely, on m.c., 6 mo. Mr. H. Newill, resident in Travancore, for 14 mo., to Europe, on m.c. Rev. J. Murphy, LL.D., chaplain of Rajahmundry, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe on m.c., under the absentee rules of 1868. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. E. S. Goodhart, B.A., joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, priv. leave for 3 mo., under the absentee rules of 1868. The Hon. C. Collett, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, priv. leave for 3 mo. Mr. Sim, second member of the board of revenue, 8 mo. furlough to Europe. Capt. Hunter, R.E., exec. eng. of the 2nd grade, 3mo. cumulative priv. leave. Mr. Roberts, asst. eng. of the 2nd grade, 3mo. cumulative priv. leave. Conductor Smithers, sub. eng. of the 3rd grade, to May 17, 1869, in extension of the leave granted in the *Gazette* of March 16, 1869. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. T. Foulkes, joint chaplain of Vepery, priv. leave for 3 mo. from April 12; Rev. Sayers, LL.D., chaplain of Vellore, priv. leave for 3 mo.; and Rev. Ostrohan, B.A., priv. leave for 3 mo. The priv. leave to Mr. Fonceen, 6th asst. in the office of the ins. gen. of ordnance and magazines of March 9 is cancelled, and leave of absence on private affairs is granted him for 6 mo. Leave has been granted to Mr. Bartels, ins. of police, Tinnevely, for 6 mo. Capt. Osborn, now in England, has been granted an extension of leave for the purpose of collecting materials for a work on Indian history.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BAUMGARTNER, Major, Bombay staff corps, has been app. polit. superint. of the State of Akulkote. March 31.

BOSANQUET, T., to act as sub. coll. of Colaba; March 27. Mr. Bosanquet is inv. with powers of a mag. in the Tanna dist., and with power to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the districts under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a magistrate. Mr. Bosanquet is also authorised to grant licences in the Colaba div. of the Tanna dist.

EBDEN, E. J., supernum. asst. to coll. of Dharwar, is inv. with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class, and with power to commit cases to the sessions in the Dharwar dist. March 31. [Tanna dist. March 31.]

HOGG, C. M., 1st asst. coll. of Tanna, is inv. with powers of a mag. in LA TOUCHE, actg. comdt., Poona horse, is inv. with powers of a mag. in Poona dist. March 30.

LYONS, Major, to act as cant. mag. at Ahmednuggur during Lieut. col. Jones's abs., and is inv. with powers of a mag. within the limits of the Ahmednuggur cantonment. March 29.

MASON, T., to act as sub coll. of Sholapoor, dur. the abs. of Mr. Jervois, on priv. leave, from 4th proximo. Mr. Mason is invested with power to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the dists. under his rev. charge, by officers exercising powers less than those of a mag. Mr. Mason is also authorised to grant licenses in the Sholapoor div. of the Poona dist.

SELBY.—With ref. to notification under date March 24, Mr. Selby's retirement will date from March 31.

TREVOR, A. C., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Sattara. Mr. Trevor is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Sattara dist.

WHITE, J. G., to act as sub coll. of Broach. Mr. White is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Surat dist. Mr. White is also authorised to grant licenses.

### MILITARY.

GOSLIN, Lieut., dep. asst. comy., to be asst. comy. March 27.

MARTIN, Lieut., cadre 26th regt. N.I., will remain with the 24th regt. N.I., and offic. as wing subalt. as a temp. measure. March 27.

MAYNE, Ens., H.M.'s 49th regt., is admitted to the staff corps, on probn.

MELLIS, Ens., H.M.'s 21st fus., is admitted to the staff corps, on probn.

PIERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 24 last, appg. Lieut. col. Piers, 2nd in comd., 12th regt. N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Major Hutcheon, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.; and Capt. Fulton to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties. [Feb. 3.]

SCOTT, Capt., dep. asst. comy., commissariat dept., to be dep. comy., from WATTS, Capt., staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Eur., is posted to the 21st regt. N.I. for duty.

### MEDICAL.

ARNOTT, Asst. surg., is apptd. to act as asst. surg., European gen. hospital. March 31.

BATTY, Asst. surg., received charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Dharwar on March 17, before office hours, from Surg. M. M. Mackenzie, civ. surg. at that station.

KNAPP, Asst. surg., is transf. from gen. duty, Poona, to gen. duty, Presy. div. March 31. The transfer of Asst. surg. Knapp is with effect from Feb. 14.

MORTON.—G.O.C. No. 224 of March 6 is canc., and Asst. surg. Morton is apptd. to the med. charge of the 29th regt. N.I.

PARTRIDGE, Surg., to act as Presy. surg., 3rd dist., v. Broughton. Mar. 30.

PURCELL.—So much of G.O.C. No. 150 of Feb. 13 as relates to Staff asst. surg. Purcell is cancelled, and that medical officer is appointed to the Presidency circle for duty at Teethul.

STAFFORD, Staff asst. surg., is placed on general duty, Presidency circle.

WHITE, Surg., M.D., 6th brig. R.A., is apptd. to the medical charge of the troops at Deolallee until further orders.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—Lieut. Heath, staff corps, adjt. 26th regt. N.I., and Surg. major Miller, Bombay medical establishment, March 21; Conductor Corkery, ordnance department, March 20.

**QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—Asst. surg. W. F. Knapp, Bombay medical establishment; and Assist. surg. G. W. R. Hay, Bombay medical establishment.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—Mr. Smith was, as a temporary measure, appointed acting master sailmaker of the dockyard from Jan. 21. Mr. J. Brennan was appointed acting sub-conductor in the marine stores from Jan. 1, to fill a vacancy. Mr. De Ramos was appointed clerk of H.M.'s gunboat *Clyde* from Jan. 15, v. Malone, discharged. Mr. Todd, 2nd officer, late of the gunboat *Clyde*, rejoined the *Clyde* from Jan. 15.

**RETIREMENT—CIVIL SERVICE.**—The following civilian has retired:—Mr. T. Selby, second examiner pay department, is allowed to retire from the service on a good service pension of £500 a-year. Mr. Selby has served Government for forty-six years, and H.E. in Council will have the pleasure to make known to H.M.'s Secretary of State the uniform witness to Mr. Selby's worth which the several chiefs of his department throughout that time have borne, and which calls for the public acknowledgment of Government, which H.E. in Council is glad now to give.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Mr. Jervoise, acting sub collector and magistrate of Sholapoor, for two months, from April 4.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence in March, on m.c., under the rules of 1868, unless where otherwise specified:—Capt. Hackett, v.c., 23rd foot, from April 22 to Dec. 22, in ext., to remain in England on private affairs. Lieut. Mortimer, R.H.A., for 15 mo., from date of embarkation, to England, on urgent private affairs. Major Boyd, 11th N.I., for 30 days, from date of departure, prep. to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Capt. Dodd, Bombay staff corps, to Europe, for 2 years. Capt. Fisher, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., 1st class, Oude, to Europe, for 2 years. Capt. Fitzgerald, Madras staff corps, to Europe, for 2 years. Cornet De C. Rennick, 3rd hussars, for 4 mo., from date of departure, to Bombay hills. Lieut. Sorrell, R.A., from March 31 to April 30, in ext., on m.c. 2nd Capt. Edwardes, R.A., from Feb. 16 to May 31, on private affairs. Asst. surg. Vallance, 2nd drag. gds., for 8 mo. from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs. Brev. col. Moore, 108th foot, from March 14 to June 15, in ext., to remain in England, on private affairs. Ensign Hutchinson, 23rd foot, Lieut. Wreford, 49th foot, and Asst. surg. Candy, 109th foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Major Bell, 3rd hussars, Capt. Gore, 3rd hussars, and Capt. Starkey, 3rd hussars, from March 15 to Sept. 14, on private affairs. Capt. Strong, 16th N.I., from April 5 to April 9, prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe. Lieut. Stourton, 8th foot, to proceed to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. Lieut. Mackie, 2nd foot, 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to a hill station, on m.c. Lieut. Burnes, 26th N.I., 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 23.

**4th Hussars.**—Ens. W. B. Wilson, from the 9th foot, to be cornet, v. Edmonstone, prom.: April 24.

**5th Lancers.**—Cornet A. B. Harvey to be lieut., without purch., v. C. E. Harene, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; March 5.

**18th Hussars.**—Major C. Barton, from the 7th drag. guards, to be major, v. Peyton, who exchanges; April 24.

**Royal Regt. of Art.**—The underment. officers have been permitted to resign their commissions—viz., 2nd Capt. W. Scott; Lieut. W. H. B. Sale; April 24.

**2nd Foot.**—Lieut. C. de St. Croix to be capt., without purch., v. H. Waring, seconded on appt. as insp. of musketry in India; Feb. 13.

**3rd Foot.**—Ens. E. St. B. Sladen to be lieut., by purch., v. H. M. Fitzroy, who retires; E. W. Howey, gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Sladen; April 24.

**8th Foot.**—Staff surg. M. G. Anchinleck, M.D., to be surg., v. T. C. Brady, apptd. to the staff; April 24.

**23rd Foot.**—Capt. P. C. Browne, from the 83rd foot, to be capt., v. J. K. S. Henderson, who exchanges; April 24. Ens. A. J. Hutchinson to be insp. of musketry, v. Lieut. E. M. Roo, who has resigned that appt.; Dec. 5, 1868.

**60th Foot.**—Lieut. M. W. O'Rourke to be capt., by purch., v. W. H. Moseley, who rets.; Lieut. A. Morris to be capt., by purch., v. C. B. Prust, who rets.; Ensign T. S. Clarke to be lieut., by purch., v. O'Rourke; Ensign A. St. Maur to be lieut., by purch., v. Morris; F. A. Beauchlerk, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Clarke; April 24. C. W. Archer, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. St. Maur; April 25. Lieut. F. H. Baillie to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Whitaker, who has resigned that appointment; March 16.

**70th Foot.**—Lieut. E. R. Bartleet to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Austin, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Dec. 2, 1868. Ens. C. W. Gore, from 54th foot, to be ens., v. Taylor, prom.; April 24.

### ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Major gen. J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., R.E., to be lieut. gov. comdt., v. Major gen. J. W. Ormsby, deceased; March 18.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff surg. F. Douglas, M.D., having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be staff surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1867; March 30.

Surg. T. C. Brady, from the 8th foot, to be staff surg., v. Staff surg. major G. Auchinleck, M.D., apptd. to the 8th foot. April 24.

### BREVET.

Paymr. J. C. Hicks, 2nd Drags., to have hon. rank of capt.; March 1. Hon. Ens. and asst. comy. W. Pritchard, Bengal estab., to have the hon. rank of lieut.; April 24.

Hon. Ens. and asst. comy. J. Forbes, Bengal estab., to have the hon. rank of lieut.; April 24.

Dep. asst. comy. T. Taylor, Bengal estab., to have the hon. rank of ensign; Jan. 5.

The underment. officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. col., to be cols., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Lieut. col. H. A. Trevelyan, 7th hussars; April 19.

Major and brev. lieut. col. J. Gubbins, 23rd foot; April 20.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian Military

Forces, consequent on the death of Gen. J. Morgan, C.B., Madras inf., March 29, 1869:—

To be General.

Lieut. gen. H. Woorall, Bengal cav.; March 30.

To be Lieutenant-general.

Major gen. H. Hancock, Bombay inf.; March 30.

To be Major-general.

Col. G. W. G. Green, C.B., Bengal staff corps; March 30.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**ARMITAGE**—At Madras, March 13, Newera Ellia, wife of H. T. Armitage, daughter. [div., son.]

**BRERETON**—At Rangoon, wife of Lieut. C. W. Brereton, adjt. R.A., Pegu

**BUTLER**—At Rajkote, March 28, wife of E. R. Butler, M.D., daughter.

**CROLE**—At Chingleput, March 22, wife of C. S. Crole, M.C.S., son.

**FRASER**—At Akyab, March 22, wife of E. S. Fraser, son, prematurely.

**HANSON**—At Poona, March 28, wife of Major Hanson, H.M.'s 9th regt. N.I., son.

**LOCH**—At Adyar, March 25, wife of John C. Loch, daughter.

**MACKENZIE**—At Kherwarrah, Rajpootana, March 22, wife of Lieut. col.

A. M. Mackenzie (Gruinard), daughter. [daughter.]

**MAINWARING**—At Madras, March 22, wife of Major R. Q. Mainwaring,

MEIGHAN—At Agra, March 23, wife of J. Meighan, comist. dept., daughter.

**RIGBY**—At Jhaliwar, March 25, wife of T. Rigby, daughter.

**ROBINSON**—At Agra, March 23, wife of T. R. Robinson, son. [son.]

**ROSS**—At Meerut, March 18, wife of Capt. G. C. Ross, 16th Bengal cav.,

**SHAW**—At Oossoor, March 26, wife of F. G. Shaw, son.

**SMART**—At Calcutta, March 25, wife of Geo. B. Smart, sen., B.P., son.

**STEWART**—At Muddekpooora, Bhaugulpore, March 11, wife of E. Stewart, Dep. Mag., daughter.

**WAKE**—At Bombay, March 29, wife of Capt. Wake, A.D.C., daughter.

**WILKINSON**—At Quilon, March 18, wife of Rev. F. Wilkinson, daughter.

**WILCOX**—At 2, Medow-street, March 19, wife of H. R. Wilcox, C.E., son.

### MARRIAGES.

**ATKINSON**—McKENNA.—At Fort St. George, Madras, March 20, by the Rev. John Gorton, Lieut. S. E. Atkinson, adjt. 19th M.N.I., to Jancy Janette, youngest daughter of John McKenna, Esq., M.D., Inspector general of hospitals, Madras Army.

**GRAHAM**—SUTHERLAND.—At Calcutta, March 20, Charles J. Graham to Kathleen Louisa, daughter of C. J. Sutherland.

**HOWELL**—WARNEFORD.—At Bombay, March 20, William Scott Howell, of Bombay, to Henrietta, daughter of C. E. Warneford, of Stroud, Gloucester.

**MENASSEH**—COHEN.—At Calcutta, March 14, Sallah Menasseh, to Esther, daughter of Abraham Cohen, merchant.

**RAYNOR**—LEMAISTRE.—At Dehra Doon, March 25, Albert C. Raynor to Brenda C., daughter of Thomas H. LeMaistre.

**ROBERTS**—WEAVERS.—At Byculia, March 31, James H. Roberts, son of the late John Roberts, to Elizabeth G., daughter of the late J. Weavers.

### DEATHS.

**ANTHONY**—At Leonee, near Chupparah, March 27, Adelaide Gertrude, child of F. Anthony, aged 8 months.

**BARLOW**—At Dacca, March 24, Charles M. Goodeve, son of Capt. Goodeve Barlow, Bengal army, aged 11 months. [aged 8 months.]

**D'CRUZE**—At Bellary, March 10, Grace, daughter of S. D'Cruxe, 34th L.I.,

**HALL**—At Madras, March 13, James Charles, child of Charles Hall, of the Accountant-General's Office, aged 2 years and 5 months. [5 mos.]

**JOWETT**—At Bhosawul, March 19, Amy, daughter of J. C. Jowett, aged

**MACDONALD**—At Hazareebaugh, March 16, William A. M. Macdonald, son

of the late Donald Macdonald, of Inverness, aged 26.

**ROCHFORD**—At Calcutta, March 26, Harry G. H., son of J. F. Rochford, aged 15 months. [aged 24.]

**SAVILLE**—At 13, Sudder-street, March 23, Annie, wife of W. H. Saville,

**SURITA**—At Serampore, March 21, George Surita, aged 68.

**WALKER**—At Nulhattee, Bengal, March 28, William A., child of W. K. Walker, aged 28 days.

**WALLACE**—At Umballa, Annesley F. Wallace.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.**—H. M.'s Indian troop-transport *Euphrates*, which sailed from Suez on the 11th of March, arrived in harbour on the 26th, with the undermentioned details, which have been distributed as follows:—For Kirkee and Poona.—E. Brigade R. H. A., 1 officer, 5 men; 18th Brigade R. A., 2 officers, 1 lady, 30 men; 1-2nd Foot, 2 officers, 91 men, 5 women, 7 children; 1-8th Foot, 100 men, 5 women, 1 child; 2-24th Foot, 79 men, 3 women, 2 children; 59th Foot, 23 men. For Beyeore and Cannanore.—20th Brigade R. A., 2 officers, 1 lady, 2 children, 12 men, 1 woman, 1 child; 1-1st Foot, 2 officers, 50 men; 2-19th Foot, 1 officer, 68 men; 45th Foot, 1 officer, 12 men; 3-60th Rifles, 2 officers, 1 lady, 137 men, 16 women, 20 children. For Butcher's Island.—2-1st Foot, 1 officer, 100 men, 5 women, 9 children; 49th Foot, 2 officers, 1 lady, 44 men. For Deolalee.—95th Foot, 1 officer, 13 men. The following details were to receive orders from the Brigade Major, Bombay Garrison.—Bengal Medical Department, 1 man. Bombay Commissariat Department, 1 man. Bombay Public Works Department, 1 man, 1 woman. Various corps, 29 officers, 7 ladies, 6 children, 1 man.

## Home.

**RETIREMENT.**—Colonel W. Richardson, C.B., Bengal staff corps, has been permitted to retire.

**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—The *Massilia* has taken out £77,355 in specie for Bombay.

**INDIA-OFFICE MEDICAL BOARD.**—The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Surgeon A. H. Hilson, Bengal Army, a member of the India-office Medical Board.

**DHULEEP SINGH IN THE COUNTRY.**—His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has been adding considerably to a noble collection of rare and foreign birds which he has formed at his seat at Elveden, near Thetford, Norfolk. The Maharajah has also been forming a menagerie, and a herd of antelopes has just been added to it. A member of the Barr family is still with the Maharajah as falconer.

**BANKRUPT.**—Mr. David Baird Lindsay, a merchant, formerly of Calcutta, since of Hendon and Muswell-hill, was before the Bankruptcy Court on April 22. His debts are £23,349. The debts due to him are returned at £34,000, including a sum of £27,000 said to be due from the firm of Gladstone, Wylie, and Co., of Liverpool, in which the bankrupt was formerly a partner; but this claim is disputed, and is at present the subject of a Chancery suit. This was the sitting for examination and discharge. There was no opposition, and the order was granted.

**IMPORTS FROM INDIA.**—The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from British India in 1868 was £30,071,866, as compared with £25,487,786 in 1867, and £36,901,997 in 1866. The revival observable in last year's figures occurred wholly in the last quarter of the year. The imports from India in 1865 were valued at £37,395,452, as compared with £52,295,599 in 1864, £48,434,740 in 1863, £34,133,551 in 1862, £21,968,752 in 1861, £15,106,597 in 1860, and £15,244,869 in 1859. The imports attained their maximum in 1864, when the American war was at its height, and when Indian cotton was, by consequence, in greatest demand.

**BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**—A meeting of the proprietors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held on April 21. The net profit for the year amounted to £91,515, of which the directors have written off a further amount of £21,213 on old bad debt account. A dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, leaving a balance of £23,365. Part of this sum, the board state, they would have been glad to transfer to the reserve fund, but for a fresh commercial disaster at Batavia, the extent of which cannot be yet defined, though it "will certainly, under no circumstances, at all injure the resources of the bank."

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA BILL.**—A Bill to define the legislative powers of the Governor-general of India, which was brought from the House of Lords to the Lower House on April 20th, was published last week. The Bill decides that the Governor-general of India in Council is to make laws for native Indian subjects without, as well as within the Indian territories, and to make regulations for the territories under the immediate administration of the Governor-general in Council. Regulations made by local Governors and sanctioned by the Governor-general in Council are to have force of law. In case the Governor-general differ from the majority of his Council, he may act in spite of them, but they may refer to the Secretary of State for India.

**DHULEEP SINGH AT EXETER HALL.**—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh presided on Thursday last at a meeting held at Exeter Hall on behalf of Christian missions to Egypt. There were also present the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Lawrence, Mr. Macfie, M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Baines, M.P., the Rev. G. Lansing, D.D. (from Cairo), General Sir George Pollock, Sir H. Verney, Bart., General Walker, &c. His Highness in opening the proceedings said the only excuse he had for his occupying the position as chairman was the interest he felt in the missions. Nineteen years ago he, then a heathen, became converted, and had ever since felt the great advantages that had accrued to him since his soul had been brought to the light. Lord Lawrence (who on his arrival was loudly cheered) proposed the vote of thanks to the Maharajah for presiding at the meeting.

**THE VACANT GOOD SERVICE PENSION (£100 a-year)** has been awarded to that highly-distinguished and deserving officer, Colonel Wm. Olpherts, v.c., C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, Indian Army. Concentrating, as Colonel Olpherts has done, the unbounded commendations of such brothers in arms as the late Sir James Outram and the present Lord Napier of Magdala, and many others of the highest military character with whom he served, the appointment does great credit to Lord Mayo and the Duke of Argyll. We hope it will be but the precursor of still higher honours in rank and emolument. It will be remembered that last autumn the nobility and gentry, aided by all ranks of the County and City of Armagh, presented Colonel Olpherts, on his return from India, with a splendid sword of honour, at a grand banquet, in recognition of his gallantry and services. Some of the subscriptions still remaining in hand, it is intended to present Mrs. Olpherts with a handsome bracelet.—*Belfast News Letter.*

**TENDERS FOR BILLS.**—The Indian Council has invited tenders on May 5th for £350,000 Bills of Exchange on Calcutta and Madras. It is believed that these operations will go on at the rate of £700,000 per month.

**AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.**—The case of Mr. Shipman, the late manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, was concluded on April 20. Mr. Commissioner Winslow said there was no reason why he should postpone his decision, and accordingly he should give it at once. It appeared (the learned Commissioner said) that the bankrupt owed about £40,000, of which £32,000 was found by the Court of Chancery to be due from him for moneys misappropriated for advances made through his instrumentality to Mr. M'Kim. The bankrupt, in an evil hour, listened to a proposal made to him, that he, being the manager, having the advances of the bank under his peculiar superintendence, should assist Mr. M'Kim by making loans on securities to be deposited. For this he was to receive one-half the profit, and Mr. M'Kim alone became responsible for the losses. Advances to the amount of £90,000 were accordingly made to Mr. M'Kim, which resulted in a loss to the bank of £39,000 by M'Kim alone, and a further loss of £32,000, for which the bankrupt was also responsible. No doubt, if the securities which were deposited as shares in which Shipman was interested had been appropriated to the payment of Shipman's debt the £32,000 would have been materially reduced, but still it appeared there would have been a very large debt even if all the securities in which Shipman shared had been credited to his account. The advances to the brokers were for seven days, or other short period, and his honour presumed it was the duty of the manager to call in those loans. In this respect the bankrupt owed a duty to the shareholders, and he was bound to see that the advances were made on sound securities. Now, it appeared to the Court that the whole loss had been incurred through the bankrupt's neglect of duty and his participation in the profits made by M'Kim. Upon the question whether the bankrupt was properly chargeable with the statutory offence, he would remark that the transactions with M'Kim were peculiar in their nature, and not in the ordinary course of business of a broker. Neither party had any capital to trade upon, and the dealings differed in all respects from those of jobbers and dealers in shares. His Honour was of opinion that the failure was attributable to rash and hazardous speculations, and the order of the Court was that the bankrupt be imprisoned for a period of twelve months. He regretted that he was at the same time compelled to grant the order of discharge. Mr. Bagley asked that the order for committal should be suspended for a reasonable time, to give the bankrupt an opportunity of appeal. Mr. Commissioner Winslow to this replied:—"I know that the ends of justice have frequently been defeated by that being done, and I know that the state of business is such that within forty-eight hours you will have no difficulty in obtaining a hearing. All I can say is that you may give twenty-four hours' notice of application to the Lords Justices." An application that the bankrupt might put in bail was also refused."

**THE INDIA MUSEUM.**—Its chief value lies, of course, in its speciality. It is not a smattering of everything and thorough in nothing, but it is restricted to the illustration of the natural history and raw products and manufactures and arts of India, and this—if one may say so of what is out of sight—it does, in most of its sections, very completely. The collection of raw products, mineral, vegetable and animal, is quite exhaustive. There is not the obscurest Indian, and we might add Eastern, trade product which is not exhibited in the museum. But what here strikes the mere sightseer is the beautiful forms and markings of so many of the seeds, suggestive of new and most charming designs in jewellery. But it is more significant to find how many of these Indian raw products are exotics naturalised in India from all parts of the world, some of the most valuable being natives of America and Africa. The collection of architectural ornaments and mythological objects is absolutely unique, although much yet remains to be done by means of paintings and photographs to illustrate the varied architecture of India. There is a case of cut jade and crystal bowls, sword handles, and other objects, encrusted with gold and gems; and of the white marble mosaics of Rajpootana and Cambay agates; and cases innumerable of jewellery and enamels of the exquisite filigree silver of Cuttack, of ivory carvings from Bengal, and sandal-wood carvings and inlaid work from Bombay, of Sindh and Cashmeer lacquered ware, and of "Koftkrai," "Bederi," and other damascened work—a most magnificent show. The Bombay inlaid work is evidently derived from the similar work of Sorrento and Girgenti. The designs are, indeed, all geometrical, but each geometrical figure can at once be identified with the particular flower in the Italian work which it represents. In the similar works made in Persia, the designs are intermediate in character, and it is always varnished, as if, it would seem, to imitate wood. The cases of Delhi embroidery, Dacca muslins, Cashmeer shawls, and Ahmedabad "Kinkobs" can be likened to nothing else than a rainbow taken down from the sky and hung round the room. In all these exquisite textures two influences would seem to be combined, one of colour coming up from the bright dye lands of Southern India and Ceylon, and the other of forms from the north, from Persia, and, probably, Greece and Italy. There is one Ahmedabad "Kinkob" distinctly Byzantine in charac-



ter and yet distinctively of Ahmedabad. In fact, one distinctly realises here that from France to India the same general influences have prevailed in art manufactures. And yet between India, and China, and Japan a deep gulf is fixed. The natural history collection is very complete so far as it goes. The birds of India are fully represented, but the entire absence of an Indian herbarium is most deplorable. The old company always especially encouraged botany, and so got possessed of two or three splendid collections of dried Indian plants. But under the new régime these have been distributed. The Wallich herbarium has been sent to Kew. This is surely acting on entirely a wrong principle. It is quite right to make the Kew herbarium as perfect as possible, as the national botanical museum, but whilst it would have been sufficient to send all the duplicates from the India-office to Kew, a distinctive Indian herbarium ought to have been maintained at the India Museum.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, April 20.—THE "CROCODILE" TRANSPORT.—Mr. STACPOOLE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if it was true that H.M.'s transport *Crocodile* lately left Malta for England nearly empty, while General Lysons and other officers and men, whom she might have accommodated, were waiting for passage home at the public expense.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said it was within his knowledge that the *Crocodile* came home recently with no troops on board, but he knew nothing whatever of any application made on behalf of General Lysons or of any officers or men for a passage on that vessel. It had not been the practice hitherto to allow officers to come home in Government vessels if they were not entitled to a passage at the public expense, but that practice might, perhaps, be reconsidered with advantage in such exceptional cases as the hon. gentleman's question seemed to point to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, April 22.—COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RANGOON AND WESTERN CHINA.—Colonel GRAY asked the Under Secretary of State for India if any, and if any, what, steps were being taken by her Majesty's Government to promote the communication between Rangoon and Western China through a portion of the Shan States; and if the survey of that route was being proceeded with.—Mr. G. DUFF said nothing further had been done with regard to promoting communication between Rangoon and Western China since the survey was discontinued in 1867, after it had been carried on 245 miles, and very nearly to the extreme boundary of our territory. He hoped the Government of India might see its way to renew that unfinished work. At the same time the Secretary of State for India would not dream of pressing the Government of India to continue that survey if the Government of India was deliberately of opinion that by doing so grave political complications might ensue or very great expense be incurred. This whole question of communication between India and Western China, of which the project for a communication through the Shan States was merely a fragment, was one of very great interest and importance, but it would, he thought, become of greater practical importance to the next generation than to this. But interesting as it might be, and important as it might become, he thought the hon. member and many gentlemen who were connected with the North of India would admit that in the Chinese Peninsula, as in Abyssinia, we might possibly buy gold too dear. Some papers which would shortly be laid on the table would more fully explain the present state of the question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, April 26.—INDIAN ACCOUNTS.—Mr. G. DUFF, in reply to Mr. E. HAMILTON, said no representations have been made to the Secretary of State by the Indian Government asking further details in the accounts of the home charges. The accounts of the Government of India are published in the *Gazette* of India. There is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in India at the want of detail; but he believed it proceeds from misapprehension. If a real desire exists to have these charges more in detail, it would be quite possible to do so; but if there is, it only shows an enormous appetite for figures.

BANDA AND KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.—In reply to Mr. O'REILLY, Mr. G. DUFF said the information received from the Government of Madras was to the effect that the money had been paid in India to the commanding officer of the 5th Battery, to which the seven men now at Dover Castle belonged; but there must have been some mistake, as the commanding officer denied that he ever received the prize money to which the seven men were entitled. The Madras Government had been directed to inquire into the matter, with the view of setting it right.

THE RULERS OF MUSCAT AND ZANZIBAR.—In reply to Sir S. NORTHCOTE, Mr. G. DUFF said that no arrangements had been made with reference to the disputes between the rulers of Muscat and Zanzibar. No action was at present contemplated with reference to the States bordering on the Persian Gulf.

## India Office.

April 24, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. C. Craster, S. S. Hogg, W. S. Wells, J. A. Guerin (Uncov.), G. O'Donnell (Uncov.), H. Thompson (Uncov.), J. J. O'Flaherty (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. L. Forbes and R. Sewell.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. H. Little.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. C. Smith, Med. Estab.; Capt. J. Roberts, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. B. Stevens, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. D. A. Jackson, Cav.; Lieut. col. F. H. Smith, Staff Corps; Col. R. J. Meade, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. Cookson, Med. Estab.; Lieut. A. N. Phillips, 19th N.I.; Lieut. F. W. Grant, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. D. Wright, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. H. Barnett, Staff Corps; Major C. H. Wilson, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. H. Ross, Med. Estab.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. T. Clarke, Staff Corps; Major W. Gray, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Scott, Staff Corps; Major A. F. Plomer, Staff Corps; Capt. F. P. Bartholomew, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. L. Oliphant, 5 mo.; Mr. J. S. Drummond, 5 mo.; Mr. F. H. Pellew, 6 mo.; Mr. S. S. Melville, 6 mo.; Mr. P. Hurley, 5 mo.; Mr. W. O'Reilly (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. W. Lane (Uncov.), 8 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. H. Ward, Inf., 6 weeks; Major E. O'B. Horsford, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. R. H. Salkeld, Inf., 5 mo.; Lieut. col. C. Need, Inf., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. H. Drummond, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Col. W. C. Stileman, Inf., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. King, Mr. E. de C. Williams (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. E. A. Saunders, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Col. H. T. Vincent, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

LEVETT-PRINSEP.—The wife of T. Levett-Prinsep, Esq., prematurely, of a daughter, at The Beacon, Kingswear, Dartmouth, April 19.

MORRIS.—The wife of Major W. G. Morris, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, of a son, stillborn, at Glencairn-villa, Clifton, April 20.

POLLOCK.—The wife of A. R. Pollock, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter, at 2, Kensington-gardens-terrace, April 20.

WILLOUGHBY.—The wife of William A. Willoughby, Esq., of a son, at 114, Belgrave-road, April 21.

### MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—LE MESURIER.—The Rev. Thomas Hawley Edwards, Vicar, Bishopswood, Ross, Herefordshire, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Le Mesurier, of the Indian Army, at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, April 20.

LOCH—CAMPBELL.—James H. Loch, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, to Helen Maria, daughter of Dr. A. Campbell, late Superintendent of Darjeeling, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, April 20.

MORRIS—WINGATE.—William, son of the late W. R. Morris, Bombay Civil Service, to Margaret M., daughter of Major Sir George Wingate, K.C.S.I., late Bombay Engineers, Crofton House, Hampshire, at the parish church, Titchfield, April 22.

RICHMOND—ROWLANDSON.—John Alexander Richmond, Captain Madras H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, son of the late John Richmond, Esq., Superintendent Surgeon Madras Establishment, to Julia Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Rowlandson, at Torquay, April 20.

WILLOUGHBY-OSBORNE—KAY.—John Henry Willoughby-Osborne, Captain Bengal Army, son of Major general Willoughby-Osborne, Hawford, near Worcester, to Mary, daughter of James Kay, Esq., of Torton Tower, Bolton-le-Moors, at St. Ann's, Torton, April 20.

### DEATHS.

COLE.—The wife of Captain A. N. Cole, late Bengal Army, at Springfield, Weybridge, April 16.

GRANT.—John Grant, Esq., M.D., late of the Madras Medical Service, at 34, Essex-street, Strand, aged 56, April 20.

ROE.—Dr. Peter Roe, late of the Madras Establishment, at Albury, aged 69, April 16.

SIBLEY.—Fitzroy Guy, son of Lieut. col. T. H. Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps, at 86, Montpelier-road, Brighton, April 17.

SUTHERLAND.—Maria, relict of the late Major general Sir James Sutherland, K.S.I., of H.M.'s Bombay Army, at 9, Great Cumberland-place, aged 79, April 17.

WILLIAMSON.—Alexander Williamson, Captain Peninsular and Oriental Company, at Bridge of Allan, aged 39, April 12.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 19. Bates Family, Bombay; Orient, Calcutta; Newcastle, Calcutta; Marlborough, Calcutta.—20. Panic, Cocanada; Harriet Wardell, Cocanada; Johanna Marie, Yokohama; Claverhouse, Bangkok; Annie Grey, Bangkok; Mountain Laurel, Colombo.—19. Monarchy, Colombo; Castle Avon, Tuticorin; Clysie, Manila; Serampore, Calcutta.—21. Timour, Bangkok.—22. Clyde, Madras; British Envoy, Colombo.—25. Lord Raglan, Bangkok; Cholula, Colombo.

### DEPARTURES.

April 19.—Passover, Colombo.—22. Ironsides, Calcutta.—25. Queen of Australia, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Massilia, April 24.—From Southamptn.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Belford, Capt. Tomlin, Mr. Vincent Wing.  
From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Colonel and Mrs. Dunsterville, Mrs. F. Roope and infant, Mr. H. Maxwell, Miss C. Maxwell, Miss M. Maxwell, Mrs. Carnegie, Miss Boyce, Captain E. W. Shaw, Mr. Bunbury, Mrs. Schneider, Miss Kerr, Dr. Manning, Capt. C. A. McDougall, Mr. J. C. Dickenson, Col. H. T. Vincent, Mr. J. Bradshaw.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

BOMBAY, April 21.—The master of the Atlanta and thirty natives were drowned when that vessel foundered outside the harbour.—(Vide telegram received April 22.)

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### MAY 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Weston, Mr. Reynolds, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Ramsay.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Phillips, and Mrs. Tanner and infant.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and two children, Mr. E. S. Berkeley, and Mr. E. Sutherland.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. C. Hearn.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hallen, Mr. H. G. Scott, Mr. A. F. Fisher, Mr. Beeston, and Capt. Lockie.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Capt. L. M. Harris, and Mr. E. Williams.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. E. Paske.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Falconer, and Mr. W. A. Whyte.

MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Drew.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Vane and infant, Miss Lee, and Mrs. and Miss Vane.

SUEZ to CEYLON.—Mr. Anderson.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Hogg.

MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Hamilton, and Mrs. Lessler and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEY.—Mr. R. Brown.

#### MAY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. D. Smith.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Havelock.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Terry, and Mr. A. C. Watt.

MARSEILLES to ADEY.—Mr. Lorraine.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Hall.

#### MAY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hennell, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Morgan, and Dr. Loch.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Col. Loch, and Capt. and Mrs. Henchy.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson and two children, Misses Robinson (two), Capt. Chichester, and Major gen. and Mrs. Renny.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Col. Rowlandson.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Collingwood, and Mr. G. Honey.

#### MAY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Hennell.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Fraser.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

The *Saturday Review* thinks it is a good thing that future members of the Council should be appointed for ten years only, as it is necessary to infuse fresh blood as freely as possible. There would thus be three new members in every two years, except that the Secretary of State is to have a power of re-appointing any outgoing member for five years more. It is obvious that this power ought to be exercised very sparingly, as, if it were often exercised, it would be considered a sort of slight when an out-going member was not re-appointed, and thus the influx of new men would not be nearly rapid enough. Three new men in every two years is not at all more than is demanded by the interests of a country which changes so very fast as India. The Government proposes to continue the same rate of pay as now, and as the very best Indians that return home are exceedingly glad to take £1,200 a-year, no larger sum need, perhaps, be offered; but the Government proposal as to pensions might be improved. Surely £1,200 a-year for ten years, and a pension of £500 a-year afterwards, would not be at all too much to give to men who have held great appointments in India, and who, on their return do six hours a-day of hard work for ten years in the service of the State. The argument that they might be got for less is capable of being pushed much too far. Bishops and judges might probably be got for a hundred or two less a-year than we give them; but we give them what we think it is proper for the English nation to offer. If every halfpenny is to be made an object, and the screw is to be put on with the last degree of firmness, it would, we believe, be better, and more acceptable to Indians, to give a salary of a thousand a-year with a pension than a salary of twelve hundred without. For what an Indian, who is seldom rich, most desires is the certainty of having some sort of competency till he dies; and the attaching of a pension to the salary would also carry with it the advantage to the public of offering an inducement to retire to those whose health failed before their ten years were out. If a pension was given rising towards £500 in proportion as the re-

tiring member approached to the full term of service, he would not care to struggle on after he was really unfit, which he would be much tempted to do if his only means of getting anything to retire on was to save it out of his salary as long as he possibly could. It would also be very advantageous if the Secretary of State always made the appointments, instead of leaving a portion of them to the Council itself—a system which awakens jealousy and bitterness, and exposes the nominees of the Council to the suspicion that they owe their appointment not so much to merit as to friendly jobbing. The Duke of Argyll also entered at considerable length into the difficult subject of the present powers of the Council. Lord Salisbury has on many occasions stated that the Council have the power of overruling the Secretary of State on all financial matters, and that, theoretically at least, as almost every act of Government must involve some expenditure, they have far too much control over his policy. The Duke of Argyll questioned this on Monday. The Act says that no grant or appropriation of any part of the Indian revenues shall be made without the concurrence of the majority of the Council. The Duke of Argyll says, on the authority of the present law officers of the Crown, that these words do not prevent the Secretary from ordering anything he pleases to be done in India, and paying as he thinks fit for what is done, because, though he pays the money, he does not grant or appropriate it. We are not surprised to find that Lord Salisbury replied that when he was Secretary he asked equally eminent lawyers who told him just the contrary. It is not a point that ought to be left in any doubt, and a very few words in an Act of Parliament would set it at rest for ever.

The *Spectator* asks what earthly object is there in deputing the power of nominating seven members of the fifteen to a Council in which a majority of members are themselves nominees of the Secretary of State? He can choose just as well as they can, and he has a real interest in selecting strong men; while their interest is in selecting weak ones, people as exactly like themselves as they can get. Moreover, the Secretary of State is responsible to the nation, and the Council are not. The very object of this Bill is to secure the variety which this practice of "co-optation" interdicts, to introduce the new blood which is thus excluded, to confirm the responsibility which is thus diminished. What, again, is the object of the rule against the reappointment of efficient men? The Duke of Argyll says it is to prevent men from considering reappointment a right; but why should he be afraid of that? On the other hand, the power of reappointment may be invaluable. Lord Halifax says no fitting successor could be found to replace Sir Charles Willock; but the Duke proposes that the Sir C. Willocks of the future shall be officially killed before it is necessary for them to die; that their experience and efficiency shall be disqualifications. Why? He probably thinks that after fifteen years a member of Council must be disqualified by age; but is not that thought dependent on this other thought, that none will be appointed but the old? A man is not necessarily disqualified for deliberative work by being sixty years of age, and a civilian may have served his full term in India, have sat fifteen years in Council, and still be only sixty; while in cases like that of Mr. Maine he might be still younger. And finally, what is the use of being so stingy about money? The salary fixed—£1,200 a-year—was too small, even when the appointment was for life; but as a salary for ten years only it is absurd, barely enough to compensate for the expense of constant residence in London. The Duke of Argyll says men can be obtained for the money, and we do not dispute the fact. Most retired Anglo-Indians grow so weary of their idleness that they would accept half the money, or nothing at all, for the privilege of sharing in the Government of India. But that is not exactly the whole question, which is, how to tempt the very best men, the men who, though they are Indians, could find careers in the world, to devote themselves for the remainder of their active life to a seclusion sweetened by daily writing on subjects more or less dreary, and by the certainty that if they labour ever so successfully their names will be none the less forgotten by their countrymen.

### THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF BENGAL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that in the East the State is the recognised landowner. Where the State is strong, it collects its dues from the land through middle men between itself and the producer. Where the State is weak these middle men naturally assume a position of their own; get as much as they can out of the producer, and pay as little as they can to the State. Such middle men were the zemindars of Bengal. In 1793, by what was termed the perpetual settlement (admired, except by a few, as a wonderful stroke of economical policy), the English Government resigned its position of landowner, and gave it away to these zemindars. It forfeited all share in the increased value of land by rendering the soil chargeable with a perpetual rent only. It left the zemindar to make his own terms (subject, of course, to law and recognised usage) with the tenants. Those who complained that Government was thus impoverishing itself, the great trustee for the whole public, for the benefit of a class, were answered by the argument that this class was all-important, and that if it did not exist it ought to be created. What has been the result? Bengal has, indeed, increased enormously in productiveness and wealth; but who has bene-

fited by the increase? Partly, the producer; wherever law and custom raised him above the position of a mere rack renter, and made him, in fact, the enjoyer of a "tenant right." With this exception the zemindar has reaped the whole. The wealth of the class is supposed to be enormous. How do they use it? The zemindar was at first utterly astonished by his conversion from a taxgatherer into a maguate. He then proceeded to act according to the instincts of his order. He was not a feudal chief, with an adoring tenantry; still less a Sir Roger de Coverley, with the ways of a country gentleman; least of all a Duke of Bridgewater or Marquis of Bute, a far-sighted partner in great industrial schemes. If we may believe the received Indian accounts of him, he simply enjoyed himself in his own fashion, which he doubtless thought the most sensible. He spent his money in luxury and extravagance, or in devotion; or hoarded, or borrowed. The great recipients of the vast income of Bengal seem now, from the same accounts, to be dancing girls, Brahmins, idol manufacturers, money lenders. Doubtless there are exceptions, but only such as prove the rule. Meanwhile, the Government is comparatively starved; left to devise new, unpopular, and ineffectual modes of taxation in order to meet absolute wants, while enterprises of the greatest importance to the development of the country either languish for want of support, or are undertaken at the cost of burdensome loans. Such is the problem which now occupies—but with little hope of solution—the attention not only of English observers, but of the wiser and more advanced among the natives themselves.

#### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29, and June 12 and 26.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, and June 4 and 18.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

##### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 8s. 8d.

##### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 5d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

##### BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings April 15th, May 13th, June 10th, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

**PORTRAIT OF SIR C. BEADON.**—The likeness of Sir Cecil Beadon, painted by Sir F. Grant, for the subscribers in Calcutta, has safely arrived at that city. It has been inspected by the Hon. Mr. Eden, Mr. H. S. Beadon, Rajah Kalikishna Bahadoor, and other subscribers, all of whom pronounced the likeness to be most satisfactory. It has been decided to hang the picture in Belvidere-house as soon as the repairs have been completed.

**INCIDENTS OF THE AMEER'S JOURNEY.**—The Ameer was delighted with his reception and has expressed himself as gratified beyond measure at the courtesy and honours accorded him at Lahore and elsewhere. At Lahore especially the beautiful Montgomery Hall was decorated in a way which attracted universal admiration. The durbar was a great success, so was the illumination, in spite of little shortcomings. At Umritsur again he was entertained in a most splendid manner, and was enchanted with the illuminations. At Jullundur he described the Commissioner as a princely man. He had declared at Lahore that Sir Donald McLeod was a man of rank, and that there could be no doubt as to his being a noble amongst his own people. But at Loodiana all this was changed; through some most unaccountable blunder the officers who received him were not even dressed in uniform, and there was not a sign of what awaited him. He was put up in a hotel, where, properly speaking, there was no sort of accommodation. The food was so bad that he declined it; and he was put up in a hotel which it appeared must have been in former days the very house where he and his father, Dost Mahomed, were confined. Could any blunder be worse than this? Then, again, his enemies the Suddozys are at Loodiana. He coupled all these things together and declared that he would never again visit a place of such evil omen for himself and family. At his departure there were no preparations made to facilitate the travelling of his suite, and in fact his stay at Loodiana proved a marked and most disagreeable contrast to his tour through the Punjab.—Correspondent of the *Englishman*.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. }	Sa. R	Actual Sales.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	...	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	...	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	96	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	In sterling taking	92 ½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	Co.'s Rs.	92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	1,000 as equivalent to	102 ½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	£100.	105 ½ 106
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	...		110 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	...		
5 per Cent. of 1858-59 ...	...		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	...		

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...				5s. 0 9-16d.	
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...				4s. 11 9-16d.	
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...				4s. 11½d.	

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	...	...	210 to 212
India 5 per cent. ...	...	...	114 ½
India 4 per cent. ...	...	...	102 ½
India 4 per cent., 1888 ...	...	...	100 ½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	...	...	93 ½
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	...	...	105 ½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	...	...	110 ½
India Stock Debentures, 1859 ...	...	...	104
" " " 1863 ...	...	...	100
" " " 1864 ...	...	...	104
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...	...	...	100
India Debentures, 1873 ...	...	...	104
Do. 4 per cent., 1886 ...	...	...	100 ½
India 5 per cent. for account ...	...	...	104
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	...	...	100 ½
India 4 per cent., 1888 ...	...	...	104 ½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	...	...	10s. pm.
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...	...	...	12s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	...	...	
Do. (under £1,000) ...	...	...	
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104 to 105	
30 Ditto F Shares ...	18		
30 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106 ½ to 107 ½	
25 East Indian ...	100	108 to 109	
20 Ditto L Extension ...	all	1½ to 1½ pm.	
20 G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106 to 107	
20 Ditto (new) ...	8	1½ to 1½ pm.	
20 Ditto ...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.	
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	105 ½ to 106 ½	
Stock Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	105 to 106	
Stock Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	99 to 101	
Stock Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	104 ½ to 105 ½	
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	par to 1½ pm.	
Stock Scinde (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103 ½ to 104 ½	
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	95 to 97	
Stock Delhi (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	103 ½ to 104 ½	
20 Ditto ...	2	1½ to 1½ pm.	
Stock Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	103 ½ to 104 ½	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) B ...	10	2½ to 3½	
30 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	18½ to 19½	
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	28 to 29	
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	75 to 78	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	43½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½	
5 New ...	4	1½ to 2½ dis.	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	4 to 3½ dis.	
20 East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all		
50 East India Land (Limited) ...	8	5 to 3 dis.	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	102 ½ to 103 ½	
20 Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3½ to 2½ dis.	
10 North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5½	7 to 5 dis.	
10 Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8 dis.	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	49 to 50	
50 Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	1½ to 1½ dis.	

**CIVIL.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow is to be transferred we hear from Jhelum to Rawul Pindee as second Commissioner, to be succeeded by Mr. McNabb at the former place. Mr. Moore is to be moved to Jhelum from Pind-Dadun-Khan as his assistant. Should this arrangement be carried out it will throw open the Cashmere appointment, which, when first offered to Colonel Bristow, we thought but an empty compliment to an officer of his long standing—ten years Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum.—*Delhi Gazette*.

## Advertisements.

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ETS, £1.

18-CARAT MONOGRAM LOCKETS,

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VOL. XXVII.—No. 864.]

LONDON, MAY 5, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 10; Agra and Calcutta, April 6; Madras, April 5.

The Umballa pageantry came to an end on April 5, when Shere Ali and Lord Mayo went their several ways, each probably satisfied with the general result of their meeting. The Ameer, who came uncertain and mistrustful to see what he could get, has gone off flattered by a splendid reception, laden with presents, fortified by the friendly assurances of our Government, and apparently imbued with a warm liking for his courteous and courtly host. He has admired our soldiers, listened to our music, eaten of our ices, enjoyed our steeplechases, and chaffed our dandies. Whatever else he has failed to secure, there is no doubt that the manner of his reception has greatly strengthened his position in Afghanistan. Some of his demands have been met with a courteous negative. Lord Mayo could not guarantee the integrity of the dominions bequeathed to the Ameer by Dost Mohammed, nor promise to aid him in recovering Seistan from Persia, nor hold out any hope of supplying him with English officers to drill his troops. Native officers he may have at any moment—if they choose to take service with him. But he has been formally recognised as Ameer of Afghanistan; his “eldest” son, Yakob Khan, as Shere Ali calls the youngest but ablest of his children, has been accepted as his lawful heir; and further supplies of arms and money may stimulate or reward his efforts to seat himself firmly on his father's throne. If the time for sending a British envoy to Kabul is not yet ripe, he may correspond with the Viceroy through one of the brothers Chamberlain, who is to act as special political agent on the Punjab Frontier. In the event of further encroachments on the part of Persia or of

Russia, he may count on something more than our moral support. For the present there is to be no treaty; but protocols will be exchanged after the Ameer's return to Kabul.

A CALCUTTA telegram of May 1 announces Shere Ali's arrival at Jellalabad on the 28th April. Further accounts confirm the news of Ishat Khan's capture somewhere on the Afghan frontier.

ACCORDING to the *Friend of India*, Mr. Maine intends to resign his post of law member in the Supreme Council at the beginning of the cold season, in spite of the efforts making to secure his services for a year longer. India will miss a lawyer of more than lawyer-like capacity, but her loss will be Oxford's gain if it be true that Mr. Maine is to fill a new chair of jurisprudence in that University. We hope with the *Friend* that his Indian experience may yet be turned to account either at the India Office or in any other way that may suit the special proclivities of the author of “Ancient Law.”

WE learn from the *Indian Daily News* that cholera was raging in some parts of Purneah, that in several villages business had come to a stop, the crops were left uncut, and the cattle roaming about unheeded. This was the very time for red tape to assert its supremacy, and so it did. A gentleman sent to the civil surgeon of his district for some cholera pills. The answer was that he must first get an order from the magistrate. When he had gone through the inevitable process, and found himself armed, as he hoped, with the means of arresting a disease that was slaying its hundreds, he was duly favoured with a packet of twenty-four pills. How far these were likely to aid him in his benevolent errand, we may easily imagine.

LORD CLANRICARDE's denial of the alleged neglect to keep Lady Canning's tomb in repair has evoked from the *Friend of India* an answer “questioning” the truth of his lordship's statement that any appeal to public charity was “wholly unnecessary.” To this day the tomb remains “covered with a wretched thatch roof, and open to the four winds of heaven.” Much of the mosaic work, which weather and white ants between them had destroyed, has lately indeed been renewed, “but not certainly at the expense of Lord Canning's heir.” Despairing of help from the proper quarter, the *Friend* calls on the Indian Government to erect a “suitable mausoleum” in place of the miserable shed that mars the beauty of the grounds at Barrackpore.

LORD NAPIER—not of Magdala—made an effective and thoughtful speech on the 2nd of April, at a convocation of the Madras University for conferring degrees. Its chief aim was to show what fruits, in his opinion, the higher English education in India was likely to bear. For one thing it would tend to develop a truly national spirit in a country where hitherto there has been “no standing ground which the confused and variegated multitude could occupy together.” Now however “the arena of reconciliation” has been thrown open; “the higher European culture will weave the bond of union,” will help Indians to “conceive and create a common country.” And secondly, it will in time develop a better knowledge of all that pertains to India itself, its history, monuments, institutions. Again the higher culture will prepare the natives for a larger

share in the government of their own country, opening out honourable careers to them both in British India and in the semi-independent States. His lordship took care to dispel all allusions touching England's readiness to part with her Indian empire. "The English conquered India for the interest of England; they retain India for the interest and glory of England," which is bound up in this case with the interests of humanity. But he dwelt powerfully on the need of employing "the native to teach the native." His native hearers should be "true Englishmen to Indians—true Indians to Englishmen." Finally, he reminded them of the partnership they had attained through the higher education with the past, the present, and the future of all the world. Educated by England "India shares the intellectual fortunes of the United States and Australia, of more than half the civilised world that is to be."

DR. SHAW and thirty-three other passengers by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Mongolia* have addressed the managing-directors of the Company in a letter bristling with complaints of the bad fare supplied them on the other side of the Isthmus. Tea and coffee always bad and all but milkless; breakfasts of curried bones, cowheel, liver, pig's-feet, &c., badly cooked and served cold; luncheons conspicuous for "bad butter and offensive cheese," as well as short commons; "tepid discoloured water" for soup, joints "cold and uneatable," vegetables scanty, stale, and cold; bad wines, barring the Burgundy, and nothing to cool them with, soda-water supplied only for money at an exorbitant rate, bad lime-juice and very little fresh fruit—such in brief is the indictment lodged against the Company's agents on board the *Mongolia*. People on shipboard are apt to grumble much for want of other amusement; they are seldom satisfied with less than thirteen penny-worth of comfort in return for every shilling of passage-money. But at sea you cannot fight against the impossible. A ship's hold is not elastic, butter will turn rancid in a temperature of 100, thin soup and cold dinners sometimes afflict the fastidious on shore, and it is surely possible to make a very good breakfast on "fragments from the previous day's dinner." And in how many English hotels and refreshment-rooms can you get decent wine at less than four times its fair value? On board a P. and O. Company's steamer people who like claret may drink their fill of it all day long, from breakfast to supper. Tea and coffee are never very good at sea, for some inscrutable reason; but are they ever good at the Crystal Palace, let us say? By their own showing the passengers in the *Mongolia* had plenty to eat of things which hungry men would be slow to reject. Some of them at any rate were less hard to please, for we find twelve of them signing a counter address declaring that, "while a good deal might be done to amend in detail the arrangements at present made on board your steamers generally for the comfort of the passengers, we have seen no reason to be specially dissatisfied with those which we have found here prevailing." And it is worthy of remark that complaints of this sort generally come from passengers outward bound, not from those on their way home, who have learned not to expect too much for their money. After all however, the terrible heat of the Red Sea even in March must be a sore trial for the least querulous, and a squeamish appetite may hardly be wooed by pig's-fry. The drinks too ought at any rate to be properly cooled, and the wants of invalids a little more carefully regarded than at present they often are. That there is room for improvement even the address of the minority seems to prove.

WE lately took occasion to point to the good old system of *taccavi* advances as one way of supplying the want of water for agricultural purposes. Recent experience confirms the justice of our remarks. In four districts of the North-West the *taccavi* advances up to the middle of March amounted to Rs. 37,234. By this modest outlay a good many small landholders will have been materially aided in the work of irrigating their own fields. Many new wells have thus been dug in sandy districts where nothing could grow without water. At first it seems that native apathy had to be stirred up by official persuasions, but after a time requests for money advances began to multiply apace. Nor was this all. Not a few landholders have at length been shamed into digging new wells at their own expense, by the sight of what was going on around them.

PUBLIC opinion seems steadily gravitating towards the principle of short enlistments for home service. Both Lord Monck

and Lord Northbrooke came virtually to the same conclusion on this point in the discussion raised by the former some ten days ago in the House of Lords. Mr. Cardwell is known to lean in the same direction. A short term of service for the line, if it means anything, must mean at the utmost five years. When the principle thus proclaimed comes to be applied in practice, some special arrangement will have to be made for India. Under one form or another we shall end in reviving the old local army, unless we are prepared for the serious expense of replacing an Indian regiment every five years. The old unfounded prejudice against a separate force like the old Company's Europeans may still avail to prevent the raising of so many regiments for Indian service only, though nothing could well be more absurd than objections founded on the mutinous conduct of a few hundred soldiers fresh from England in 1860, conduct which their comrades in the older regiments carefully refrained from countenancing. But anyhow, if short service becomes the rule at home, men will have to be enlisted for longer terms in India. In that case the limit of first enlistments might be fixed at eight or ten years, with power of re-engagement for six or eight more.

LAST Thursday the Government of India Bill was read a second time in the Upper House, after a discussion opened by Lord Cairns, who urged that all doubt as to the power of the Secretary to overrule his Council in matters of finance should be cleared up by a special act. He pointed out that the view maintained by the Duke of Argyll was not the view which had been accepted by his predecessors. Lord Lyveden also declared that the clause regarding "grants and appropriations" had been inserted in the original Act in order to give the Council of India a check on the Secretary of State. Lord Chelmsford held that the meaning of the clause was clearly against the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Salisbury adhered to his old opinion that the Indian Minister might order a declaration of war, but "could not, against his council's opinion, order the consequent payments." On the other the Lord Chancellor was equally clear, that no court of law would construe the clause as Lord Cairns had construed it. The Duke of Argyll maintained that the object of the clause was simply to prevent him from bribing his political creatures, and denied that his predecessors had regarded it in any other light. Lord Halifax ridiculed the notion of any difficulty arising on this point between the Secretary of State and the India Council. So the question remains unsettled, each party satisfied with their own reading of it.

THE death of Sir Arthur Buller, M.P. for Liskeard, on Friday last, deprives Parliament of the Indian experiences of a lawyer who for some years sat in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, before coming home to enter on his Parliamentary career in 1859.

SOME of our contemporaries were rather premature in announcing the resignation of Dr. Hall, Librarian at the India Office. As late as Monday he had not resigned. In all likelihood however the next number of this journal will announce the accomplished fact.

CONSULAR.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. O. Nölke as acting consul for the Netherlands in Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Ahlers. (April 5.)

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officer and non-commissioned officer are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—Asst. surg. Keith, civil surgeon, Shikarpore; Serg. Guilfohy, 1st battalion 8th foot.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. J. W. Espinasse, H.M.'s 2-12th Regt., and Captain J. Ramure. Major gen. P. Barry, R.E., at Guernsey, aged 80, April 17. J. Warden, Bombay Civil Service, retired, at Southsea, aged 66, April 25.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Ouseley, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Irvine, Major Duncan, Mr. Saville, Miss Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and five children, Miss Burroughs, Mrs. Jeffry, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Edmund, Mr. Elwyn, Mrs. Nicholls and two children, Mrs. Capper and infant, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon and two children. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Bartlett, Major Dols, Mr. Turner, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blandford, Major and Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. Winter, Rev. A. Taylor, Capt. Farrer, Col. Torrens, Major and Mrs. Smith and two infants, Major Fraser, Miss Carpenter, Miss Powell, Mr. Tytler, Major gen. and Mrs. Babbington, Mr. Gillham. From MADRAS.—Captain and Mrs. Street and two children, Major Betts. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Wallis, Mr. James.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

For P. and O. str. Baroda.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. F. H. Plumpton, Mrs. Cullinan and child, Captain H. M. Howard, Lieut. Bailes, Surg. and Mrs. A. M. Dallas and child, Mr. H. Fruborough, Mr. Welsh, Mrs. and Miss Mary.



# RETIRING SCHEME—INDIAN ARMY.

The following important despatch has been sent out to Calcutta from the India Office:—

Military, No. 73.

India Office, London, March 11, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council.

My Lord,—Para. 1. I have very carefully considered in Council your Despatch, No. 443, dated Nov. 7, 1868, forwarding certain papers relating to the present condition and future prospects of the several staff corps, and proposing a scheme for inducing a limited number of the senior officers to retire at once, and for the prevention of an undue growth of the class of field officers in future by certain modifications in the present retiring rules.

2. After reviewing the several opinions expressed on this subject by Sir W. Mansfield, Sir R. Temple, and Colonel Norman, and referring to the statements and calculations given in a memorandum by the Controller general of military expenditure, your Government state that, having given this important question due consideration, and carefully weighed the several suggestions contained in the minutes above referred to, you feel bound to record your opinion that some remedial measures are indispensably necessary, specially to meet the present exceptional increasing excess of field officers, and generally to counteract the permanent tendency to an undue proportion of the higher grades, and to an extravagant number of recipients of the colonel's allowance.

3. With reference also to the existence of a considerable number of unemployed officers, many of them of the higher grades, who are either unfitted for or unwilling to accept employment, your Government recommend the following measures:—

1st. That, within a limit of 200, any substantive lieutenant-colonels in the Indian staff corps or Indian army, who are entitled to a retiring pension, may be allowed to retire, with an addition of £150 per annum to whatever pension they may be entitled to, together with a bonus of £1,000, provided they do so within a given date from the issue of the order sanctioning the measure, such date not to be less than six or more than twelve months distant; the senior applicants to have the first claims.

2nd. That, as regards those officers who may retire subsequent to that date, the period entitling them to the lieutenant-colonel's pension of £365 per annum may be twenty-five instead of twenty-eight years as heretofore, including three years' furlough; and the period entitling them to the colonel's pension thirty instead of thirty-two years, including four years' furlough. Further, that the amount of the colonel's pension may be increased from £456 5s. to £500 per annum.

3rd. That it may be notified that, from the date fixed as the limit for retirement with the additional pension and bonus, the system of appointing field officers to perform general or station duty will cease, and all those who may be holding no appointment, civil or military, permanent or officiating, will be placed on an unemployed list.

4th. That such as remain continuously unemployed for a period of three years, will, after that period, be restricted to the English pay of their rank without any Indian allowances, but will be allowed to reside wherever they may elect, either in India or in Europe, and that, when they may have been continuously out of employ for a total period of five years, they will be placed on the retired list, with the pension to which they may then be entitled.

Lastly. That all officers who may be considered by Government and the commander-in-chief as unfit for either civil or military employment suitable to their rank, will be transferred to the retired list, if entitled to pension, or to the half-pay list if not so entitled.

4. I have perused these papers, and considered your proposals with much care and attention, and have now to inform your Excellency of the reasons which have led her Majesty's Government to dissent from the conclusions to which you have arrived, and to withhold their sanction from the several measures submitted by your Government, with a view to facilitating retirement among the senior officers of the Indian service.

5. The grounds upon which your proposals are based on the present occasion are mainly financial.

6. You apprehend an alarming increase of expenditure on account of officers in receipt of the colonel's allowance, as a result of the strong inducement to remain in the service held out to them at the present time, in the certainty of attaining that great prize within a given period; and you hope, by the measures now proposed, to prevent the evil which you thus anticipate, and further to remove, in a great degree, the present burden of unemployed officers. You seem to entertain some apprehension, also, of administrative difficulties arising from an undue proportion of field officers in the several staff corps.

7. The apprehension expressed in these papers of future embarrassment arising from the organisation and present condition of the several staff corps appears to me excessive, and in a great measure unfounded.

8. In the allusion so frequently made to the large number of field officers in these corps, there is a too great tendency to measure their organisation by the conventional standard of a British regiment, to which they bear no analogy.

9. On the creation of these corps as substitutes for the bodies of British officers in the Indian service, previously borne on regimental lists, an entirely new system of promotion was introduced, after much deliberation; a system under which the maintenance of a fixed proportion between the several grades was given up as unnecessary in a body formed for staff employment only.

10. The object aimed at was to render the service in these corps attractive by the certainty of regular promotion in the army; and it cannot be affirmed that under this system the promotion of officers destined to pass the best years of their lives in India is unreasonably rapid.

11. The effect of it, however, will of necessity be to increase the proportion of officers of the higher grades; an effect which will be the more marked, inasmuch as, of the twelve years' service in the grade of subaltern required for promotion to the rank of captain, at the least two, and in practice more than two, will be passed in a line regiment; and thus very few officers will be borne on the rolls of the staff corps in the grade of subaltern for more than eight or nine years.

12. And I must remind your Excellency that the employment of the officers of an Indian staff corps is practically, and has been authoritatively declared to be, independent of their military rank. I need hardly point out, indeed, that an officer's fitness for a staff situation, whether in a civil or military department, does not depend on his army rank, but upon his moral, physical, and intellectual qualities; and no better evidence can be required in support of this view of the case than the fact that officers of the staff corps, promoted from time to time under the present system from one grade to another, are not necessarily disturbed in the appointments they hold, or disqualified by such promotion for the duties they have to perform. In fact, the men are the same in age and qualification, though it may be in a different and higher grade from that which they would have held under the former system. Thus, many officers who would have been subalterns, and perhaps brevet captains, under the old rules, are now substantive captains; but not, therefore, the less qualified for the performance of similar duties.

13. Admitting, however, the propriety of conforming to usage and tradition in regard to regimental service, and of providing officers of the subaltern grade for the subordinate positions with native regiments, as well as a certain proportion of young officers for departmental employment, there is no reason to doubt but that the several staff corps, in their normal condition, will at all times provide sufficient numbers for this purpose.

14. The number of native regiments, even were it considered necessary that the regimental staff should be of the subaltern grade, which is certainly not the case, would, at four subalterns per regiment, require about 700 subalterns, whereas a very simple calculation will show that in the normal state of the staff corps the number of subalterns, assuming Colonel Norman's estimate of their aggregate strength to be correct, will be generally between 1,000 and 1,100.

15. At the present time, it appears from the statement of the Controller of military finance, in para. 31, that there are in the service, including officers on the local list, not less than 1,069 officers of the subaltern grade; and yet frequent allusion is made to the want of subalterns, many of them, moreover, being placed in departmental employment in positions not unsuited to officers of higher grade, while others are unemployed from not having passed.

16. The introduction of the staff corps with new and more favourable rules of promotion, and the transfer of nearly the whole of the remaining officers of the Indian army to those corps with the immediate benefit of those rules, has of course tended to swell temporarily the numbers in the higher grades; while the contemplated future reduction in the aggregate number of officers required for employment in India, and the actual reduction of the number serving with regiments, places a certain number of officers out of employment until absorbed.

17. As an administrative question, the necessity of maintaining for any time a considerable number of officers out of employment is to be regretted; but, considered under its financial aspect, as contrasted with the former state of things, the evil is more apparent than real, inasmuch as the officers who would formerly have been all posted to and employed with regiments, are now classed as unemployed in consequence of the introduction of a new regimental organisation, involving a great reduction in the number of regimental officers. Indeed, they are only now unemployed in the sense of holding no staff appointment, and are doing duty either in garrisons or with regiments.

18. Upon this subject I shall only further observe that the present lists show very few officers of such length of service as to lead to the supposition that they have become inefficient from that cause. In fact, by far the greater number of the older officers are employed, and many in positions of great responsibility, requiring more than usual experience, energy, and capacity.

19. I cannot, therefore, admit that there are, in this increase in the number of officers of the higher ranks, sufficient grounds for introducing this exceptional measure for inducing some of them to give up the service.

20. I have now to notice your proposal with reference to the present number of unemployed officers.

21. I find from the latest reports that the number of officers of the several grades unemployed in India, below the rank of colonel with colonel's allowance, was nearly as follows:—

	Lieut. cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Total.
Bengal:					
Staff corps	28	27	18	9	82
Local service	27	5	14	26	72
Madras:					
Staff corps	23	20	25	19	87
Local service	17	2	14	17	50
Bombay:					
Staff corps	1	5	7	2	15
Local service	4	—	3	7	14
Total	100	59	81	80	320

And it appears from an analysis of the reports [Statements have been prepared from enclosures to—Military letter from India, No. 487, dated Dec. 22, 1868; ditto ditto, No. 374, dated Sept. 26, 1868; military letter from Madras, No. 417, dated Nov. 26, 1868; military letter from Bombay, No. 136, dated Nov. 25, 1868, para. 15. The statement of the unemployed local officers in Madras has been prepared from the Army

List of Oct. 1, 1868] that the reasons for the non-employment of these officers, as far as they are given, though the reports are incomplete in this respect, are as follows:—

	Lieut. cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Total.
Not passed, or otherwise unfit	58	28	48	60	194
Removed for incapacity or misconduct	1	2	—	3	6
Resigned appointment at their own request	7	8	2	2	19
Various causes	32	17	22	5	76
No cause assigned	2	4	9	10	25
Total	100	59	81	80	320

22. It appears, therefore, that a large number of these officers are considered ineligible for employment in consequence of their not having qualified in the languages; not a few have been allowed to resign employment, and thus, by their own act, to swell the unemployed list; others have been thrown temporarily out of employment, from causes that must always operate to some extent in such a service as that of India, whether in the civil or military departments, since, with a varying number of absentees, occasionally vacating appointments during absence, there must inevitably remain at all times a margin of unemployed officers.

23. I understand from your despatch that you look to the present scheme to reduce this list of unemployed officers.

24. With some misgivings as to the voluntary acceptance of your offers on the part of any very large number of the senior officers, misgivings shared in and expressed by Sir R. Temple, in his minute of October 20 last, you say that, if the inducement in the shape of either increased pension or bonus, were coupled with a notification that this special offer was final, and that after a given date all field officers continuously unemployed would, like general officers in the staff corps, be placed on English pay after three years, and that all those who might be considered clearly unfit for military or civil employment suitable to their rank would be removed to the retired list, you are of opinion that a very extensive reduction in the senior grades might be effected.

25. Upon this I must observe, that there are no grounds whatever for anticipating that the officers now unemployed would be more ready to accept the terms offered than other and more efficient men; that, in many cases, to purchase the retirement of officers of the latter class would be to inflict an injury on the state, and to cause considerable embarrassment to the public service; while, with regard to the former, it would be simply, in many instances, to offer a premium upon indolence or incapacity; and I must remind your Excellency, with reference to the coercive measures proposed in this paragraph of the despatch, that your Government would, strictly speaking, be in no better position to enforce these measures after the promulgation of this notice than at present.

26. The officers of the late Indian service who joined the staff corps, under Lord Cranborne's despatch of August 8, 1866 [G.O.G.G., No. 1062, December 15, 1866], have been informed that they have not rendered themselves, by so doing, liable to be placed on half pay, under G.O., No. 826, September 17, 1861, upon any grounds other than such as would have justified their removal from the effective strength of the army, had they not joined the staff corps.

27. Under the spirit of this notification, the removal of an officer who entered the service before 1858, on the ground of his having failed to pass in the native languages, will not be justifiable. Other measures, to which I shall presently allude, must be resorted to, with a view to the speedy reduction of the unemployed list.

28. In the meantime, your general order, No. 1,168, dated December 10, 1868, passed in accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, communicated in Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch, No. 259, of July 23 last, will, it is hoped, effectually put a stop to the practice of allowing officers on the effective list either to decline or to resign employment, and remain unemployed, to suit their own convenience; and it is not without some surprise that I am led to conclude, from the remarks contained in the 37th paragraph of your despatch, that the power of an officer thus to make a convenience of the public service is still practically admitted. So long, however, as this is the case, there can be no limit to the list of unemployed officers, and no want of excuse for expecting some special measures with a view to getting rid of the burden. Under the present constitution of the Indian military service, it is imperatively necessary that the service at large should understand that no officer can escape active employment but by resigning the service.

29. I have now to consider your proposals in their probable bearing upon the finances of the state.

30. The statements and calculations submitted by the Controller general of military expenditure in his memorandum, dated May 23, 1868, lead to such startling results, that I considered it desirable to subject them to the test of investigation by some person thoroughly conversant with questions of this nature; and with this view I caused the whole of the papers to be placed in the hands of Major general Hannington, formerly military auditor general in Bengal, an officer whose ability and experience in the conduct of inquiries of this nature must be well known to your Government.

31. I now forward for your information a copy of his report [dated February 4, 1869], by which you will perceive that the results obtained by the Controller general, and upon which the apprehensions of your Government have been raised, are greatly exaggerated; that, instead of the Government saving expense by the adoption of your proposals, it would, if the full number of 200 officers retired, involve an absolute loss to the state of upwards of £167,000, including an immediate payment of £200,000 (assuming that none of the unemployed officers are absorbed), to say nothing of the inconvenience that might be caused by

the simultaneous retirement of many of the most valuable members of the public service.

32. It may, however, be reasonably expected that some of the unemployed officers would accept the offer, and, to the extent of their unemployed pay, the above capital sum would require reduction, but no assurance can be felt that many of this class would do so, not to speak of the impolicy of purchasing the retirement of such as are unemployed by reason of incapacity—while no reliance can be placed on their fitness to succeed to the offices vacated by others; a fact illustrated by the circumstance pointed out in Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch of July 23 last, No. 259, that, while the unemployed list in Bengal had been reduced during the year 1867 by five only, there had been, during the same period, 28 fresh admissions to the staff corps.

33. It seems also, from General Hannington's report, that, instead of the number of officers of the several staff corps receiving the Colonel's allowance being likely to amount in 1892 to 981, they will not exceed 487, according to the Controller general's tables, or 629 according to tables more favourable to life; and that, instead of the total number of such officers both in the staff corps and local service being 1,154, and the aggregate annual cost on that account £1,227,835, the entire number will not exceed 573 in the one case, or 740 in the other, and the total cost £614,551 or £832,105, according to the tables used; and this calculation is made irrespectively of any intermediate retirements on ordinary pension.

34. I must further observe, that, while referring to the inducements now held out to officers to remain in the service, with the view of attaining the colonel's allowance, and calculating the ultimate charge on that account, no allusion seems to be made to the consequent reduced charge for pensions, the fact being that, in the extreme case supposed, of all surviving officers remaining for the colonels' allowances, those allowances would, with the pay proper of the officers, represent very nearly the whole of the costs on account of retired officers, showing an amount of £832,405 in 1892, against £687,957 as it stood (shortly after the formation of the staff corps) in 1863. Meanwhile a considerable saving is taking place. During the last five years, the charge (excluding that for the medical and clerical services) has decreased by £13,100 a-year.\* This reduction will go on for some years to come, and may be fairly regarded as a not unimportant set-off to a future temporary increase brought on by the staff corps, before those corps reach their normal condition.

35. It would appear, therefore, not only that the alarm which your Government expressed at the prospect of future expenditure on this account is unfounded, but that the remedy proposed on financial considerations would probably result in an absolute and considerable loss to the State.

36. The above observations relate to a proposal made with a view to the removal of a temporary embarrassment by the adoption of a special measure. I have now to consider your further proposals respecting a modification in the present pension rules, with a view to keeping down in future the number of field officers of the several staff corps.

37. I cannot concur with your Government in the necessity or expediency of thus holding out special inducements to officers of the staff corps to retire before the Government have had the full benefit of their services. It appears scarcely consistent with sound policy to create a body of officers, and to hold out inducements to them to enter and qualify for a special service, and then to frame subsidiary regulations with the avowed object of inducing them to retire at a time when their services are most valuable.

38. There appears to be in the minds of many an entire misapprehension of the object with which a scale of pensions is laid down for any department of the public service; and this or that rate of pension is not unfrequently alluded to as insufficient to meet the requirements of an officer and the support of his family.

39. The fact is, that pensions are intended, not as inducements to officers to retire while still capable of work, but as a recognition of former services, in the event of their retiring to suit their own convenience, or from failure of health, before they have reached a disqualifying age.

40. To tempt men to retire at ages between forty and fifty by the offer of enhanced pensions, framed with a view of rendering them independent of further employment, would be extremely impolitic; men are then usually in the vigour of life, and have reaped something of that experience which is of special value in India; knowledge of the languages, right understanding of native character, softened prejudices, all the fruits of matured intellect and experience, have then been attained. To encourage early retirement is not only to sacrifice wantonly the interests of the services by depriving it of the best men, but tends also to bring up a class of officers whose thoughts are bent from the first upon early retirement, an object incompatible with an earnest and contented public spirit. The pension is intended generally for the worn-out servant, not offered for the purpose of inducing an efficient public servant to retire.

41. The pensions now granted to the officers retiring from Indian service are framed on a scale more liberal than in any other military service in the world; while the remuneration to those officers when actually employed is amply sufficient to enable them in most cases to provide for the present and prospective necessities of their families.

42. The one retiring allowance which is given at the close, or assumed close, of an officer's career, is the colonel's allowance [£1,124. 17s.]; and no question has been raised as to the sufficiency and liberality of that allowance.

43. It may be necessary to notice, with regard to this allowance, and to the remark made by your Government as to the inducement held out

\* See General Hannington's Second Report, dated Feb. 15, 1869, forwarded herewith.

£191 12 after 20 yrs.' service in India.	£156 5 after 32 yrs.' service in India.
292 0 " 24 " " "	600 0 " 35 " " "
365 0 " 29 " " "	750 0 " 39 " " "

to officers to remain in the service by the certainty of attaining thereto, that the present rule, which gives the allowance after twelve years service in the grade of lieutenant-colonel, was introduced as a purely temporary expedient to meet the difficulties which arose from the conflicting claims of the officers of the staff corps prior and subsequent to Lord Cranborne's despatch of August 8, 1866, and applies only to officers who joined the staff corps before or under that despatch; and that, even allowing the aggregate length of service required to qualify for the position under present regulations to be less than the average period within which it was attained under the former system—and, according to the conclusions of the Royal Commission of 1865, it is not much less—the increased inducement to remain must be measured by the difference between those two periods, and cannot be considered independent, under the present system, of those contingencies which, from various causes, induced or compelled officers formerly to retire from the service before the attainment of that position. When the time shall have arrived for carrying out the instructions contained in Sir S. Northcote's Despatch of July 9, 1867, No. 184, and placing a limit to the establishment of colonels with colonels' allowance, all apprehension of an undue charge on this account will of necessity come to an end.

It would appear, indeed, from a calculation made by General Hannyn-ton [Report, dated Feb. 15, 1869] that, when the staff corps should have attained to its normal condition, the whole of the retiring allowance, including one hundred colonels' allowances, will probably not exceed £300,000 annually.

44. Your proposals have yet to be considered from another point of view, and that is as affecting the efficiency and contentment of the officers at large.

45. There can be no doubt that the effect of measures of this nature, disturbing the faith of a body of officers in the stability of the ordinary rules of the service, is to excite a general feeling of restlessness and discontent, which even a declaration like that proposed in the 21st paragraph of your despatch would be insufficient to allay for many years.

46. Your Government will remember that a similar declaration was made on the occasion of special annuities being offered to a number of officers in 1861, in the 25th paragraph of Sir C. Wood's Despatch, No. 320, of August 10 of that year, in which the Government of India were instructed to intimate that it was a final arrangement, and that no further proposals connected with schemes for the retirement of Indian officers would be entertained. Notwithstanding this notification, the precedent then established has been made use of to keep alive the expectation of a similar proceeding in the minds of officers of the army in India, an expectation that has received continual stimulus from the public press, has doubtless tended to arrest the course of ordinary retirements, and has now been in some measure justified by the action taken by your Government.

47. The explicit declaration above quoted from Sir C. Wood's despatch may have escaped the attention of your Government; and, at all events, it will not be irrelevant to notice in this place the claim that officers who have since retired might put forward to participate in any scheme such as that now proposed.

48. The determination of her Majesty's Government not to offer any further inducement to retire will, no doubt, create a feeling of disappointment in the minds of all who were looking forward to the promulgation of some such scheme as that now proposed by your Government; but, on the other hand, its adoption, especially after the above-quoted announcement by her Majesty's Government in 1861, could hardly fail to create in the service at large a chronic state of dissatisfaction with the retiring rules, and an expectation that each officer in his turn might reasonably expect to derive benefit from some similarly special measure.

49. Another objection to the introduction of measures of this nature, if not absolutely inevitable, deserves notice, while the extensive changes made in the late Indian service are still recent; and that is, their effect on the minds of that large body of officers who have been transferred from the local to the British army. It is not unreasonable to expect that the contemplation of measures of this nature, from the benefits of which they are excluded by their recent transfer to the British service, would give rise to feelings of irritation and disappointment, greatly to the prejudice of those branches of the service to which these officers belong, and in which they now form a very valuable and important element.

50. It is upon the above considerations that her Majesty's Government have arrived at the conclusion that the adoption of the several proposals contained in your letter under acknowledgment is neither necessary nor expedient.

51. I desire, in conclusion, to communicate to your Excellency the wishes of her Majesty's Government regarding the disposal of the unemployed officers.

These may be divided into two classes:—

1. Those qualified in all respects for employment.
2. Those from various causes not qualified.

52. With regard to the former, I need only observe that admission to the staff corps from the line should be restricted to some extent until this class of unemployed officers has been provided for.

53. With regard to the latter, it must be assumed that their disqualification is due to causes that may be divided into two classes:—

- 1st. Such as would, under the system in force before the amalgamation, have led to their removal from the effective list; such as moral delinquency or intellectual incapacity.
- 2nd. Not having passed the language test, a disqualification for active employment under present, but not under former rules, according to which an officer of this class might have served with his regiment.

54. Among the latter class it is generally understood that there are many officers otherwise well qualified for active employment, and who in many cases possess a colloquial knowledge of the language. Her

Majesty's Government consider it advisable, under present circumstances, that all of this class of officers, whose names were borne on any regimental cadre prior to the reorganisation of the army, should be employed on the staff, whether passed or not, in such departments and positions as your Government may consider them individually best fitted for. Such a course of procedure will doubtless involve a departure from an established and very important rule, but can form no embarrassing precedent, inasmuch as all officers, before entering the staff corps hereafter, must qualify in the native language.

55. In the case of the young officers who entered the service since 1858, and under special conditions, your Government will cause all of them who may not have passed to be addressed individually, and informed that, in the event of their not passing the higher standard within a given period, which it will be for your Government to determine, they will be removed from the service, as her Majesty's Government cannot permit an officer voluntarily to disqualify himself for useful employment, and at the same time to enjoy the benefit of pay and promotion in the public service.

56. With regard to those officers whom it may be considered not desirable to continue in active employment, by reason either of questionable conduct or intellectual incapacity, you will cause a special report to be made in each case, with a view to their removal from the effective list, upon such conditions as their several cases may render just and expedient.

57. By the adoption of these several measures it may be confidently expected that the ordinary casualties of the service, and the effect of the new furlough rules upon the number of absentees, will lead to the absorption of the present unemployed officers at no very distant date.

58. I cannot close this despatch without pointing out to your Excellency the evils resulting from the discussion of projects of this nature in India before the views of her Majesty's Government have been sought and ascertained. In the present case it would appear, from the frequent notices in the public papers, to have been well known for many months past that a scheme of this nature was under consideration, and that, while the date of the memorandum by the controller general of military expenditure is 23rd May, showing that the information therein given must have been for some time under preparation, the Secretary of State, in utter ignorance of what was taking place, replied, on the 3rd April, 1868, to a question put to him in the House of Commons, that no such scheme was contemplated.

59. Not only has the fact of its being under consideration been generally known, but in one case, in the *Calcutta Review* for August, 1868, a paper has been published relating to the subject, bearing the clearest marks of having been written by one who had access to at least a portion of the papers now for the first time submitted to her Majesty's Government. Still later, an abstract of your proposed scheme has been published in several Indian newspapers of a recent date.

60. Her Majesty's Government consider it very desirable that, in the consideration of questions of this nature, affecting the interests of a large body of public servants, publicity should be avoided as much as possible, so long as the intentions of the Government are undetermined; and, moreover, that, in all possible cases, the views of her Majesty's Government should be ascertained before a proposal of this nature is made the subject of formal and departmental investigation.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ARGYLL.

India Office, Feb. 4, 1869.

Sir,—In reply to Major general Pears's Letter, No. 7,190, with Despatch, No. 443, dated Nov. 7, 1868 (herewith returned), I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The memorandum proposed by the Controller general of Military Expenditure has a twofold object.

First. To show that the number of officers who, by staff corps rules, will attain to colonel's pay (£456. 5s.) and allowance (£668. 12s. 5d.) is likely to become excessive and costly.

Second. To propose a scheme by which the number of such officers may be reduced and the cost diminished.

3. Guided by a Life Table (Appendix F of Memorandum), the Controller general (paras. 55 to 58), assuming average rates of mortality for the several grades of rank, and applying these rates to the existing officers (Appendix J.), arrives at conclusions, as briefly here shown [1867, 380; 1870, 1202; 1873, 7861; 1876, 13692; 1879, 32529; 1882, 55843; 1885, 77873; 1888, 91957; 1891, 98163], for triennial intervals, indicating that by Jan. 1, 1892, there will be, in the staff corps alone, no less than 982 colonels with colonel's allowance. The cost of these would exceed one million pounds yearly.

4. Such a prospect is alarming, and the Controller general accordingly considers (para. 85) that "it is an object to get rid of as many of the existing field officers as possible, and the question is to find means of inducing the greatest possible number to retire, by the offer of advantages which shall not cause any actual loss to the Government."

5. The Controller general then (para. 89) divides the officers concerned into two classes.

First. Those who will not on any inducement retire.

Second. Those who may be induced to retire.

As to the first class, the Controller general proposes that unemployed officers of 22 years' service may remain on the effective list, and be permitted to reside in Europe (subject to recall) on English pay, the difference between which and Indian pay would be a saving to the State. And, as to the second class, the Controller general proposes that to officers of over 22 years' service a graduated scale of pensions, always equal to, or exceeding those of the next higher grade, shall be granted, together with a bonus ranging between £1,000 and £3,000.

6. The Governor general in Council, accepting, not without some ex-

pression of doubt,\* the conclusions of the Controller general, proposes a modified scheme (Despatch, para. 39):—

First. "That within a limit of 200, any substantive lieutenant colonels in the Indian staff corps or Indian army, who are entitled to a retiring pension, may be allowed to retire with an addition of £150 per annum to whatever pension they may be entitled to, together with a bonus of £1,000, provided they do so within a given date from the issue of the order sanctioning the measure."

Second. That in future "the period entitling to the lieutenant colonel's pension of £365 per annum may be 25, instead of 28 years as heretofore, including three years' furlough; and the period entitling to the colonel's pension 30, instead of 32 years, including four years' furlough. Further, that the amount of the colonel's pension may be increased from £156.5s. to £500 per annum."

7. Before examining the financial bearings of these proposals, it is necessary to remark that both schemes are based on the one ground of an excessive number of colonels to be promoted in future years from among the officers now existing. How far the estimate of the Controller-general on this important point may be held as conclusive has now to be considered.

8. Two independent investigations as to the mortality of military officers in India have been made.

First. By the late Mr. Griffith Davies, on data obtained from a list published by Messrs. Dodwell and Miles, of the India House. This embraced all lives that could be traced from the earliest records of the Indian army, and the deduced rate of the mortality was, as compared with English tables, very high. The Controller general has adopted this table. It is marked F in the Appendix to his report.

Second. By Mr. F. G. P. Neison, who traced out a large number of lives from the India House records, distinguishing those who had entered the service in the past century from those who entered since the year 1800. He was thus led to conclude that, owing to a variety of causes, the mortality of officers in India is now much less than it was in former years. There seems to be no doubt on this point, and Mr. Samuel Brown, actuary of the Guardian Assurance Office, in his report (1868) on the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund, states that all recent observations confirm this improvement of life in every branch of the Indian service.

9. Mr. Neison, in his report (1849) on the Bengal Military Fund, gave two tables of data, the first rejecting and the second including certain lives that could not be perfectly traced. The life table deduced from the first of these appears to me by far the more trustworthy; it is not so favourable to life as that deduced by Mr. Neison from the second (table XI. of his report); but for this reason it was preferred by the late Mr. G. Davies, and under his sanction it was used by me in preparing tables for the Bengal Military Orphan Society. The results obtained from it may be regarded as not extreme in either direction. A copy of this table is hereto appended (table I.), and, as will presently (para. 17) appear, I have made a double set of calculations as to the future of the Staff Corps, showing, first, the conclusions afforded by the table Appendix F., professedly used by the Controller general; and, second, showing what I regard as the more probable and safer conclusions drawn from Table I.

10. A life table being given, the progress of any groups of lives subject to the like mortality may be traced approximately. For example, if the life table shows that of 4,991 persons existing in the 41th year of age there will survive in the 57th year of age 2,839 persons, then, supposing 136 persons in the former status, the survivors of these in the 57th year of age will be 77, as appears by proportion, thus—

$$4,991 : 2,839 :: 136 : 77$$

This example illustrates the fact that, of 136 officers of the age stated, who were existing in the staff corps on the 1st January, 1868, there may, on the 1st January, 1881, be about 77 survivors, who will then have attained the rank of colonel, with colonel's allowance, on the supposition that no intermediate retirements take place.

11. I do not wish to burden this report with arithmetical details that may more conveniently be shown in an appendix, but this much is needful, to explain how it is that the Controller general has obtained results that are not borne out by Table F., on which they should depend. On reference to the Controller general's Appendix J., it will be seen that the whole number of 136 officers now living is brought up for promotion in 1880, and is, with a reduction of 5 per cent. only, carried into the year 1881; that is to say, 129 officers instead of 77 officers are supposed to be promoted, no account being taken of the deaths occurring in the twelve preceding years. This material error runs through the whole of Appendix J., and vitiates the conclusions therein exhibited.

12. To place this miscalculation briefly in view, the tablet below† gives, for triennial intervals from 1873, the number of staff corps colonels, as deduced by the Controller general in Appendix J., and as obtained with the same data from Appendix F. From the nature of the process used by the Controller general, the error is from year to year cumulative, and the financial effect might well be termed, in the words of H.E. the Commander in Chief, "almost appalling."

13. I now proceed to show the probable financial results of the remedial measures proposed. The calculations are given at length in the Appendix, and a mere statement in the form of an account will be most convenient in this place. It may be premised that, in estimating from the Carlisle Table for Lives in Europe, the *deferred* values of the colonel's

allowance, I have used Mr. Neison's Indian Life Table, No. I., because this is not only the more applicable to the present time, but also gives higher values to the contingent claims of the officers than Table F. Also (as in para. 10) intermediate retirements are excluded; the values are therefore the *greatest* possible, and the apparent loss is the *least*, that can be assigned.

#### I. Valuation of the Controller general's Proposal for 200 Officers.

Present value of deferred colonel's allowance	£.	Present value of the proposed pension	£.
925,564		1,101,541	
Balance loss to Government ...	424,779	Bonus, variable ...	245,802
	<b>£1,350,343</b>		<b>£1,350,343</b>

#### II. Valuation of the Proposal of the Governor general in Council for 200 Officers.

Present value of deferred colonel's allowance	£.	Present value of the pensions (ordinary) of substantive rank ...	£.
925,564		813,995	
Balance loss to Government ...	467,108	Present value of extra pensions of £150 ...	378,677
		Bonus of £1,000 ...	200,000
	<b>£1,392,672</b>		<b>£1,392,672</b>

14. From these statements it appears that, as to cost, the two proposals are much alike. For sake of comparison, I have limited the scheme of the Controller general to 200 officers, but his proposal is unlimited as to numbers, and, if thus adopted, might lead to a much larger loss than is shown above. In either case, the apparent loss is so considerable, that, making due allowance for any uncertainty in the valuation of contingent risks, the adoption of either measure is not advisable. There is a certainty of immediate and heavy outlay, without prospect of compensation. But this leads to another view.

15. The number of unemployed officers above the rank of captain, in the staff corps and local service, is, according to the latest returns, 140 [Madras local officers not included. No returns. The Budget estimate, 1868-69, shows 190]. If these be really superfluous, and if they especially should be induced to retire, the saving of the difference between Indian pay and the pension of rank would be a set off or counterbalance to the loss shown in para. 13. But it is not likely that the unemployed officers would be foremost to retire, on the contrary, scanty means may compel many of them to cling to the service on full pay. It would be vain to frame an estimate of possible saving from this source, and, on the other hand, setting aside any inconvenience that might result from the retirement of officers who are in staff employ, there could be no saving in the case of those who have consolidated allowances. On the whole, it seems that this branch of the service is more administrative than financial, and the measures suggested by the Governor general in Council (para. 40 of despatch) do not fall within the scope of my remarks.

16. The second clause of the scheme proposed by the Governor general in Council requires, in this place, no more than a passing notice. That earlier retirements, with increased pensions, would tend to swell the non-effective list, demands no formal proof, and the consideration of this proposal, on other grounds, is also beyond my present duty.

17. I do not mean to underrate the financial pressure that is approaching, though I have, I trust, conclusively shown that it is not nearly so great as the Controller general, and the Governor general in Council apprehend; yet, neither will it be so small as would appear from the Table, Appendix F. For this reason, I have made, as far as needful, a double set of calculations as to the number of officers now existing in the staff corps, who will pass through the several grades of rank, and finally obtain the colonel's allowance. An abstract as to the colonels is given for triennial intervals from Jan. 1, 1874, below,\* and it shows a very considerable difference between the old and new tables. Both, however, agree in showing that the greatest number will be reached in the year 1896. From that year a rapid diminution will begin, and continue until the corps falls into a normal state.

18. The foregoing paragraph, and all conclusions hitherto set forth, are on the assumption that no ordinary retirements (para. 10) occur. This assumption is necessary, because data as to such retirements are wanting. But it is certain that ordinary retirements will occur, and it is not unlikely that the results from Appendix F. may eventually be as near the facts as those from the higher table. So long as officers expect that something to them beneficial shall be done, so long will they wait, even though prepared to retire.

19. The conclusion I have formed is, that, whatever be the ultimate cost of the Staff Corps, the measures now proposed, or any similar measure, would not mitigate that cost.

20. The inquiry suggested in para. 3 of General Pears's letter under reply will occupy some time, and I have therefore thought it right to send up this part of the report without delay.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. C. HANNINGTON, Major general.

Associate Member of the Institute of Actuaries.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

\* "I must affirm that I consider it is contrary to all experience to suppose that out of the existing body of 3,359 officers, 1,151 will some years hence be all surviving, after, as respects 982 of the staff corps, a minimum of 38 years' service. To me it seems that this is inconceivable."—Hon. Col. Norman, c.n., Minute, page 8.

Colonels with Allowance.			
Appendix J.		Appendix F.	
† 1873	...	79	60
1876	...	110	101
1879	...	325	219
1882	...	653	346
1885	...	779	445
1888	...	929	489
1891	...	992	497

Date.		Colonels with Allowance.	
* Jan. 1, 1874		Appendix F.	Table I.
1877	...	60	65
1880	...	101	113
1883	...	219	251
1886	...	346	409
1889	...	445	543
1892	...	489	616
1895	...	487	632
1898	...	530	692
1901	...	571	749
1904	...	559	737
1907	...	476	611
1910	...	383	527



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LAST Saturday at the Crystal Palace was devoted to the memory of Rossini. The scene in the great transept reminded one of a Handel festival; there were three thousand performers in all, and the whole space across the transept was filled with occupants of reserved seats. The programme was good so far as it went; but why should Sir M. Costa's commonplace music be foisted into a performance in honour of Rossini, especially when so many fine samples of the master's genius remained unrepresented? Three of his best overtures were certainly given with a power and delicacy appreciable some distance off. But instead of the march from "Naaman," we might surely have been better entertained with a little more of Rossini's best secular music; something for instance in the style of the spirited solo and chorus from the "Siege of Corinth," which to our thinking does the master more justice than the bulk of his sacred music. The *Stabat Mater*, fine as it is in parts, seems to lack that depth of feeling which makes Handel, Mozart, and Mendelssohn pre-eminent in the religious line. In spite of the grand effect of the "Prayer," as performed on Saturday, there can be little doubt that sacred music was not Rossini's forte. Imagine what Mozart or Handel could have made of the mournful passages in the *Stabat Mater*! Rossini's rendering fails utterly to reflect the deep anguish of the Mother standing beside the Cross. Most of the choruses were fairly given, if seldom equal in execution to what we have heard on a Handel day. Mr. Santley and Madame Dolby sang their parts to perfection, with unvarying ease and precision. But Madame Titiens' absence through illness was poorly compensated by the presence of Madame Rudersdorff, who screeches painfully when force is required.

## TIGHT TUNICS.

THE influence of dress upon the soldier's health is one of those questions which come up from time to time for a discussion that has hitherto led to no practical result. Many years ago it was frequently asserted that the tightness of the old coat and jacket was the sure source of much disease and many deaths in the army. At a later period we heard a good deal of "the soldier's spot," a peculiar appearance found about the hearts or lungs of soldiers, whose death had been hastened by the crossbelts then worn. And now it appears that a similar indictment has been lodged against the present tunic, which at first sight seems so great an improvement on the style of uniform it replaced. Indeed, it is now asserted that the old stiff

collar of the jackets worn some fifteen years ago, however uncomfortable in other respects, had the merit of fitting loosely round the neck, whereas the new tunic, fastened by one hook only instead of three, clasps the lower part of the neck so tightly as to cause not only present discomfort, but to lay the seeds of future illness. According to Mr. Myers, Assistant-surgeon of the Coldstream Guards, the pressure thus caused on the great vessels of the neck tends to obstruct the flow of blood through them; and their consequent over-distension develops in due time, under certain conditions, some disease of the circulatory system, ending not seldom in aneurism of the aorta—in other words, rupture of the great vessels of the heart.

If this be true, the fact is well worth considering by those who are deputed to look after the soldier's well-being. Military men, as a rule, are like women in their devoted adherence to old traditions in favour of tight fitting garments for the upper part of the body, and many a well-drilled soldier would rather die than breathe freely in a tunic whose smooth outline was anywhere ruffled by an unmilitary crease. But many of them must surely have the sense to know that soldiers are an expensive necessity, and that the main end of their existence is not show, but service. Mr. Myers tells us of one wise colonel of a regiment then in India, who saw so clearly the weak point of the present tunic, that he had the collars for his men enlarged at his own expense, and made to fasten with three hooks. This arrangement lasted for eight years, to the great satisfaction of the men themselves, and one proof of the advantage reaped from it is found by Mr. Myers in the fact that, throughout that period, "no instance of invaliding or death from aneurism" occurred out of an annual average strength of eight hundred and thirty-nine men. This certainly, so far as it goes, should tell in favour of loose collars. If it is absolutely necessary to have a tunic buttoned up to the throat, a loose high collar must any how be better than a low one which clutches the neck at a vital point. But why must the tunic be buttoned up to the throat on all occasions or even on most? Does any human being except a soldier ever take his exercise in such fashion? In cold weather a man may like to feel the temporary comfort of a buttoned-up coat, but as soon as he warms to his work, his natural impulse is to remove all possible hindrances to the free expansion of his chest and neck. And there is no denying that military parades are with few exceptions very warm work, even in an English winter.

In India some little regard is usually paid, we believe, to the exigencies of climate. There at any rate soldiers are or were allowed the amazing privilege of parading in hot weather with collars unbuttoned. Yet even in India much, we imagine, depends on the discretion of individual officers. We should like to know how many cases of illness in one year might be traced to the untoward clinging of newly imported colonels to the habits and clothing of a very different clime. How many soldiers the fewer would have fallen fainting out of the ranks or gone into hospital with small chance of coming out again, had their commanding officers been blessed with a reasonable share of common sense? The victims of pipe-clay have not, we fear, appreciably decreased since the day when a soldier broke his neck down a hatchway, because Lord Cardigan insisted that his men should wear spurs on board ship. The race of martinets is longlived, and their stupidity remains proof to all appeals from vulgar reason. At Goojerat the men who served the heavy guns might be seen ramming away in their shirt-sleeves, but then they were commanded by officers who cared more for work than outward show. Imagine a martinet going even the length of tolerating unbuttoned tunics! We, for our part, have no desire to stand out for shirt-sleeves or even jerseys on peaceful parades; but if the heads of the army would issue a positive order against tightfitting tunics and choking collars, the zeal of some of their subordinates might perhaps be turned into a direction less hurtful to human life.

Statistics and experiments seem to coincide in proof of some connection between overtight tunics and heart-diseases. The deaths per thousand from aneurism in the army for three con-

secentive years were about four times as numerous as the deaths in the navy. In the latter the percentage of deaths was only a trifle higher than it is in civil life. In 1866 more soldiers died of heart-disease than of consumption, which, according to medical experience in civil life, ought to have been four times as fatal as the other. If aneurism alone be taken into account, we find that it kills eleven soldiers for one civilian. These calculations are somewhat confused by the different climatic conditions of the several countries in which our troops serve. But the broad result seems to be that many more soldiers die of circulatory diseases than either sailors or civilians. Even in the United Kingdom the proportion per thousand is as 1·20 to ·10, a difference not to be explained by any reference to the hardships or excesses of military life. For the high percentage at Madras a reason has been found in the excessive use of tobacco, while the mortality at the Cape has been sometimes charged against too much beer, brandy, or tobacco, and, by way of a change, to hard work in the field and the tiring effect of the knapsack. To this however it may well be answered that soldiers who smoke little die as often as soldiers who smoke much, that the removal of the knapsack from human shoulders at the Cape—in India the men never had to carry it—has not lessened the mortality from heart-disease, and that troops quartered in Africa since the last war have been no freer from the complaint than their predecessors. It is shown indeed by the Indian returns that the highest ratio of deaths from disease of the larger blood-vessels occurred on the line of march. The fact is so, but how about the explanation? Grant that these men died of over-exertion with or without the aid of rum and tobacco, where shall we look for the predisposing cause? May it not be too often found in tunics that throttle the neck and prevent the free expansion of the chest?

#### THE INDIAN ARMY AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

THE purport of the answer given by the Indian Minister to the Indian Government's proposals for hastening the retirement of unemployed field officers in the Indian Army now lies before us in the shape of a despatch, dated from the India Office on the 11th of March. It confirms the statement lately made by Mr. Grant Duff in the House of Commons touching the rejection of the scheme sent home from Calcutta for the final sanction of the India Office. Why it should not have been published a few weeks earlier is a problem which we despair of solving. When once a despatch of so much importance has been confided to the Post Office, there could surely be no harm in divulging the contents of it to the public of this country. Much harm, on the contrary, is often done by a delay which tends to multiply misleading rumours and encourage groundless hopes. At last however the murder is out in respect to a question which has long troubled the peace of a good many officers in the Indian army. If anything be preferable to continued suspense, they may now gather up such crumbs of comfort as the change from doubt to an unpleasant certainty can supply.

The despatch in question certainly makes out a strong case against the conclusions wrought out at Calcutta. Its chief strength however rests on premises always open to dispute. If General Hannington's estimates, which are appended to the despatch, be anything like correct, we may readily admit the justice of most of the arguments thence evolved or thereby supported. But what assurance have we, beyond that officer's special experience in such matters, for the trustworthiness of calculations so widely different from those of the able financier consulted by the Indian Government? \* According to the one the plethora of field-officers in the staff corps will never be great enough to compensate for the cost of amending in their favour the present scale and conditions of retiring pensions. According to the other the accumulation of field-officers in the next few years will be so great that measures, however costly, should at once be taken to forestall the ruinous expense their increasing

numbers will otherwise entail on the Indian Treasury. The latter reckons that on the 1st of January, 1892, there will, under present conditions, be at least 982 staff-colonels drawing colonel's allowances at a cost of a million a-year. The former, on the contrary, maintains that no more than 487 colonels will, under any circumstances, be drawing colonel's allowances on that date. Alarmed by the figures of the Controller-General, the Indian Government proposed—

1st. That Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian army, to the number of 200, should be free to retire before a certain date on an additional pension of £150 a-year and a bonus of £1,000.

2nd. That twenty-five years' service should henceforth entitle an officer to a lieutenant-colonel's pension, while the term of service for a colonel's pension, increased to £500, should be fixed at thirty years.

3rd. That field officers in future should be exempted from general or station duty.

4th. That officers unemployed for three years together should be allowed to live either at home or in India on their English pay, with the prospect of going on the retired list after five years in all of unemployment.

5th. That every officer deemed unfit for civil or military duty should be removed from the effective list.

A "careful consideration" of these proposals and the grounds assigned for them has led the Secretary of State to reject them one and all, for the following reasons:—The plethora of field officers is a temporary evil, consequent on the formation of the Staff Corps and the transfer thereto of "nearly the whole of the remaining officers of the Indian army." It is matter for regret, but is none the less inevitable, that a certain number of officers should remain in a certain sense unemployed, pending their absorption into the Staff Corps. All these however are doing duty "either in garrisons or with regiments," while many of the older officers are in fact employed "in positions of great responsibility, requiring more than usual experience, energy, and capacity." It must be remembered also that no true analogy exists between the officering of the Staff Corps and of a British regiment, that the nominal rank of a Staff Corps officer does not determine his fitness for duties of a particular kind, and that the mere fact of his promotion to a higher grade does not of necessity involve his removal to a new or a higher post. The higher rank comes with length of service, but promotion in the Staff Corps has been so rapid, as compared with the previous system, that "many officers who would have been subalterns under the old rules are now substantive captains," and ought not therefore to be exempt from discharging subalterns' duties. Such at least is the apparent meaning of an obscurely-worded paragraph in the despatch.

Nor is there any ground for believing that the proportion of subaltern officers is either too small now, or will grow less in the course of time. Of the 1,069 now serving in the three Presidencies some are actually employed "in positions not unsuited to officers of a higher grade, while others are unemployed from not having passed." Of 320 officers of all ranks now unemployed 194 have failed to pass in the native languages, six have been removed for incapacity, and nineteen have resigned at their own request, while of the remainder only twenty-five are left unemployed for no apparent reason. In dealing with the cases of these 320, the Indian Minister insists, in the first place, that the rule forbidding an officer to decline or resign an appointment for the sake of his own convenience shall, in all cases, be rigidly enforced. In the next he recommends that all officers of the old Indian service "should be employed on the staff, *whether passed or not*, in such departments and positions" as may seem best suited to each; the existing rules being set aside for them and them only. Admission to the staff corps from the line should also "be restricted to some extent" until the older class of officers shall have been provided for according to their several deserts. As for the few who may be wholly disqualified for active service either on moral or intellectual grounds, it will remain for the Government after due enquiry to strike their names off the effective list. Against those younger

\* These calculations will shortly appear in a Parliamentary Blue Book.

officers who have not yet passed the final examinations, the rules of the service must be upheld by their removal, if after due notice given they still fail to pass.

Again, with regard to the scheme for getting rid of 200 field-officers at one stroke, the Secretary of State brings General Hannington forward to show that by such a measure the Indian Exchequer would suffer an absolute loss of nearly half a million sterling, without securing the end especially desired. Would not many of the retiring officers belong to a class whose services could ill be spared, and what certainty is there that many of the unemployed officers would take the opportunity to retire at once instead of holding on for the colonel's allowance? All exceptional schemes of this sort breed a restless and discontented feeling among the officers, "disturbing their faith in the ordinary rules of the Service," and arresting the course of ordinary retirements through the hopes they keep alive of something better to be got by waiting. If the Staff and the Locals are to be thus favoured, will not their old comrades now in the Line have cause to murmur at their own inferior luck?

Such is the pith of the despatch in question. It shows at any rate that the matter in dispute is less simple than it looks as handled by the Indian press. With very much of the reasoning we are bound to agree under any circumstances, but its force would be indefinitely strengthened if we could put sufficient faith in the correctness of General Hannington's data. There lies the rub. Even he allows that in 1892 not fewer than 487 Staff Corps officers will be drawing colonel's allowance, while another calculation raises the total to 629. Nor is it denied that for many years to come the excess of field officers caused by the rules of 1861 and 1866 will add largely to the yearly cost of the Indian army. But then again we must remember that pretty much the same outlay would have been incurred under the old system. For so many officers so many thousands of pounds. Pending the reduction of the old numbers within the limits deemed sufficient for the future, the present rate of outlay will for some years to come be liable to grow greater instead of less. The only question seems to be, whether the payment of a larger sum now, in order to get rid of the surplus seniors, would not hasten by many years the moment when the working expenses of the new system would touch their proper level. The despatch moreover makes no sort of reference to the complaints so rife in India of the dearth of young officers in the native regiments.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE NEED OF AN INDIAN NAVY.

The *Bombay Gazette* maintains that British India is a Power which, though it is mainly territorial, has very considerable maritime interests. Let the political centre be where it may, among the odours of Calcutta or upon the terraces of Simla, the naval centre is Bombay. This presidency is, to all intents and purposes, a maritime province, and its relations with various sea-board States and districts are direct and important. Nature indicated and man made it the fitting resort of navies; the line of naval posts from Suez are properly dependent on Bombay, and no other point is so well calculated to serve as the head-quarters of an Eastern naval Power. There are unequalled facilities in the harbour for adequate naval establishments of all kinds, and a little engineering, aided by the Moncrieff gun, would render them unassailable. From this centre service could be done in the Red Sea as well as the Persian Gulf, the only waters mentioned by Mr. Childers—on the coast of Ceylon as well as on the west coast of Africa. Moreover, much good would result from cruises on our own shores. Now, it may be said, that the ships of the Royal Navy can do the work as well as the ships of an Indian Navy; but out here, whatever may be felt in Whitehall, we make bold to contend that all feel the assertion to be erroneous. Not for one moment would we say a word in disparagement of the Royal Navy, which, wherever it may be posted, does its duty. But how can officers, unaccustomed to the people, and necessarily ignorant of native tongues, work so effectively as men trained up in a local service. Moreover, it seems to us highly desirable that there should be perfect accord between the floating force and the

directing head, and that the Supreme Government and its subordinate agents should have command by sea as well as by land. Year by year the situation to the westward and northward will grow more critical, demand more vigilance, more sagacity; and an effective Indian Marine would be able to help the rulers of the State very materially in preserving and promoting the interests of the Empire. The opening of the Suez Canal will augment the number of vessels voyaging through the Red Sea, and the growing intensity of the Asiatic phase of the Eastern question will triple to us the importance of holding undisputed sway in the Persian Gulf. How can all these grave affairs be duly and effectively attended to unless we have a trained naval force working in thorough harmony with the Government and acting in conformity with its principles wherever we come in contact with other States, however small? At this very moment the inconvenience of dependence on the Admiralty is demonstrated by the existence of the so-called Bombay Marine, which, a mere makeshift, silently testifies to the need for a genuine navy. But we are not without hopes that ere long the Admiralty at home will take a "view" of the question that does not "concur" with the view of the late and present Government. Facts will soon present the view in a different aspect. The monitors or turret ships coming out for harbour defence, the exigencies arising out of increased traffic in the Red Sea, the presence of foreign men-of-war in Eastern waters, certain to follow the success of M. de Lesseps—if he succeed—and the growth of the now world-wide Eastern Question, must force the Home Government to the conclusion that Imperial interests demand the establishment of a powerful Indian Navy, to be supplemented of course, in case of need, by the Royal Navy. When we have the real institution we shall pay for it with pleasure out of Indian revenues; not, as we do now, grudgingly contribute £70,000 for a service which, however gallant and effective, is neither sufficient for the work, nor adapted to fulfil all its multiform requirements.

### THE NATIVE ARMY.

The *Madras Athenæum* declares that, although it is an acknowledged requisite of the new organisation that the native officers should be the very best procurable, the necessary measures are not taken to secure them. The old system whereby any respectable old imbecile was considered to have a right to promotion in virtue of having lived to get to the top of the list, is still practically too much in force, and central authority still interferes too much with local selection, concerning the merits of which it must be absolutely ignorant. According to the theory of the new organisation, everything depends on the *personnel*, the few good, select and devoted officers being far more efficient than the many bad, refuse and discontented officers—we speak of the theory—and the native officers selected by merit far more efficient than those promoted by seniority. The said theory may be, and we believe is, as a theory, a very excellent one. Nobody can say it has failed, simply because it has never been tried. That which has been tried, we may call the "Hybrid." It has worked much better than most people expected, owing to the zeal and industry of the officers, who, as a general rule have striven to do their work in a conscientious way; and when that is done no system can be an entire failure. But the system which by theory ought to have been the one to be tried, which we may call the "personal" system, has not been tried as yet. We have talked about it, and that has been all. As for the European officers, the theory says they shall be appointed by selection; that they shall be sufficiently well paid to make them content to stay with their Regiments without being perpetually distracted by looking out for staff and civil employ as the officers were under the old *regime*. That they should, in fact, take up their military duties heartily and as a finality, and identify themselves with their regiments as zealous officers should, would, or ought to do, and that they should be well supported in their efforts to make the native army a really respectable force; a very plain and simple theory, pick out the best men, pay them well enough to satisfy their reasonable ambition, give them ample powers, and hold them responsible for the result—a theory, too, which ought to work well, a very promising and probable looking theory. But has it ever been tried? Have officers been appointed by selection? Have they had adequate powers given? Have they been induced to identify themselves with other duties? Or have not rather the old theories of vested rights, seniorities, and such like, been allowed too much to interfere? We believe that claims have actually been advanced to command regiments irrespective of fitness but as a matter of right, on the plea sometimes of army rank, sometimes of local or cadre rank; claims which, however, the Government of India has very comprehensively "sat upon" in a recent order. As to the second condition, are not the regimental staff, who have all the most important work to attend to, notoriously underpaid and notoriously always on the look out for some staff or civil employ that would pay them better? Are not the powers of regimental officers so restricted that they are forbidden to go the length even of their strictly legal tether? And is not all this the result of the conflict between the old opinions and the new rules, that men in authority, educated under the ancient system, cannot bring their minds to admit the idea of a regimental officer being entrusted with any real independent authority, or being anything but a mere machine? Such an idea would be contrary to all precedent.

## Bengal.

### LORD MAYO AND THE AMEER OF KABUL.

The conversation between the Governor General and the Ameer did not consist of empty compliments alone. The following account of its substance may be relied on as correct. The fluency and grace with which Captain Grey acted as interpreter were marked by all who, like ourselves, were near.

*The Governor-general:* In the name of her Majesty the Queen of England and Sovereign of India I heartily welcome your Highness.—*The Ameer:* I am overpowered by this reception, and will love the British Government all my life.

*G.:* I trust that your Highness received proper attentions from all her Majesty's officers, and that the journey was not uncomfortable.—*A.:* I have been astonished at the kindness which I have received.

*G.:* What does your Highness think of the railway? It has just conveyed me from Calcutta in forty-four hours.—*A.:* The railway and all that I have seen is wonderful, but the most wonderful thing is your army.

*G.:* So renowned a soldier as yourself will appreciate the army. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will give you every opportunity for further inspecting the troops. I have asked several renowned soldiers to meet you. What do you think of the Highlanders?—*A.:* The dress of the "Scotch" is beautiful and, indeed, terrific; but is it decent?

*G.:* The people from whom these soldiers are recruited are divided into clans similar to those in Afghanistan, and each clan is distinguished by the colours of its tartan.—*A.:* In my country the same division exists, but the clans are known by the cut, not the colour, of the cloth.

*G.:* Your Highness is fond of armies?—*A.:* I should think so; I was born a soldier, and have done nothing but fight for forty-five years.

*G.:* Is your Highness fond of hunting?—*A.:* I have been too busy as a soldier. I leave hunting to others; but my eldest son, Yakoub Khan, is a good sportsman.

*G.:* You are interested in guns; you have seen the Snider, the Enfield, and the Armstrong guns?—*A.:* Yes, and we could make them in our country quite as well as you, but the cartridges are the difficulty; we could not make them. You do wrong to depend on England for your supply. How are they made?

If Captain Grey hesitated for a moment in his Persian it was on this occasion, when it seemed difficult to find in that language words to express certain of the processes, but the explanation was given to the Ameer's satisfaction.

*G.:* Your Highness is fond of horses; I have procured some for your acceptance; they are the best I can obtain, but they do not satisfy me.—*A.:* That is not wonderful; I never saw a perfect horse; a Turkoman costs from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000.

*G.:* We breed good horses occasionally; I have paid attention to the subject.—The Ameer replied as if he doubted the possibility of breeding good horses at all, or out of Arabia; and asked why Indian officers do not use Arabs as they used to do. The difficulties placed in the way of exportation were explained.

*G.:* I hope your boy has been amused; he is a pretty fellow; (translated by Captain Grey: "He has eyes out of which the man shines").—*A.:* He is the true stamp of a man (*sikka murdana*); he comes of a family of men.

On this the presents of fifty-one trays, valued at upwards of half a lakh of rupees, were brought in, and the Earl of Mayo, taking a sword, with jewelled scabbard, presented it to the Ameer with his own hands, remarking:—"May you be victorious over your enemies and with this defend your just rights!" The Ameer replied that he would use it also against the enemies of the Queen of England. With true Oriental politeness, so different from the eager greed on a similar occasion of Runjeet Singh, the Ameer affected indifference to all the presents except the sword, which he kept in his hand. The Lieutenant Governor attempted to put a string of gold and pearls round the boy's neck, but the Sardars were unable to remove the cap which he wore. On this the Ameer was conducted to his carriage by the Governor General, the Sutlej Chiefs followed, and the durbar broke up, after sitting upwards of an hour.—*Friend of India.*

### STATION TALK.

UMBALLA, March 31.—His Highness attended the Umballa Races yesterday and the day before, and, in all probability, will be on the course again this evening, to-morrow, and the day after; for, he takes great interest in our turf displays; and the display of yesterday was just the kind of sight he ought to be treated to. There were three very good steeple chases, over a rather stiff course; one of the three was a first-rate race, and another as well ridden as the most knowing "cross country" man need desire to witness. The Ameer had a first-rate view of the finish, his carriage being on the off side of the course, and in front of the Grand Stand; while, on his other hand (such is the arrangement of the course), he had the great double-ditch, the second leap of all three races. He and Colonel Chamberlain occupied the coachman's seat of the barouche they had come in; and the Ameer, using a binocular, never once took his eyes off the horses, from the moment of their starting until the finish. It was well that his carriage had been thus placed, for neither he nor any of his Afghan suite could ever before have seen such good jumping and crack-riding as the taking of that double-ditch in each of yesterday's races exhibited to them. Gamecock,

a b. w. g., ridden by Mr. Papillon in the Selling Steeple Chase, and again in the "Grand," took the double-ditch both times as well as if he were a countryman of Lord Mayo's, and to double-ditches, stone walls and *bokreens* born. The bank was of made-earth, and not more than three and a-half feet in height, but with the broad ditch in front and rear, the stride was fully four-and-twenty feet. Gamecock "barked" it, that is, hit it with his hind feet, and on each occasion that he took the leap the good horse's four feet were, for a moment, all together like those of a goat on the apex of a showman's pyramid. The Ameer was both pleased and astonished; his followers were delighted. They had never seen anything of the kind before; for leaps of height or of long stride are what the horses of native Asia never have occasion to take. Wonderment and admiration were visible in every Afghan countenance present, and for some minutes, after the "Grand," several Heratee-garbed individuals were to be seen inspecting the double ditch, and estimating its height and width. The Ameer remained to the last, smoking throughout the whole time,—not the *hooka* (which he despises) or Persian chibouque, but good Manila cheroots, of which he and his followers seem to be very fond, and which are provided for them. He was to receive five horses as part of the present of the Government of India. Only four really good Arabs, to his taste, were, however, procurable, and a "look-out" is kept for a fifth horse of the kind he desiderates. The selection is with the Ameer himself; and, accordingly, yesterday, on the course, Colonel Chamberlain managed to inveigle a number of officers and others having valuable Arabs to sell, "if a good price were given," to side their horses up to the Ameer's carriage. If his Highness thus inspected one horse, he must have inspected at least thirty during the intervals between the races. He rejected all he saw; doing, however, verbal complimentary justice to their merits. He will have no horse that his prime confidential friend and adviser, his Shahgasee or chamberlain, does not approve of. This individual is a character in his way, and a very jolly one, too. He is of middle height, over fifty, and rather stout—indeed, if the truth is to be told, the Shahgasee, though not very "corpulent," is quite broad enough to be slit down into two very respectable stage Falstaffs! From tip of one shoulder to tip of the other seemed, to your correspondent, to be about five feet; and the girth round the waist, which, by the way, slightly protuberates, would positively appal a civilised tailor. Yet the old fellow—his hair is tinged with grey—is as lively as a young elephant, and far more frolicsome, and his rotund features so beam with jollity and humour that one is involuntarily tempted to guffaw—and heartily, too—when one meets him. To see this burly chamberlain examining the points of a horse submitted for the Ameer's inspection is a fine piece of natural comedy. The examination is very close and "knowing," and blemishes are soon detected, and, with quite a humorous grin, nodded at, not spoken of; and the procedure winds up by the Shahgasee placing himself in rear of the horse, and passing his right hand softly and smoothly down the animal's tail. This would be queer enough, but it does not exhaust the formalities. Stretching his right hand forward to the full length of his arm, the Shahgasee grasps the end of the horse's tail, and gradually raises both arm and tail until they extend, in one straight line, horizontally, and, as it were, telescopically, from his own half-closed eye to the horse's crupper! Standing thus for a second or two he drops the tail, and, turning to the owner of the horse, says, with genuine Asiatic humour, "Khoob, khoob atcha gora!" "A very, very good horse"—but he does not recommend his master to purchase the animal. It was this colossal impersonation of fun and intensely humorous wide-awakeness, who, in the mess-house of the 93rd Highlanders at Jullundur, after witnessing the sword dances of the Scots, said he would try a jig himself, and actually did attempt one, raising shouts of irrepressible laughter. He is a Barukzye, and liked and loved by Shere Ali as an Englishman would like and love a jolly Falstaffian old uncle or uncle-german. Beneath his gushing fun is a rich vein of sterling shrewdness, and it is probable that his advice has, on many important occasions, done Shere Ali critically good service. He is evidently the most influential man of the present Court of Afghanistan. He is Chamberlain, and in the East that signifies the power of denial of access to the Sovereign. In short, without the Shahgasee's permission, no subject may approach the Ameer. That permission denied or withheld, the applicant for justice or mercy can but throw himself before the Ameer's horse as he rides out—to obtain his end or meet his death.

April 3.—The durbar has arrived at its last act. The Ameer leaves on the 5th on his return journey, arriving at Jullundur on the evening of the same day, and at Umritsur on the following morning. The Viceroy leaves Umballa by 9 A.M. ordinary train on the 5th for Saharanpore. He will visit the gardens and stud in the evening! Whilst at Saharanpore he will be the guest of Mr. Webster. During his journeys Lord Mayo will be accompanied by his military and private secretaries, and by Capt. Lockwood, A.D.C. At Hurdwar he will be received by the Maharajah of Kupperthulla. Lady Mayo leaves for Simla on the evening of the 5th, Lady Mansfield leaving for the same destination the previous evening. Sir William Mansfield leaves by 9 A.M. train on Tuesday morning for Meerut. From thence he proceeds *via* Moradabad to the new sanitarium of Raneek-



het. He will then return to Meerut, and from thence proceed to Chukrata. From Chukrata it is uncertain whether he will go by the hill road to Simla or come back to Umballa, and go from thence by the ordinary road. The Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, who, by the way, had a private interview with the Ameer at the latter's residence yesterday, proceeds to Lahore on the 5th. The camp has begun to break up. The official order was only received by the general late on the evening of the 1st, and already four regiments have marched. These regiments, which all started this morning, are 4th hussars for Meerut, 41st Regiment for Subathoo, 15th N.I. for Ferozepore, and 2nd Goorkhas for Dehra. On the 4th the 1st battalion of the Buffs march for Dugshai, and A A, R.H.A., march for Meerut. On the 5th the 55th march for Chukrata via Belaspore. On the 5th and 6th the 78th Highlanders go by railway to Saharanpore, *en route* to Roorkee and to Delhi. On the 6th the 14th Bengal Cavalry march for Meerut, and A 22, R.A., march for Jutogh. On the 7th and 8th the 40th N.I. go by railway to Agra, and complete the list of corps assembled here for the durbar. Lord Napier and Sir William Muir have already left, and within the next two days I fancy all the visitors and high officials will have departed. Councils have been held daily during the week, and the Foreign-office and the politicals have been as busy as bees. To-day the Viceroy had a private and farewell interview with the Ameer at the latter's house, and by this time the negotiations between the Courts of Calcutta and Cabul have been brought to a close. As yet, however, but little is known, or perhaps I should be more correct were I to say conjectured. The fact is, the Ameer is asking for more than he will take, and is endeavouring to commit us to a more decided policy than the Viceroy is disposed, or—pending reference to the Secretary of State for India—is empowered to adopt. The Ameer wants us to guarantee the integrity of his dominion up to the ancient limits of the Dooranee empire, and is particularly anxious that we should promise to assist him in recovering Seistan, which purely Afghan province has been within the last few years seized by Persia. He also wants us to announce our alliance with him and guarantee our support and friendship in a treaty. Now the Viceroy cannot touch on questions relating to Persia, as he has no diplomatic relations with that country, all political matters relating to the Shah being dealt with in England. Neither will we commit ourselves to a regular treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Ameer till he has somewhat consolidated his power and the views of the Secretary of State for India have been ascertained. We are however ready to declare our policy and general intentions in a protocol, or a letter written by the Governor-General to the Ameer. We will give him a battery of artillery, and more arms if he requires them, and will make him the same payment as that made to his father, *i.e.*, a lac of rupees a month. He has already received some arms and six lacs, and another six lacs are waiting for him at Peshawur. Further, whatever the issue of the struggle with his enemies, we will give him all the moral and indeed material support, short of an expedition, in our power. We have completely changed our policy of "the *de facto* ruler," and will recognise Shere Ali Khan as Ameer, come what may, except, I suppose, complete destruction of his hopes. We will also try and get hold of Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan, and take care of them for him. This is all I have as yet been able to gather of the political results of the durbar. Lady Mayo had a reception on the 1st, some fine fireworks being displayed before the reception commenced. On the morning of the 1st A A, R.H.A., and the Mountain Battery were out for shot practice. The Ameer took great interest in it, and laid several guns himself, making excellent shots each time. Yesterday there was a field day, the Commander-in-Chief taking the command.

April 4.—As I have announced to you by telegram this afternoon there has been at the last moment a change in the arrangements regarding the date of the Ameer's departure on his return journey. At the private farewell interview, which took place last evening at the Viceroy's camp, it was finally determined that the Ameer should start at 6 A.M. on the 5th instead of the same hour on the 6th, which at noon yesterday had been the date fixed upon. I have been conversing with an extremely well-informed person, who knows as much as the Ameer knows about the arrangements between himself, the Ameer, and the British Government. I have, however, found out no more than what I told you in my letter of yesterday. The treaty, or more probably protocol, will be published about a month hence, by which time the Ameer will have reached Cabul. The general tenour of the agreement is as follows:—The British Government recognise Shere Ali Khan as ruler of Afghanistan, and engage to give him all the moral support in their power. They have already given him six lacs, and another six lacs await his arrival at Peshawur. A monthly subsidy of a lac will be given to him and a complete battery of artillery. He will also be given further supplies of arms—he has already received several thousand stands—if he asks for them. The British Government will endeavour to get hold of Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan and keep them in safe custody. The old policy of recognising the *de facto* ruler, which is a direct incentive to civil war, is to be abandoned. The Ameer asked for some British officers to discipline his army. This request was promptly refused. He then asked for some native officers. These, he was told, would be sent if volunteers could be found. These are the main points of the agreement, and further than this the Govern-

ment will not at present go, though what may take place after instructions have been received from the Secretary of State for India and after the Ameer shall have settled his kingdom cannot as yet be predicated. Conjecture, however, has a wide field at his disposal, for the present policy is so directly at variance with that hitherto pursued that a further step towards direct intervention cannot be regarded as improbable. Indeed the action we may take must depend on the development of events and the conduct of Russia and Persia. If we do not interfere we will assuredly refuse to allow the Russians to do so. Again, the occupation of Seistan by the Shah may give rise to complications of which no man can see the end. Seistan is a purely Afghan province, and never till within the last year or two formed a portion of Persia. It is not at all impossible that Russia may make use of this province, concerning which the Ameer exhibits much jealousy, as an available sore, and through Persia deal a blow at Shere Ali which she dare not inflict directly herself. There is no intention at present of appointing an envoy to Cabul, though such an arrangement may be made, when Afghanistan is tranquillised, at the request of the Ameer. The appointment of a Political Agent for the frontier tract as a medium of communication with the Ameer is more probable and likely to be the preliminary to the despatch of an envoy to Cabul. Even of this, however, there is at present no sign. Whenever the time comes for such an appointment, you may depend upon it that General Lumsden, who left Umballa with Lord Napier last night for Bombay, *en route* for Scotland, will not be the man. Either Crawford Chamberlain or his brother, Sir Neville Chamberlain, will be the Frontier Political or the Envoy to Cabul. The Lumsdens are personally obnoxious to the Ameer, while the Chamberlains he terms his brothers, and professes the greatest affection for them. He told Crawford Chamberlain that he had brought down a magnificent horse for him. Crawford Chamberlain told him that the Government would refuse their sanction to the acceptance of the present. On this the Ameer swore he would have it inserted in the treaty. It is said that the negotiations were not carried to their present satisfactory conclusion without some difficulty. The Ameer, on reading over the draft treaty or protocol, put not approved of to numerous clauses. Everything has, however, at last terminated well, and the Ameer, who was at first very distrustful of British policy, will go away pleased with his visit and satisfied of our sincerity. He says he intends to make no secret of the agreement between himself and us. "I hate paper work," he said, "and secret diplomacy. I like a clear plain policy. I shall announce what has been agreed upon, for I am not going to give grounds for suspicions that there are two treaties, one secret, the other public." I have observed that he distrusted us at first, and made no secret of his feelings. To one official he said the British Government is responsible for the bloodshed of the last three years. To another, who begged him to speak out his wishes and intentions in order that the British Government might know how to frame its policy, he rejoined sharply, "What is the policy of the British Government?" It is said that he is very anxious that the battery to be given to him should consist of Armstrongs. Seeing two batteries here one day, he said, "What are these?" "Armstrongs," was the reply, "and these ordinary field pieces." Which are the best? "Oh, Armstrongs, by far," was the answer. "Then you are going to give me the worst," he said drily. This retort rather dumfounded, as may be imagined, the official. The Ameer's love of and interest in artillery is very great. On the morning of the 1st the A A, R.H.A., and A 22, R.A. (Capt. Manderson's Mountain Battery) was ordered out to show the Ameer a little target practice. Neither battery knew the ground, and they alternately advanced and retired—the horse artillery at a gallop—and fired at different ranges, from 400 yards to 1,650 yards. The practice of the R.H.A. battery was indifferent, for which result, however, the fuses were partly to blame. That of the grim little plaything-looking guns of the mountain battery was good, and the Ameer expressed his preference for the latter in unmistakable terms. He took great interest in all the proceedings, and both watched every shot as it was fired and examined the targets at the close of the practice of A A, R.H.A., with the utmost interest. He, as I said, was more pleased with A 22, R.A., and, getting out of his carriage, personally laid one gun three times, making three of the best shots fired that day. I mentioned that he had a farewell interview with the Viceroy yesterday afternoon. As he was going away Lord Mayo called up a splendid grey Arab stallion which he has been riding several times during his stay here, and with English saddle, bridle, and horse clothing complete, presented it to the Ameer as his own personal gift. The horse is a magnificent animal, which cost Rs. 2,000 a few months ago, and the Ameer was much gratified at this mark of the Viceroy's personal friendship. On the 2nd there was a subscription ball, at which however neither the Ameer nor the Viceroy were, as was at one time expected, present. I am told the rooms were badly lighted, and that it was not a very successful affair, there being only forty ladies present out of a total of one hundred and eighty persons.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

CHUKRATA, April 2.—It may interest you and many of your readers to know that the new station of Chukrata was visited on the 28th, 29th, and 30th ult. by Colonel Malleon, the Sanitary Commissioner, and his secretary, Dr. Cunningham. They declare that it is by far the best site they have seen for a hill station, the only draw-

back being that the ridge is rather narrow, which will necessitate the barracks and officers' quarters being rather straggling and far apart. There is not a single private house built yet, but sanction has been obtained by the ex-engineer, Captain D. Ward, R.E., and the ex-commissariat officer, Captain J. V. Hunt, S.C., to build; also one or two others have applied for sites for houses, shops, &c. Report says that Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. G. Bacon, S.C., is to be the cantonment magistrate. By dint of extraordinary exertion on the part of the ex-engineer and his staff the temporary barracks for her Majesty's 55th Regiment are nearly ready. On the Kailana-hill one barrack for married families is nearly ready. No pukka buildings are finished yet. The road from Kalsi to Siah will soon be ready—only two places impassable for four-footed animals. There is a new bridle-path constructed from Siah to Chukrata, *via* Thanna Tongra and Buswah. The gradient is rather steep in some places, but it shortens the journey by some six miles, which is a great consideration. The Sappers and Miners have been busily employed since the commencement of the cold season, and have done some splendid work on an extensive precipice near Siah, now known as the "Sappers' Dhang." The rock is a kind of dark limestone, with layers of light-coloured quartz, very hard indeed, so much so that it was with much difficulty that the borers could be forced into it, although made of and pointed with the best tempered steel. The climate of the Umlawa Valley is anything but salubrious, and many of the best men of the Sappers have broken down in health, and a few have died. This year they are to be located on the higher ranges out of the miasmatic valley. So fatal is the valley that in the rains a greater risk was run in travelling from Kalsi to Chukrata than there is at present in travelling through the Eastern Doon. The much respected and benevolent Commissioner of the division, Mr. Fleetwood Williams, C.S.I., in consequence made a high level road for the hill men of Joun Sar to pass to and from Kalsi without running the risk of fever or death. The road from Simla to Mussoorie is now nearly finished. A party of Sappers, under a most intelligent and hard-working non-commissioned officer, Sergeant John Cash, is at work on the suspension bridge over the Jumna, at Lukwar, which is being constructed under the direction of Mr. Wood, C.E., of the Public Works Department. When this structure is completed the road from Mussoorie to Chukrata, thirty-two miles, will be opened for traffic. This will be a great boon to all, for carriage is very scarce in the Joun Sar district. When his Honour, Sir William Muir passed through the district last cold season he only had about forty coolies in his train, the people at the time being engaged cutting their autumn crops. It will be difficult to get carriage for the regiment without putting the poor people to great inconvenience.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

**MR. JOHN COCHRANE**, once of the Bombay and now of the Calcutta bar, has left for Europe on account of his health. The English and native press of Calcutta refer to his departure with regret.

**THE ASIATIC BANK DIVIDEND.**—The *Indian Daily News* mentions that the dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, being paid by the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank, will bring to the Port Canning Company Rs. 48,463-2.

**THE SALT DUTIES.**—Messrs. Hume and Currie, of the Civil Service, and Lieutenant Kellow O. Pye, R.E., have been constituted a committee to inquire into certain matters connected with the salt duties in the Central Provinces.

**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.**—A proposal for improving the position and raising the salaries of the Covenanted Officers of the Financial Department has been negatived by the Supreme Government.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.**—The Secretary of State has approved, says the *Indian Daily News*, of the plan of training a number of young men in Europe for the Forest Department in India, and of consolidating all forest appointments, except in Bombay and Madras, in one list.

**TRAGEDY AT MEERUT.**—A soldier of the 105th Regiment at Meerut is reported to have been shot by his comrade on Sunday, the 28th ult. The ball took effect in the back, and passed out through the breast of the murdered man. It is understood that some money transaction to a paltry amount led to the commission of the crime.

**COLONEL SEYMOUR BLANE** is expected to leave India by the steamer which sails from Bombay on the 17th April. It is still understood that he will return again in November, and be attached to the suite of the Duke of Edinburgh, and accompany his Royal Highness on his trip through India, with Major-General Sir Nevil Chamberlain.

**LORD MAYO'S MOVEMENTS.**—It appears that Lord Mayo did not intend after leaving Umballa to travel by carriage or dooly. His Lordship caused a dak of horses to be laid (he has a stud of no less than twenty-eight), and intended to ride from Saharunpore to Roorkee, Hurdwar, and Dehra—taking his chances of sport by the way. By way of preparation for the Viceroy's visit to Hurdwar, elephants were collected there in large numbers for a grand tiger battue.

**DELHI MEMORIAL.**—At last the Delhi Memorial Monument is likely to be finished. Commenced and left to crumble into ruin so many years ago, it is now being pushed on vigorously, and begins to assume a more decided shape. The whole of the money required to complete it has been sanctioned in the Budget for 1869-70, so that there is now no reason why there should be any further delay.

**OUTRAGE ON A LADY.**—A Dinapore correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says that a man named Colgan, formerly a fireman on the East Indian Railway, from which he was dismissed for some misdemeanour, will shortly be put on trial at Rajmahal, charged with committing a most cowardly assault on a lady in a first class carriage to which he had gained access from a second class compartment while the train was in motion, the prisoner travelling on a railway pass. The case may be finally committed to the High Court at Calcutta. How fierce the struggle must have been the torn state of the lady's garments and her damaged necklace proved, and the ruffian's face bore the outlines of her finger nails.

**THE AMEER OF KABUL.**—Shere Ali is said to have warmed into real enthusiasm when charging an A.D.C. to deliver his thanks to the Commander-in-Chief at the close of the review on March 30. "Tell his Excellency," he said, "that, next to the real thing, no sight could be more deeply interesting to a soldier." He is said to be so pleased with the European style of buildings in India that he has asked the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to get him the design of a small palace for himself in Cabul, and the Delhi paper believes that the Executive-Engineer there—Mr. E. J. Martin—has been applied to for the plans. The Cabul Chief has, moreover, expressed his firm belief that he will be able to construct the building in Cabul for about half the estimated cost of such a work under the P.W.D. in our territory.

**A MURDERER CAUGHT.**—Referring to the capture of Ramtahul Sing, the murderer of Lieutenant C. W. Hutchinson, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 17th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, the *Delhi Gazette* is informed that the principal witnesses for the Crown are Colonel F. W. Burroughs, doing duty at Barrackpore, who commanded the Regiment during 1857; Mr. C. Horne, Judge of Mynpoorie, at present on leave, who was Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh; and Suddur Hossein Khan, Extra-Assistant-Commissioner in the Oudh Province, who was Sheristadar of the Azimgurh Foudarry Court. Besides, there are seven or eight other native eye-witnesses to the perpetration of the murder. Ramtahul Singh left Barra-Bunkee on the 21st March, and is now safely lodged in the Azimgurh jail. Since his capture he has made three attempts to escape from the custody of the police.

**THE HON. MR. MAINE.**—It is not probable that the Hon. Mr. Maine will ever again see Calcutta. We believe it is his intention to resign office at the beginning of the cold season, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on him a third time to continue his invaluable services to legislation and progress in India. The University of Oxford is said to have marked him out for a Chair of Jurisprudence and Law, which it is about to create, offering him very nearly his own terms. We trust that the terms proposed will be such as to render it possible for Mr. Maine to hold a seat in the Council of India or in Parliament. Such knowledge, experience, and ability as his cannot be lost to India. It has been proposed that a collection of his principal speeches should be published, and we trust the proposition will be carried out. The author of "Ancient Law" owes to England an exhaustive book on India, to the preparation of which he might well devote all his leisure for some years.—*Friend of India*.

**MILITARY.**—Brigadier General Stewart, C.B., is about to retire from the command of the Peshawur Brigade, we learn, in consequence of his promotion to Major General. It is reported that Colonel S. Browne, C.B., V.C., late in command of the Guide Corps, and now of the Central India Horse, will succeed him. Colonel Browne is an officer of very distinguished service, and has had some experience of hill warfare. His residence at Murdan when in command of the Corps of Guides must have given him considerable knowledge of frontier politics.—*Delhi Gazette*. The *Indian Daily News* hears that Major H. D. Battye, who is expected to return to India early in May, will act as Paymaster at the Presidency in the place of Colonel Mundy, lately appointed to officiate for Colonel Hill, who has proceeded to Simla on leave.—Captain Heath, of H.M.'s 20th Hussars, is expected to be appointed officiating Brigade Major at Meerut.—We regret to learn that Lieutenant Colonel Espinasse, commanding the 2-12th at Jubbulpore, who was lately attacked with small-pox, died on the 29th March. Colonel Walter, of the 35th, would be shortly at Jubbulpore, to take command of the 2-12th. This is the fourth or fifth officer that the 2-12th have lost by small-pox or cholera at Jubbulpore; the last was also a commanding officer, Colonel Ponsonby, who, from exposure to wet while selecting some cholera encampments, caught the disease and was rapidly carried off.—The court of inquiry which has been for some time past investigating the cause of the quarrel between Major Morland, Brigade Major at Delhi, and Dr. Peskett, of the 17th Native Infantry, has finished its sittings. The proceedings have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, with whom further action in the matter now rests. As usual there has been a lady in the case.—*Pioneer*.

**CIVIL.**—Lieut.-Col. Bristow is to be transferred, we (*Delhi Gazette*) hear, from Rawul Pindee to Jhelum as second commissioner; to be succeeded by Mr. McNabb at the former place. Mr. Moore is to be moved to Jhelum from Pind-Dadun-Khan as his assistant. Should this arrangement be carried out it will throw open the Cashmere appointment, which, when first offered to Col. Bristow, we thought but an empty compliment to an officer of his long standing—ten years deputy commissioner of Jhelum! Sir R. Temple was to return to Calcutta this week to fix the minimum for the Four per Cent. Loan, and await the result on the 17th, after which he will proceed to England for six months, *via* Bombay. The *Friend of India* has heard a rumour, on high authority, that the Messrs. Rothschild mean not only to tender for this loan through their Calcutta agents, but to devote more attention than hitherto to Indian securities. It is said that, on the departure of Mr. Thomas Jones, the office of assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal will be abolished, and two native head assistants, to be called registrars, appointed, one to the revenue, and another to the judicial department of the Bengal office.

**CHOLERA IN THE 58TH REGIMENT.**—It is useless to dissemble the painful truth that cholera, after an apparent lull, has broken out again in H.M.'s 58th Regiment here (Allahabad) with greater violence than before. The number of deaths in the corps up to the present time from the disease has now mounted to eighteen, including two women. It is remarkable that, without an exception, all the cases have hitherto been confined to that wing of the regiment which has recently returned from Darjeeling. Everything that prudence and energy could suggest and carry out seems to have been done by the military and medical authorities to allay panic while adopting precautions. One very sad illustration has been afforded of the height to which the distress of fear can rise. A poor fellow's mind became so disordered by dwelling on the subject of cholera that in a paroxysm of anxiety he actually shot himself, as it appears, to get quit, once for all, of his apprehensions. For more than forty-eight hours there has been no fresh case of cholera in H.M.'s 58th Regiment. Two, however, of the patients who were suffering when we last wrote have since died. There are now four cases in hospital—three belonging to the right, and one to the left wing. All these are doing well, and may probably be considered out of danger. The late moves of the right wing three miles further up the Cawnpore road, and of the left across the Gauges to Coordapore, seem to have shaken off the grip of the disease. Still, even if so, the late invasion of cholera will remain the most fatal of which we have ever heard, "the most fatal," not, of course, in the gross number of deaths, but the proportion of deaths to seizures. There have been altogether twenty-four persons attacked, and of them twenty are already buried. —*Pioneer*, April 7.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 31. Str. Mongolia, Stewart, Suez.—April 2. Candahar, Mossop, Liverpool.—3. Str. Clan Alpine, Hutchison, Hong Kong; Jane Porter, Wilson, —; Martaban, Wilson, Liverpool; Ticonderoga, Holland, Bombay.—4. Str. Sattara, Patterson, Bombay; str. Arratoon Apear, De Smidt, Hong Kong; str. Rangoon, Starratt, Mouhnein; Iron Duke, Parry, London; Rosina, Peirson, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Beames and infant, Mr. A. Hullah, Mr. C. Morgan, Mr. J. W. Russell, Col. Fooks. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Ensign J. Hobday, Mr. Remfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Myhill and family, Mrs. Colburn and family, Col. B. Mainwaring, Mrs. Munro and infant, Mr. T. G. Clarke, Mr. Pridham, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. MacClay, Mr. Bristow. From SUEZ.—Mrs. A. Batch. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. M. Bourand. From MELBOURNE.—Col. Stephens, Mr. J. B. Lawrence, Miss J. Stark, Mr. J. B. Smith. From MADRAS.—Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson, Mr. H. C. and Mrs. Cotton.

Per Ticonderoga.—Mrs. Holland and two children.

Per Clan Alpine.—Mrs. Jordan, Misses Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Playfair and child, Mrs. Donaldson and child, Messrs. Page, McClellan, Thomas.

Per Rosina.—Mrs. Peirson and two children.

Per str. Sattara.—Mr. Chandler, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Macnamara and two children, Mr. Storey.

Per str. Arratoon Apear.—Mrs. Isaac, Mr. A. Y. Gubbey, Miss Swanson, Mr. H. B. Fenwick, Mr. H. J. Amphain, Mr. S. A. Musleia, Mr. R. Sagarmull.

Per str. Rangoon.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clough and infant, Mr. W. H. Russell, Mrs. Russell and five children, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Blotzky.

Per Iron Duke.—Mrs. Senton and child, Mrs. Duane.

### DEPARTURES.

March 30. Allum Ghier.—April 1. Strs. Far East and Simla; Kenyon, Solway.—2. Str. Mouhnein; Leonie, Lady Lawrence.—3. Str. Madras; Cambay, Lloyd Rayner.—4. Rozelle, Royal George.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From MADRAS.—Mrs. Rounce, Miss Hudson, Mr. J. Harper, Mrs. Bellow, Mr. Keighley, H. H. Prince Frederick of Holstein, Mrs. Weber, Mr. J. F. Fazakerley. For GALLE.—Sir Patrick Keith Murray. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. R. E. Trevor. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Onseley, Mr. W. Roberts, Mr. J. Riddell, Mr. and Miss Fox, Mr. and Miss Green and child. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Collin and child, Mrs. T. Anderson and family, Mr. J. H. Livermore, Mr. Irwin, Major Duncan, Mr. Savill, Miss M. T. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and family, Miss Burroughs, Mrs. Jeffries, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. J. M. Edmond, Mr. Elwyn, Mrs. Nicoll and family, Mrs. Cupper and family, Mr. P. Nichol, Mr. J. Biddle, Mr. Logan, Mr. R. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Denon and two children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Colonel Campbell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and family, Miss Hallett, Mr. D. O'Dowda, Mr. and Mrs. G. Marley and children, Col. Dunbar, Mrs. Folkard, Mr. and Mrs. Bowerman, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Lieut. and Mrs. Hume and children, Miss Macintyre, Mrs. G. Bullock, Mrs. Currie and family, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. Blundell, Messrs. W. Hutton and S. Williams, Mr. Cochran, Mrs. and Miss Byrn, Mrs. Shaw and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Thomason and family, Col. and Mrs. Mercer and family, Dr. and Mrs. Guise, Miss Guise, Mrs. Wilson and family, Mrs. J. W. Cook and infant, Mr. E.

Best, Mr. Cranbrooke, Masters W. and C. Mandy, Mrs. Weymiss and family, Mr. Wood, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Green and family, Miss Macraith. Per str. Meinam.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. C. Ady, Mrs. Morrisson, Mr. O. Ballant, Mr. and Mrs. Cagli, Mr. B. Hallayas, Mr. D. M. Folkard, Mr. C. Gomez, Rev. F. A. Spencer and wife. For SUEZ.—Mr. Cowley, Mrs. A. Danskins, Mr. J. Shoulder, Mr. D. Gwinnon. For GALLE.—Mr. G. A. Schroeder. For PONDICHERY.—Mr. Semeladis, Miss Semeladis, Mr. A. Guerre, Mr. H. Golay. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Suon, Mrs. Nidon, Mr. H. Marks. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Morse, Mr. Newman, Mr. Harris.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, April 5, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 92 8 to 92 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	92 12 to 93 0
5 per Cent., P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	105 4 to 106 8
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 2 to 112 4
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	108 0 to 108 2

### EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs....	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 3-16 to 2 0 4	
	at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 4	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	200 to 210
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000 ...	1640 to 1646½
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50 ...	8 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700 ...	490 to 500
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ... ..	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	250 ...	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100 ...	43 to 45
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	240 to —
East India Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	100 ...	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218 ...	232 to 235
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250 ...	197½ to —
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250 ...	165 to 167½
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	500 ...	290 to 300
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	1000 ...	380 to 400
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125 ...	133 to 133½
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10 ...	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	1300 ...	300 to —
Punjab Bank ... ..	100 ...	80 to 82
Screwing Company (Limited) ... ..	200 ...	150 to —
Simla Bank ... ..	500 ...	580 to 590
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200 ...	65 to 67
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	£1 0 0 to £0 0 0 ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ... ..	1 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Rice ... ..	1 7 6 to 1 10 0 ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ... ..	2 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ... ..	1 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	1 15 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

"SE NON E VERO."—The taking of a census was lately being discussed at a municipal meeting in Madras, when one of the commissioners asked what a census was, and what its uses were!

**A STARTLING DECISION.**—The Hon. J. B. Norton, Advocate-General of Madras, has decided that all parcels liable to duty imported by the overland post without any Customs duty being paid thereon are liable to be confiscated, and also that the offending parties are liable to a fine under the provisions of the Sea Customs.

**MAJOR GENERAL H. MARSHALL.**—This officer was to proceed to England by the first steamer in April, and it is not expected that he will again return to India. By the last *Fort St. George Gazette*, it will be seen that Government have placed on record their acknowledgment of the "great ability and untiring devotion with which Major General Marshall has discharged the important duties of his office as Secretary to Government."

**MILITARY.**—A despatch is *en route* from Calcutta (says the *Madras Mail* of April 2), abolishing the southern division of the Madras army as a divisional command, and making it instead into a first class brigade. The ceded district is also to be abolished as a major general's command, and a brigadier general appointed to command the troops at Bellary. The troops at Secundrabad will in future be commanded by a major general on divisional allowances probably. These arrangements will leave the Madras army with only two divisional commands, the other two being held by Queen's officers. All the good things that Madras officers had to look forward to are rapidly flitting away.

**THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.**—The *Madras Mail* describes the present Governor of Madras, with refreshing bluntness, as "an affable, well read, but indolent diplomatist, who might have achieved greatness had not his bread been buttered on both sides in his youth."

**BANGALORE.**—We learn from the *Bangalore Herald* that the Supreme Government has at last sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer corps at that station. It is presumed that Colonel Simpson, who has done so much for the corps, will be the colonel.

**MR. J. C. WINSOM.**—We understand that application has been made to the Supreme Government for the retention of this gentleman's services for a further period of two or three months, to enable him, we believe, to wind up all matters connected with the professions and license-tax. Consequent on a representation by the Government of India, lately made, that the charges for the collecting of this tax were out of proportion to the collections, it had been determined to do away with Mr. Winsom's post, the salary of which is 800 rupees per month, and to transfer his duties, from the present month, to the deputy-collector of the Sydapett Treasury, with a monthly allowance of 250 rupees; but this arrangement has been cancelled by the introduction of the new income-tax.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**COLONEL MACAULAY.**—We hear that Colonel Macaulay, formerly of the 23rd Regiment, proceeds to Burmah immediately, as Commandant of a Regiment stationed there. Colonel Macaulay has been for some years in this station, and is well known to the residents for the great interest he always took in the introduction of useful inventions into the place, and in testing their adaptability to the climate. His experiments with the cobra and mongoose have also gained him some fame. But Colonel Macaulay has not used the means God has given him for these ends solely. His liberality to the poor has been very marked, and he was a very generous contributor to the funds of Christ Church in the Fort which are devoted to missionary and various other benevolent purposes.—*Trichinopoly Chronicle*.

**WORKS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.**—During the second quarter of 1868-69 only 109 publications were registered in the Madras Presidency, and of these the majority were in the Tamil language. Only seven Sanscrit works were published. Of the Tamil publications scarcely any new literary work of more than average value appeared during the quarter, with the exception of the Chintamani, a celebrated Epic poem and a high classical authority in the Tamil language, by an eminent Jaina author who lived eight centuries ago. Strange as the fact may appear, this is the first successful attempt ever made to print this celebrated work, which has hitherto been in MS., and to make it accessible to the Tamil scholar. The present volume, containing only the First Book of the Poem, has been brought out by the Rev. Mr. Bower, under the patronage of the Director of Public Instruction. A Satire in Tamil, entitled the "Tahsildar Natakam," on the intrigues and malpractices of Tahsildars and other subordinate Revenue officials in the provinces, by an old native officer of the Judicial department, has been reprinted. This work is said not only to be of literary merit, but to contain an exposure of the bribery and oppression which still prevail in the lower ranks of the Revenue department of a Government which professes to measure and assess every field every year.

**TODA SACRIFICES.**—In January last the Todas of the Neilgherries celebrated their annual sacrifice to the *manes* of those tribesmen who had died during the year. There had been eleven deaths, and twenty-two animals were slaughtered in spite of the economic suggestions of Mr. Brecks, the commissioner, who thought the ceremony might be performed with less expenditure. A special Government order, however, permits the slaughter of two buffaloes for each deceased. The cattle were driven into a *kraal* at the funeral house, round which five or six hundred Todas and about a thousand spectators were gathered. Some thirty or forty young Todas were armed with maces of Haly wood five or six feet long, and with these they irritated the animals until the priest gave the signal for the sacrifice to commence. They then rushed into the *kraal*, three or four of them caught hold of an animal's head, the others belaboured it from behind, and in this fashion the animal was dragged to the executioner, who felled it with an axe. The cruelty on this occasion was so great that Mr. Brecks recommended that measures should be taken to prevent a repetition, and Government has threatened to prohibit the annual sacrifice of buffaloes altogether, unless these animals are killed with an axe or some other sharp instrument, and without inflicting unnecessary suffering upon them.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

March 30. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Calcutta.—31. Sainte Luce, Adan, Pondicherry; Louis T., Cloute, Pondicherry; Rajah of Cochin, —, London, in sight.—April 2. Crematic, Rhind, London; Wolverein, Munday, Pondicherry.—3. Str. Simla, Ward, Calcutta.—4. Kim Yeang Choon, Uien, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Mail str. Simla.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. Rounce, Miss Hutton, Mr. Hargre, Mrs. Bellow, Mr. Keighley, H. H. Prince Frederick of Holstein, Mrs. Weber, Mr. Simons.  
Per str. Himalaya.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Col. Saxton, Col. Webb, Capt. Huddleston, Mr. Groves, Mr. Campbell.

Per str. Carnatic.—For Madras.—Mr. N. Pogson, Mr. A. Watson, Sergeant J. and Mrs. Cleland and two children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—For Galle.—Sir Patrick Keith Murray. For Bombay.—Lieut. R. E. Trevor, Messrs. Philpot and Dewey. For Suva.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Ouseley and infant, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Riddell, Mr. and Miss Fox, Mrs. and Miss Green and child. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Collier and child, Mrs. T. Anderson and three children, Mr. J. H. Livermore, Mr. Irwin, Major Duncan, Mr. Savill, Miss M. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and five children, Miss Burrough, Mrs. Jeffrey, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Edmund, Mr. Elwy, Mrs. Nicolls and two children, Mrs. Caprey and infant, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mr. J. Baddeley, Mr. Logan, Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon and two children. For Southampton.—Mrs. Col. Campbell and infant, Capt. Harris's infant, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and four children, Dr. Walsh, Mr. Muir, Miss Hallett, Mr. D. O. Dowda, Col. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. G. Marley and three children, Mrs. Folkard, Mr. and Mrs. Bowerman and infant, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Lieut. and Mrs. Hume and two infants, Miss Macintyre, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Currie and two infants, Mrs. Bell, Hon. A. Macpherson's child, Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. Blundell, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Cochran, Mr. G. Parker, Mrs. Russell and infant, Mr. J. H. White, Mr. and Miss Byrn, Mrs. Shaw and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Thomson and five children, Col. and Mrs. Mercer and five children, Surg. major and Mrs. Guiso and daughter, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mrs. J. W. Cook and infant, Mr. Best, Mr. Cranbrooke, Masters W. and C. Mandy, Mr. Wemyss and four children, Mr. Wood, Mr. Martin, Mrs. R. E. Green and two children, Miss McCraith, Mr. Bullock.

### DEPARTURES.

March 20. Str. Satara, Patterson, Calcutta.—April 4. King Herold, Murray, London; str. Simla, Ward, Suva.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per mail str. Simla.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brockman and child, General and Mrs. Marshall and two children, Col. J. R. and Mrs. Barrow and six children, Mrs. Lloyd and five children, Mrs. Thompson and two children, Mrs. D. Allen, Mrs. Hole, Mr. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright and two children, Mr. E. Seward, Major and Miss Brown and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Street and two children, Major Bett, Col. T. Gillilan, Mr. A. B. McKean, Mr. W. S. Betts. For Hong Kong.—Col. Hight.

## Commercial.

Madras, March 28, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	2 0 7-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	2 0 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	2 0 1
" " at sight	...	...	...	1 11 1

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	55 to 55 1
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	14 to 14 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	8 1/2 pm.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	13 1/2
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

## Bombay.

**LORD NAPIER.**—His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala returned to Poona on the 9th April by special train from Nagpore, and the headquarters of the army also returned to Poona.

**LARKHANA.**—The hail storm which lately visited the Punjab seems to have extended as far as Upper Sind. At Larkhana hailstones fell of the size of a pigeon's egg, and of twice that size in the Mehur and other districts!

**THE WAGHEERS.**—We regret to learn of a fresh disturbance on the part of the Wagheers, who, though greatly reduced in number by the late skirmish, have been joined by some other outlaws, and are said to have pillaged a village in Nawanuggur.—*Guzerat Mitra*, April 4.

**MHOW.**—We are glad to find it reported that cholera, which had made its appearance among the Bays at Mhow, has entirely disappeared, and that the station is now perfectly healthy. It appears that rain is much required in that part of the country. There is a great scarcity of water, and many of the wells have dried up.

**LEGISLATION.**—The Act passed by the Bombay Legislative Council to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds, received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th March.

**CARWAR RAILWAY.**—Mr. Buchanan, with five assistants, has arrived, instructed by the Secretary of State to make the survey for the Carwar Railway, and proceeded to Carwar by the Government steamer *Goolamar*. It is believed that the survey is to be for a railway in the meantime between Carwar and Hooblee, the only difficult part being the Ghaut.

**A PRESENT FOR ALI MORAD.**—A rifle of the value of 1,000 rupees has been sent out as a presentation to H. H. Meer Ali Moorad Khan of Khyrpoor, by the Paris Exhibition Committee of 1867. The Meer was an exhibitor. He is expected to visit Kurrachee some time in May next, and it is said will proceed to Bombay to have an interview with his Excellency the Governor.



**CIVIL.**—The *Poona Observer* understands that Mr. Charles Gordon Kemball, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Judge and Session Judge of Surat, will be appointed Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, in the room of Mr. Lloyd, who becomes a Judge of the High Court.—Also that Mr. Lloyd has been appointed to succeed Mr. Tucker on the Bench of the High Court.

**DR. BHAI DAI'S CURE FOR LEPROSY.**—We understand that Dr. Bhai Daji does not now make any secret of his treatment. We understand that the Duke of Argyll has had his attention drawn to the matter, and has written to the Bombay Government, asking for a report on the new treatment, and that, in consequence, Dr. Hunter is now testing its value with reference to the preparation of such a report. If he confines his attention to those who are under his care there will be this disadvantage—that a considerable time must elapse before his report can be ready. It is not claimed that the cure is a very rapid one.—*Bombay Guardian*.

**MILITARY.**—Colonel Church, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General in Sind, and Cantonment Magistrate of Kurrachee, was to leave Kurrachee for Bombay, en route to England, by the mail steamer of the 14th April. Major Cowper has been appointed to act. Major General the Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., commanding the P.D.A., left Poona on Wednesday evening, April 7, accompanied by Captain Fraser, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain C. W. Hume, A.D.C., on a tour of inspection to Sattara. The *Observer* understands that on completion of this duty General Gordon will not return to Poona, but will proceed straight to Mahabulshwur, where he will remain until the commencement of the rains.

**MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.**—At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Thursday evening, April 8, the resignation of Mr. Justice Newton, as President of the Society, was accepted, and in recognition of his services, and of the esteem in which he is held, the Society elected him an honorary member, and resolved to present him "with a complete set of the Society's journals, elegantly bound, and with a suitable inscription." It had been proposed by the committee to place a bust of the retiring President in the library as a memorial of his services, but as he declined to accept that honour, thinking it unmerited, it was resolved, at his own suggestion, to recommend the course mentioned above. Mr. Justice Tucker (hitherto a Vice-President) was elected President, and Mr. Justice Warden was elected a Vice-President.

**TIGER SHOOTING AT MHOW.**—We learn from Mhow that the annual tiger shooting party of the Central India Horse was to meet at Augur on the 1st April. Colonel Gibbard, Royal Artillery, and some few officers from Mhow were to join the party, which expected from *khubber* received to bag a larger number of tigers than they did last year.—*Times of India*.—It is said that, owing to the scarcity of water in the district, tigers are encroaching upon the station of Mhow rather too closely to be pleasant, two having lately been seen near the waterfalls, about four miles from the barracks of the 95th. One of these was shot by Dr. Forsight, of the 95th, but the other escaped, though wounded. The *Pioneer* recalls to mind that it was near these same waterfalls that Captain Gowan, of the Inniskillings, met his death a few years ago from a wounded tiger.

**ELEVATION TO THE BENCH OF THE HON. MR. BAYLEY.**—We have much pleasure in stating that telegrams have been received from the Secretary of State for India in Council, announcing the appointment of the Honorable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley to a seat on the bench of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, *vice* the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt., the senior Puisne Judge, who retires at the end of the present month. Mr. Bayley has held the office of Advocate-General and the position of member of the Legislative Council of Bombay since the 17th March, 1866, and he will be succeeded in those appointments by Mr. James Sewell White, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. Mr. Bayley is the youngest son of Sir John Bayley, Bart., who had a large and lucrative practice as a special pleader, and at the bar, and is the grandson of the late eminent judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, who, from 1808 to 1830, held a seat as Puisne Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, and from 1830 to 1834 in the Court of Exchequer, in which latter year he retired, and was created a baronet in recognition of his distinguished services on the Judicial Bench. Mr. Lyttelton H. Bayley was educated at Eton College, where he was Captain of the Eleven in 1844—a year in which Eton beat both Harrow and Winchester at Lord's—and was called to the bar in May 1850. He has practised at the Bombay bar since 1861.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 2. Thames, Patterson, Melbourne.—3. Militades, Lidbeck, Stockholm; str. Travancore, Eastley, Suez; str. Neera, Hanscom, Suez; Romanna, Thomas, Liverpool; Clutha, Campbell, Liverpool; Gange, Bordon, Rangoon; Fanny, Weir, Rangoon; Strathbaine, Poe, Glasgow.—7. Rohilla, Dougall, Liverpool; Sapphire, Leid, Calcutta; Reform, Ferguson.—8. British Sovereign, Reed, London; Earnest, Jacobson, Hamburg.—9. Ellen, Hunter, Newcastle; str. Golconda, Wilkinson, Suez; City of Venice, Sodens, Glasgow.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From Southampton.—Mrs. Morton and infant, Miss Leslie, Major Doran, Major Ogilvie, Capt. Newcome, Mrs. Chapman, Lieut. Flint, Miss Meiklejohn, Col. and Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Morse and infant, Miss White, Mr. Faithful, Mr. Quin, Mr. W. H. Booker, Mrs. Hobbs and infant, Mr.

G. White, Mrs. Leslie and infant. From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. W. C. Turner, Mrs. Fuller and infant and Miss Fuller, Col. Nesbitt, Mr. J. Collins, Messrs. G. and J. Buchanan, Whitworth, Smyth, Stewart, and Lyell. From Suez.—General Younghusband Mr. F. D. Chauntrell.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—From Southampton.—Mr. Thunder, Mrs. May and two children, Mr. Danerfield, Miss Brown, Miss Smith, Rev. Mr. Fienell, Mr. T. Hope, Mr. R. Christian, Miss J. Polson, Mrs. Boys and child, Mr. W. Hutton, Mr. C. Taylor, Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. Pell, Mr. H. Chamberlain. From Marseilles.—Major Innes, Baroness de Larpent and two infants, Mr. W. Burt, Mrs. Sigg, Miss Sigg, and child. From Suez.—Major Dickens.

### DEPARTURES.

April 3. Medway, McFadzean, Penang; str. Columbian, Hyde, Aden and Suez; Golden Eagle, Muir, Havre; Eastern Bell, MacBride, Liverpool; Peronia, Narbuge, Diamond Island; Clara, Murray, Colombo; Fathool Mamon, Nacoda, Cayalputum; Talisman, Bartlett, Havre; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. Japan, Lemon, Singapore and Hong Kong.—8. Indian Chief, Smith, Liverpool; May Queen, Ross, Liverpool; Aften-jernen, Evensen, Akyab; Chama, Sharpe, Havre; Alice, Form, Penang.—7. Tirrell, Morgan, Amherst; Ashgrove, Fullarton, Liverpool; str. Gunga, Child, Aden and Suez.—8. Helen Scott, Gribble, Liverpool. 9. Ellisip, Hauge, Akyab.—10. Mail str. Baroda, Huselwood, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—For Southampton.—Capt. Sandeman. For Marseilles.—Bishop of Victoria.

Per str. Gunga.—For Suez.—Dr. Elton and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Remnant, Mr. H. James, Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Major and Mrs. Smith and three children, Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Chambers and child, Lieut. Ives, Mr. Flynn, Dr. Cundy, Mr. Saton, Mr. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Nash and five children, Messrs. Adam, Brown, J. Barker, Shoen, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Abbott, Master Abbott, Mr. C. Connors.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. Winters, Major P. Dods, Major gen. and Mrs. Babington, Rev. A. Taylor, Major gen. and Mrs. Tapp, Mr. C. Turner, Mr. W. T. Blanford, Miss Carpenter and friend, Mr. J. D. Bartlett, Mr. J. Gillham, Capt. A. Farrer, Mr. D. R. James, Mr. Hawker, Col. Torrens, Dr. Mackenzie, Major H. Fraser, Mr. G. Lean, Major C. Smith, Lady, and three children, Mr. A. Lytton. For Southampton.—Mr. F. H. Plumtre, Mrs. Cullinan and child, Capt. H. M. Howard, Lieut. Baimes, Surg. and Mrs. A. M. Dallas and child, Mr. H. Fruborough, Mr. Welsh, Mrs. and Miss Marry. For Suez.—Dr. W. A. Green, Capt. Strong, Mr. F. Schiller, Mr. H. E. Gordon, Mr. F. Peel, Lieut. colonel W. L. Jones, Mr. J. Farrer, Mr. C. Don, Mr. Keilberg, Mr. Constant, Capt. Baker, Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, Captain Martin. For Aden.—Acting Sub-conductor W. Thompson.

## Commercial.

Bombay, April 9, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	2s. 0½d.
6 ditto ditto ...	2s. 0 7-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	2s. 0 9-16d. to 2s. 0½d. Debits.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	109 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	6000 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	pur
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	20 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 30 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	pur
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1950 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-1)	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	65 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	90 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	Rs. 1295 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	Rs. 2300 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 435 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	815 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	7 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 98
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	" 93½
" " " " 1842-43	" 93½
" " " " 1854-55	" 108½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	" 112½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	" 112½

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars	per 100 27½
Mexican Dollars	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106½
Sycee Silver	
Gold Leaf 97 touch	per Tolah. 16½
Gold Bars, English	16½
Ditto Pekin	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £2.; Seeds, 12s. 6d. to 15s. nominal per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 5s. nominal; Seeds, £1 to £1 5s. nominal.

**NICOBAR ISLANDS.**—We hear that her Majesty's ship *Spiteful*, Commander Morrell, left Trincomalee on the evening of the 18th March, with orders to take possession of the Nicobar Islands in the name of her Majesty. We understand Commander Morrell is to retain the command of the islands until relieved by officers appointed by his Excellency the Viceroy. The duty that has devolved on Commander Morrell will hardly be a pleasant one, considering the half-savage character of the inhabitants; but it could not have been entrusted to a more efficient and practical officer.



# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

BAKER, C. G., to be dep. insp. gen. of 4th circle, and to offic. as a dep. insp. gen. of 1st circle. March 2. [March 22.]

BELL, Cornet, 5th lancers, is appd. to Bundelkund div. of irrigation works. March 24.

BENNETT, J., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from British Burmah to Port Blair. March 24.

BISSETT, Lieut., asst. engr., 2nd grade, senior asst. principal of Thomason College, is prom. to rank of asst. engr., 1st grade, with effect from March 1.

BROOKE, Lieut., offic. asst. comr., 1st class, is appd. to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class, at Seonee, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. J. B. Dennys. Dated Nagpore, March 20.

BROWNING, C., insp. of schools, southern circle, is appd. to offic. as insp. gen. of education, Central Provs., in add. to his other duties, dur. furl. of Dods. March 25. [March 23.]

BULLOCK, F. D., asst. comr., transfd. from Sylkot to Lahore district.

BURNEY, R. T., asst. comr., Rawul Pindce, to offic. as dep. comr. of Multan, v. Elliot. March 22.

CAMPBELL, W. A., accountant, 3rd grade, is transfd. from Peshawur to Dalhousie div., to remain at Peshawur till relieved by Walker.

CARTER.—The notification dated Jan. 12 last, granting leave of abs. for 2 months to Mr. J. H. Carter, asst. mag., &c., of Jounpore, is cancelled.

CHISHOLM, J. W., dep. comr., Hoshungabad, transfd. to Raepore on special duty, made over charge of Hoshungabad dist. to Plowden on March 16.

CHURCH, W. T., appd. to be an asst. mag. and coll. at Allahabad, and is invested with full powers. March 25.

CLARK, W., dep. accountant gen., Bengal, is appd. dep. accountant gen., Punjab. March 23.

CLARKE, W. W., exec. engr., 1st grade, Allahabad, reported his return from leave to England on March 20. As a temp. arrangement, Mr. Clarke is posted to charge of 3rd div., Grand Trunk road, N.W.P.

COLVIN, J. C., is invested with full powers of a mag. and dep. coll. within Bijanore district, N.W.P., from date on which he reached Bijanore.

COTTON, M. A., is appd. to P.W. dept. as an exec. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Punjab. March 18.

CRAWFORD, J. A., under covenant with the Sec. of State for India to serve as a 4th class exec. engr. on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, reported his arrival at Lahore on Feb. 18.

CUMBERLEGE, Major A. B., dep. comr., Sumbulpore, made over charge of the current duties of his office to Noverre, asst. comr., on March 10.

DENNYS, H. L., extra asst. comr., Saugor, returned from priv. leave and resumed charge of his duties on March 15.

DYCE, Lieut., R.A., is appd. to Bundelkund div. of irrigation works.

ELLIOTT, A., offic. asst. district supt. of police, reported his arrival, and assumed charge of his duties at Raepore, on March 16.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. col., offic. dep. comr., Multan, to offic. as comr. of Hissar div., v. Naesmyth, on leave. March 22.

FAGAN, Major, to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of 5th circle during deputation of Lieut. col. Paterson. Major Fagan will offic. in 2nd grade of dep. inspectors gen. of police. March 15.

FINK, R. A., offic. dep. acct. gen., Punjab, is app. to offic. as controller of the money order office, Calcutta. March 23.

FRYER, F. W., asst. comr., Punjab, servs. placed at disp. of settlement comr. from such date as his servs. may have been employed.

GOLDNER, F. C. N., is app. to offic. as asst. dist. superint. of police of the 1st grade in N.W. Provs. March 25. [March 25.]

HARDING, H., has been app. sec. to the munic. council of Muttra. Dated March 25.

HASTINGS, Lieut., asst. comr., Punjab, servs. placed at disp. of settlement comr. from such date as they may have been availed of. [Mar. 18.]

HUGHES, W. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from Oude to Punjab.

JARDINE, W., M.A., barrister-at-law, is app. to be Govt. advocate. March 25.

JENNINGS, S., joined the office of acct. gen., N.W.P., on Feb. 26.

LANE, W., C.S., who returned from furlough on March 8, is reattached to N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

LARPERT, F. de H., joined the office of the acct. gen., Punjab, on Feb. 19.

LUSHINGTON, J. L., made over charge of the office of acct. gen., Bombay, to Chapman on March 13.

MAITRA, M. L., is app. a reserve acct., with effect from March 1, and posted to office of the controller, P.W. accounts, Bengal. March 22.

MELVILLE, P. S., comr. and superint., Rawulpindi div., is app. to offic. as financial comr. of Punjab during absence of Egerton. March 22.

MERCER, H., asst. dist. superint. of police, Rawulpindi, is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Jhelum, during absence of Jones. March 24.

MIRFIELD, J. W., offic. solicitor to Government, made over charge of his office to Mr. S. E. Collis on March 15.

NEED, W. D. C., appointment of to be an accountant 4th grade in P.W. dept., Punjab, to have effect from Jan. 15 last.

OLPHERTS, W. G., to be a justice of the peace within and for the Central Provinces. March 24.

PATERSON, Lieut. col., to be dep. inspec. gen. of police 5th circle, but to continue to offic. as inspec. gen. of police dur. furl. of Pughe. March 15.

PRIOR, F., extra asst. comr., Punjab, is transferred from Nursingpore to Balaghat. March 24.

PROBY, G., asst. dist. superint. of police, Nagpore, is app. to offic. as dist. superint. in Nimar during leave of Fraser. March 24.

PURSER, W. E., asst. comr., is transf., temp., from Kurnaul to Delhi dist. from April 1.

RABBIT, W., accountant 4th grade, on probation, is transf. from Dalhousie div., and posted, temp., to office of controller P.W. accounts. Dated Allahabad, March 22.

RAMSAY, H. M., to be asst. inspec. gen. of police on that portion of the East Indian Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the Govt. of the N.W. Provinces. March 25.

SANDEMAN, H. D., is app. a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Bengal during the absence from Calcutta of the offic. secretary to the Government of India in the financial dept. March 18.

SAUNDERS, L. S., settlement officer, Lahore div., to offic. as settlement comr. during absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Prinsep. March 22.

SEATON, Capt., conservator of forests, British Burmah, services placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal, in view to his officiating as conservator of forests in that province, v. Leeds, on m.c. March 18.

STENHOUSE, Lieut., dep. conservator of forests 2nd class, British Burmah, is app. to offic. as conservator of forests in that province during the absence of Seaton. March 22. [March 20.]

TAYLOR, R., dep. acct. gen., Punjab, is app. dep. acct. gen., Bengal.

THORNHILL, E. B., offic. jt. mag., &c., of Humeerpore, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Humeerpore during absence of Grant.

TREVOR, Lieut., dep. controller, is app. to offic. as a controller 3rd class 3rd grade, and transfd. from Bengal to Hyderabad, v. Trotter. March 22.

TROTTER, R. H., controller 3rd class 3rd grade, is app. to offic. as a controller 3rd class 2nd grade, and transfd. from Hyderabad to Oude, v. Beckett. March 24.

TUCKER, St. G., is permitted by the Governor in Council to resign the civil service from March 1. [Bamber. March 22.]

VINES, E. A., to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Bograh, during leave of WILLIAMS, Capt., Madras inf., exec. engr. 1st grade, is transf. from British Burmah to Mysore. March 24.

WAKEFIELD, G. E., asst. comr., date of transfer from Ferozepore to Mozuffergurh district postponed.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut., offic. asst. comr. 3rd class in Hyderabad assigned districts, to offic. as director of public instruction in Berar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Sinclair. March 22.

YOUNG, W. M., asst. comr., Punjab, services placed at disposal of the settlement commissioner from such date as he may have been employed.

### CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

March 15.—The transfers of Capt. Q. D. Parsons, Lieut. H. M. Ramsay, Mr. H. M. Reily, and Capt. W. L. N. Knyvett, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 3rd inst., are cancelled, and the following appointments are sanctioned in lieu thereof, viz.:

Mr. H. M. Reily, district superint. of Rungpore, now offic. in the 24-Pergunnahs, to offic. as district superint. of Rajshahy, during absence, on deputation, of Major W. T. Fagan, or until further orders.

Mr. H. N. Harris to offic. as district superint. of Rajshahy, until the arrival of Mr. Reily, or until further orders.

Lieut. H. M. Ramsay to be district superint. of Sarun, but to offic. as asst. inspector gen. of police on that portion of the East India Railway which lies within the jurisdiction of the lieut. governorship of Bengal, during absence, on furl., of Capt. Q. D. Parsons, or until further orders.

Mr. E. I. Shuttleworth to be district superint. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. M. Weatherall to be district superint. of Gya.

Capt. T. Buttanshaw to be district superint. of Bancoorah.

Mr. R. S. O'Connor, on leave, to be district superint. of Beerbhoom.

Lieut. W. B. Birch to be district superint. of Singbhoom, but to continue to offic. as deputy comr. of police, Calcutta, until further orders.

Mr. W. Cornish to offic. as district superint. of Beerbhoom, during absence, on leave, of Mr. R. S. O'Connor, or until further orders.

Mr. J. S. Larmine to offic. as district superint. of Beerbhoom, until the arrival of Mr. Cornish, or until further orders.

### ACCOUNTANTS, N.W. PROVINCES.

No. 1,027.—The following changes in the establishment of accountants attached to the P.W. department, N.W. Provinces, are notified, with effect from March 1 last, under Public Works Code, chapter 1, section 2, paragraph 22:—

Mr. Slaughter, accountant, 4th grade, to the clerks' establishment.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Accountant.

Mr. Ashton, controller's office, public works accounts.

Mr. Johnston, exec. engr.'s office, Chukrata div., public works.

From Probationary Assistant Accountant to Accountant, 4th grade.

Mr. Slane, controller's office, public works accounts, N.W. Provinces.

### MILITARY.

BACON.—The services of lieut. col. Bacon, Bengal S.C., are placed tempy. at disposal of Govt. of N.W.P.

BARING, Major, 107th foot, to be comdt. of Darjeeling convalescent depot, v. Clifford, whose term will expire on April 1 ensuing. Dated March 12.

BARTLEMAN, Capt. W. F., is perm. to retain the adjcy. of 10th N.I., on prom. Dated March 6. [don, prom. March 20.]

BARTLEMAN, Capt. J., adjt. 3rd Goorkhas, to offic. as wing officer, v. GOR-BAYLEY, Capt., 7th hussars, to be comdt. of Bhangsoo convalescent depot. Dated March 6.

BEAN, Lieut., qrmr. 43rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, consequent on dep. of Major Clarke, with effect from Jan. 21.

BLUNT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 20, making the foll. arrangements, with effect from 21st idem, in room of Major Clarke, officg. comdt. 43rd N.I., on leave.—Major Blunt, wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

BRADSHAW, Conductor, of the ordnance commissariat dept., having been declared by a med. committee to be unfit for further service, is transf. to the pension estab., with perm. to reside and draw his stipend in India.

BRIGHT.—Rawul Pindce brig. order confd., dated Feb. 3, apptg. Col. Bright, 19th foot, to comd. the garrison, on dep. of Brig. gen. Maxwell, whose tour has expired, and pending the arrival of Brig. gen. Wyatt.

DARRAH, Capt., S.C., to offic. as wing officer, 40th N.I., v. Morton, obtained furl. Dated March 6.

ELLISTON, Ens., 58th foot, services placed at disposal of P.W.D. (tempy.).

FISHER.—Benares garrison order confd., dated Feb. 1, apptg. Col. Fisher, 5th N.I., to assume comd. of the troops at Benares.

FORTESQUE, Lieut., late 34th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 40th N.I., v. Price. Dated March 5.

GORDON, Capt., wing officer 20th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Rogers, prom., consequent on departure of Brownlow.

GRAHAM, Capt., 1st squad. subalt. 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Chalmers, whose servs. have been (temp.) placed at disp. of Govt. Dated March 5.

GREENAWAY, Lieut., offic. adjt. 10th Bengal cav., to be adjt., v. Palmer, who vacates on prom. Dated March 5. [on depart. of Paterson.

GREGORY, Capt., adjt. 3rd Goorkhas, to offic. as wing officer consequent HARENC, Lieut., 5th lancers, to be 2nd squad. subalt. 4th Bengal cav., on probation, v. Adamson, app. 1st squad. subalt. Dated March 5.

HAWES, Lieut., adjt., to offic. as wing officer of 4th Punjab inf. during abs. on furl. of Mackinnon. [at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P.

HAYWOOD, W., Bombay inf., qrmr. 11th regt. Bombay N.I., servs. placed HESSE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 29 last, app. Capt. Hesse to offic. as interp., with effect from Aug. 1 preceding, during abs. of Mariner, there being no qualified officer available.

HILL, Lieut., qrmr., to offic. as adjt., 5th Bengal cav., v. Bartleman, prom.

HORNSBY, Ensign, 19th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Bredin, admitted a probationer for the staff corps. Dated Feb. 23.

HOWEY.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Feb. 4, reattaching Capt. Howey to 14th Bengal cav., with effect from Jan. 15 last.

JACKSON, Lieut., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, in add. to other duties, consequent on depart. of Major Clarke, with effect fr. Jan. 21.

KNOTT.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Feb. 2, apptg. Ens. Knott to act as qrmr. 3rd batln. rifle brigade, dur. abs. of Qrmr. J. Clark, proceeded to Calcutta.

LYSTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 10, making the foll. appt., in room of Major A. Paterson, 2nd in com. and wing officer, proceeded on furlough:—Major H. H. Lyster, v.c., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer of 3rd Goorkhas.

MACKINNON, Lieut., adjt. 3rd Punjab inf. (now on furlough), to be wing officer 4th Punjab inf., v. Snow.

MCQUEEN, Capt., 2nd in com. and wing officer 4th Punjab inf., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer corps of guides, Punjab frontier force, v. Jenkins, appd. comdt. 5th Punjab inf.

MARRINER, Capt., 58th foot, officg. brigade major, to be a brigade major on the estab., in succession to Bowles, prom. March 20.

MEIKLEJOHN, Lieut., 1st wing subalt. 3rd Goorkhas, to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Hill, prom. March 20.

MILLER.—The servs. of Lieut. Miller, 19th foot, candidate for the staff corps, are placed at disp. of P.W. dept., temporarily.

MOORE, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt. 9th Bengal cav., to be adjt. 12th Bengal cav., v. McNair. Dated March 12.

MONEY, Lieut., qrmr. 3rd Goorkhas, to offic. as adjt., consequent on departure of Major Paterson.

MORRISON, Lieut., 1st wing subalt. 3rd Goorkhas, to offic. as qrmr., consequent on departure of Paterson.

NEAVE, Lieut., from officg. 2nd squad. subalt. 5th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. subalt. 18th Bengal cav., v. Saunders, transfd. to 10th Bengal cav. Dated March 5.

NETHERCOTE.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Feb. 2, apptg. Lieut. J. Nethercote to act as adjt. to left wing, v. Barrow.

NICOLL.—Fyzabad brigade order confirmed, dated Jan. 27 last, apptg. Col. Nicoll, Bengal staff corps, to assume com. of the station, v. Wyatt.

PRICE, Lieut., 9th N.I., is confd. in the appt. of qrmr., v. Rowband, app. to commissariat dept. Dated March 5.

QUINET, Lieut., 4th N.I., from 2nd wing subalt., 12th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Palmer. Dated March 5.

RENNICK.—Confirmed regtl. order, 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated March 1, directing Lieut. Rennick, wing subaltern, and officg. adjt., to act as 2nd in comd., in add. to his other duties, consequent on dep. of Capt. Justice, 2nd in comd., on prep. leave to Bombay.

RICHARDSON, Ens., 38th foot, to be officg. 2nd squad. subalt., on prob., 6th Bengal cav., v. Sartorius, officg. as 3rd squad. officer. Dated March 5.

ROBSON.—The Umritsur station order confd., dated Dec. 22, apptg. Lieut. Robson, 92nd foot, to offic. as station staff, till a qualified officer is available, in the room of Halliday, on leave.

ROGERS.—Regtl. order, dated Jan. 14, confd., making the foll. appt. on the dep. of Lieut. col. Brownlow, comdt.:—Major Rogers, 2nd in comd. 20th N.I., to offic. as comdt.

SAUNDERS, Ens., from 2nd squad. subalt., 18th Bengal cav., to be 2nd squad. subalt., 10th Bengal cav., on probation, v. Strong. Dated March 5.

SMITH, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. 20th N.I. (?), to offic. as 1st wing subalt.

SNOW, Capt., wing officer 4th Punjab inf., to be 2nd in comd. and wing officer, v. McQueen.

STORY.—The services of Lieut. Story, 1st wing subalt., 2nd Sikh inf., are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

STRONG, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt., 10th Bengal cav., to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Greenaway. Dated March 5.

TEED, Lieut., to offic. as qrmr. 43rd N.I., in add. to his other duties, consequent on dep. of Clarke, with effect from Jan. 21.

THOMSON, Lieut. col., Bengal inf., to offic. as comdt. 42nd N.I., during furlough of Rattray. March 8.

WILLIAMS, Cornet, is confirmed in app., by regtl. order of Feb. 6, to act as paymr. 4th hussars, under instruction of committee of paymaster-ship, v. Maitland.

WILLIAMSON, Cornet, 2nd squadron subaltern, 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squadron subaltern, v. Graham. March 5.

WILLOCK, Lieut., 3rd Bengal cav., is confirmed in app., by Jhelum station order of Dec. 8 last, to offic. as station staff, in add. to his other duties.

WILMER, Lieut., 90th foot, has rank of captain from Oct. 23, 1867.

WYLLIE, Lieut., from 2nd wing subaltern 29th N.I., to be 2nd wing subaltern 26th N.I., v. Cotton, rejoined 21st hussars. March 5.

## H.E. THE VICEROY'S PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 545.—March 24.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on his lordship's personal staff during H.E.'s stay in camp at Umballa:—

To be Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Lieut. the Hon. J. C. Amherst, 3rd battalion rifle brigade.

Captain Bengough, 77th foot.

## PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

No. 385.—The following proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

## Promotions.

Infantry (Cadre late 2nd E.B.F.)—Major J. Bleaymire (lieut. col. in 104th foot), ret., to be lieut. col., from Feb. 6, 1868, v. Lieut. col. W. J. Hicks, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 2nd E.B.F.—Major C. Clark, 104th foot, to be lieut. col., and Capt. D. W. Becher, 104th foot, to be major, from Jan. 29, v. Lieut. col. F. W. Ripley, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Gen. List, Infantry.—Lieut. E. R. Cox, to be capt., from Jan. 29, v. Lieut. col. F. W. Ripley, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

## Alterations of Rank.

Cadre late 2nd E.B.F.—Major (brev. col.) G. W. G. Green, c.b., staff corps, and Capt. C. H. Cantor, staff corps, from Feb. 6, 1868, v. Major J. Bleaymire, 104th foot, ret., prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. D. Harris, 104th foot, from Feb. 6, 1868, v. Lieut. col. A. Robinson, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 2nd E.B.F.—Major J. F. Campbell, staff corps, dec., and Capt. T. N. Walker, staff corps, from Feb. 6, 1868, v. Lieut. col. A. Robinson, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 2nd E.B.F.—Capt. H. Spalding, 104th foot, from Feb. 9, v. Capt. A. L. Douglas, 104th foot, dec.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. W. G. Green, c.b., staff corps, from June 8, 1868, v. Lieut. col. W. W. Morgan, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 2nd E.B.F.—Major A. Paterson, staff corps, and Capt. H. V. Riddell, from June 8, 1868, v. Lieut. col. W. D. Morgan, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. F. Campbell, staff corps, dec., from June 8, 1863, v. Lieut. col. F. P. Layard, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 2nd E.B.F.—Major A. Elderton, staff corps, from June 6, 1868, v. Lieut. col. F. P. Layard, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols., and Capt. W. H. Brind, 104th foot, from June 8, 1868, v. Lieut. col. F. P. Layard, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. A. Paterson, staff corps, from Nov. 1, 1868, v. Lieut. col. S. J. Hire, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 2nd E.B.F.—Major C. Clark, 104th foot, from Nov. 1, 1868, v. Lieut. col. S. J. Hire, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Ditto.—Capt. H. P. Evans, 104th foot, from Nov. 1, 1868, v. Lieut. col. S. J. Hire, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. A. Elderton, staff corps, from Nov. 1, 1868, v. Lieut. col. J. W. Bristow, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre late 2nd E.B.F.—Major W. C. Hamilton, staff corps, from Nov. 1, 1868, v. Lieut. col. J. W. Bristow, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

## MEDICAL.

BOYD.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Jan. 30 last, directing Vet. surg. W. Boyd, F brigade royal horse art., to receive charge of the horses of the brigade from Vet. surg. Reilly. [dept. March 22.

CAMERON, Asst. surg., M.D., of med. dept., servs. placed at disp. of home CUNNINGHAM.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Jan. 22 last, directing Asst. surg. Cunningham, recently arr. from England, to do duty at Presy. general hospital.

KIRKWOOD.—Oude div. order confd., dated Dec. 15 last, directing Asst. surg. Kirkwood, 102nd foot, to proc. with invalids to Cawnpore, or, if necessary, to Allahabad, or till relieved of med. ch. by Howard.

McVITTIE.—Hingolee station order confd., dated Feb. 27 last, directing Asst. surg. McVittie, 6th inf., Hyderabad cont., to assume med. ch. of 3rd cav., No. 2 battery and details, in add. to his own duties, consequent on departure of Reed, on leave to Bombay.

SEXTON, Asst. surg., M.D., rec. ch. of office of dep. assay master of Calcutta Mint from Peterson on March 3.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE PROPOSED OVERLAND ROUTE VIA OSTEND AND BRINDISI.

Calcutta, March 25.—The following despatch has been received :—  
India Office, London, Feb. 18, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, the enclosed copy of a despatch, dated Jan. 26, 1869, from H.M.'s Minister at Stuttgart, to the address of Lord Clarendon, regarding the establishment of a through route from Ostend to Brindisi for the conveyance of passengers between London and India.—I have, &c.,  
ARGYLL.

Stuttgart, Jan. 26, 1869.

To Lord Clarendon, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

My Lord,—In my letter No. 140 of December last to Lord Stanley, I had the honour to report that it had been determined to hold a conference of railway officials at Florence in the early part of this year, for the purpose of making arrangements for running direct trains between Brindisi and Ostend for the conveyance of passengers between London and India.

Baron Varnbüler, who, as my previous correspondence indicates, has the establishment of this route for the Indian traffic very much at heart, took advantage of a recent meeting at Stuttgart of German railway directors for settling tariffs of fares, &c., and over which H.E. as Minister for Public Traffic in Wurttemberg presided, to bring forward for discussion the above subject, after due notice, so that the different railway officials should be properly instructed, in order that when the Conference at Florence shall take place, the arrangements for these trains on this side the Brenner might be found complete, and it should only remain to combine the same with those on the Italian side.

On the part of Prussia some difficulty was raised, because of the refusal of her Majesty's Government to agree to the proposal that some portion at least of the Indian mails should be carried by this route; but Baron Varnbüler disposed of these with the valuable assistance of Count Usedom at Florence; and the meeting at Stuttgart with the object stated proved eminently successful.

The result of the meeting shortly has been that every arrangement has been made, down to the minutest details of time-tables, fares, &c. Special carriages of more solid construction will be built so as to endure the wear and tear of uninterrupted travel from Brindisi to Ostend without change. Refreshment and sleeping-carriages will form part of these special trains, very few and short detentions will take place on the whole route, and it is hoped that examination of baggage will take place anywhere but between Brindisi and Ostend.

Count Usedom has obtained that the Cross Railway between Modena and Verona should be completed immediately, thereby shortening considerably the Italian portion of the route, and it is confidently expected that there will be a considerable gain of time as well as convenience over any other line.

Your Lordship will observe that, by the step thus taken, very great progress has been effected towards the establishment of this valuable route, and that in particular the objection urged by the Postmaster-general as to the difficulty of concluding agreements with the numerous German Railway Companies occurring between the two termini, in case the Indian mails should be forwarded by this route, is thereby entirely set aside. Baron Varnbüler has, as he undertook, and as I reported in my despatch No. 94 of Oct. 19, 1867, to Lord Stanley, completed common arrangements to the minutest particulars with all the German railways, and there are the best prospects of these being agreed to on the Italian side.

However, in view of the objections entertained by the British Post-office authorities to the use of the proposed route for the Indian mails, Baron Varnbüler and the different German and Italian railways interested therein do not any longer consider it necessary to wait until those authorities should see reason to alter that opinion before establishing the through trains in question. These trains will, it is confidently believed, be established through the whole distance between Brindisi and Ostend in the course of the coming summer. The advantages of the passenger traffic, it is expected, will fully reimburse the different railway companies for their outlay, even without the mail conveyance, whilst the various countries through which the trains will pass will benefit in many ways indirectly by the same; and should the expectation be verified of the more speedy arrival of passengers by this route, Baron Varnbüler entertains no doubt that the British Post-office authorities will ultimately see the advantage of forwarding the Indian mails likewise by the same.—I have, &c.,  
(Signed) G. J. R. GORDON.

## THE MEDAL FOR ABYSSINIA.

Head Qrs., Camp Umballa, March 24.—Her Majesty, having been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that a medal shall be granted to all her Majesty's British and Indian forces, naval and military, who took part in the late operations in Abyssinia, which resulted in the capture of Magdala, H.E. the C. in C. in India, in accordance with the G.O. of the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 9, dated Jan. 7 last, directs the immediate preparation and transmission to the Adj. gen.'s office, Simla, of nominal rolls of all officers, soldiers, and others in military employment who may be considered entitled to the decoration now authorised, as having landed in Abyssinia, or arrived at Mussowah, between the dates of Oct. 1, 1867, and April 13, 1868.

The medal rolls are to be prepared in duplicate, in the annexed form [form omitted], on foolscap paper, ruled crosswise, and a margin of an inch is to be left on each side of the fold, to admit of ready reference when the sheets are bound.

The rolls of the general staff concerned will be furnished by heads of departments; those of divisional and brigade staff of regiments and batteries of artillery by commanding officers; and those of the ordnance, commissariat, and medical departments, by their respective heads.

Their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay will be so good as to issue similar orders for the preparation of medal rolls for transmission to their respective adjt. generals.

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

March 24.—No. 1,552.—In accordance with the power vested in the Gov. gen. in Council by the 9th section of the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, to appoint the place of meeting of the Gov. gen., H.E. in Council is pleased to direct that the said council shall, until further notice, assemble at Umballa, in the provinces subject to the jurisdiction of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

## THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.

No. 366.—The G.G. in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the mil. dept., as laid down in G.G.O. No. 338 of April 15, 1864, will again have effect during the absence this season of H.E. and the Council from the Presidency.

Col. H. K. Burne, dep. secy., will offic. as secy. to the Govt. of India in the mil. dept. at the Presidency.

Lieut. col. B. E. Bacon, 1st asst. secy., will offic. as dep. secy.

## PENSIONS OF APOTHECARIES.

No. 358.—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 46, dated Feb. 11, is published for general information :—

## Military.—No. 46.

India-office, London, Feb. 11, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your letter No. 462 of Dec. 7 last, forwarding an application from the widow of the late Asst. apoth. J. Wynne, of the subordinate med. dept. at Bombay, to be allowed to come under the pension rules for that dept., published in G.O. No. 550, dated June 5 last.

2. Your Govt. recommend that the same retrospective effect (viz., Jan. 1, 1866), may be given to those rules in so far as regards invalid and retiring pensions as was allowed in the case of the rules for the other warrant grades.

3. I accede to your recommendation.

## ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF SECOND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

No. 375.—H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to announce that, on the occurrence of a vacancy amongst the inspectors general of hospitals in the Indian medical service, and which is now about to take place on the coming retirement of Inspector gen. of hospitals W. A. Green, notified in G.G.O. No. 374 of this date, the appointment of a 2nd inspector gen. in Bengal will no longer be retained; and that the administrative medical staff as originally ordered and notified in G.G.O. No. 901, dated Oct. 26, 1866, will be adhered to.

2. H.E. in Council has at the same time the satisfaction of notifying that, with the view of meeting the cases of those medical officers high in the department whose prospects may be immediately affected by the above modification of, recent arrangements, H.M.'s Government has consented to the grant, specially, of the additional pension of £350 a-year in two cases, at intervals of five years each, commencing from the date on which the 2nd inspector gen. is absorbed, to those of the deputy inspectors gen. who may have served as such for five years whom the Government of India may select and the Secretary of State approve, the selection being made with reference to the professional ability and character which the officer may have displayed in the course of his career, specially, in the administrative grade.

3. The G.O. by the Government of India, No. 992 of 1867, is to be considered cancelled, and the duties of the Indian medical service will be carried on, from and after the 1st proximo, as they were previous to the issue of G.G.O. No. 269, dated March 8, 1867.

RETIREMENT.—ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to permit the Rev. F. C. Viret, who has completed a service of 15 years as chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service from the 1st proximo.

MEDICAL PENSIONS.—Inspector gen. of hospitals W. E. Green, hon. surg. to her Majesty, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £350 per annum, with the additional pension of £350, under the provisions of paragraph 36 of G.G.O. No. 1,060, of Dec. 23, 1864, with effect from March 31 last.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—Capt. H. M. Pratt, Bengal staff corps, adjt., 4th Sikh infantry, date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 13. Capt. H. G. Thomson, an asst. supt. of 1st grade in the Mysore commission, returned to his duty from Europe, arriving at Bombay Feb. 7, and at Bangalore on the 23rd idem.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.—The rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the years 1869-70 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at two shillings the rupee. The same rate of exchange is to be observed for that year in respect of officers' family remittances and effects. March 24.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.—The commission appointed to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay having submitted its report and accordingly been dissolved, the services of Major Innes, v.c., R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the public works department, and the services of Mr. Melvill are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.



**INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY.**—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. and the Secretary of State for War, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to add to the situations specified in the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859, the appointment of chief inspector of musketry as qualifying for the promotion of lieut. cols. to the rank of colonel in the army.

**RETIREMENTS.**—Lieut. G. Marley (unatt.), having been declared by a medical committee to be permanently disqualified for further service, and having served the prescribed periods, is permitted to retire on a pension of five shillings per diem, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 322 of June 6, 1851, with permission to reside and draw his pension in England. Conductor J. Finn, who was permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank by G.G.O. No. 79 of Jan. 21, 1869, is allowed to draw his pension in Europe.

**SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The undermentioned hospital stewards of the subordinate medical department, having been reported qualified for employment as apothecaries, are admitted to the grade of apothecary, 2nd class, with effect from June 5 last:—Messrs. Mills, Briscoe, De Cruz, Bond, Philpott, Lyons, Pereira, Courtney, Price, Keefe, Davis, Cunningham, Maher, Sanders, Kennelly, Morley, Blackburn, Gray, Sullivan, Browne, Crossley, Jenkins, Smith, Hogan, Kelly, Blaker, Hamilton, McGrath, Miller, Lyons, Bacon, Cossey, Hall, Prince, Foy, Fitzpatrick, and Rossiter.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers have obtained furlongs to Europe, &c., under the rules of 1868:—Lieut. col. Allen, Bengal staff corps, exec. engr., P.W. dept., Central Provs., to Europe, for 2 years. Lieut. Simmons, asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. dept., to Australia, for 6 mo. Lieut. Rowcroft, R.E., exec. engr., P.W. dept., to Europe, for 2 years, embarking at Bombay. Conductor Wilkinson, P.W. dept., to Europe, for 2 years. Major Duncan, Madras staff corps, inspector gen. of police, British Burma, to Europe, for 2 years. Lieut. Aislabie, gen. list, inf., qmtr. 3rd Sikh inf., to Europe, for 2 years. Asst. surg. De Fabek, Deolee irregular force, for 66 days, from Feb. 10 last, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave. Ens. Norman, 6th Punjab infantry, from Feb. 8 last to June 8 next, to visit Calcutta. Lieut. Jones, district supt. of police, Jhelum, for 2 mo., from April 1. Lieut. Home, exec. eng., Agra canal div., dept. of P.W., N.W.P., to Europe, for 18 mo., embarking at Bombay. Lieut. col. Dunbar, sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for 1 mo., from March 11, to Presy., preparatory to proceeding on furl. Major Hoste, commanding 6th Punjab inf., leave of absence from March 20 to April 20, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to England. Capt. Fitzgerald, 2nd in com., 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo. preparatory leave to Bombay, from March 25, preparatory to furl., m.c. Capt. Bates, brig. maj., Meerut, for 1 year. Asst. surg. Pilcher, superin., Central Prison, Allahabad, to Europe, for 2 years. Capt. Mackenzie, of the late 5th European light cav., to Europe, for 2 years. Capt. Hawkins, 2nd in command, and squad. officer, 4th Punjab cav.; and Lieut. Shepherd, of the Bengal S.C., adj., 4th Punjab cav., to Europe, for 2 years. Maj. Sheffield, of the Bengal S.C., to Europe, for 2 years. Lieut. Wilkinson, dist. superin. of police, Bengal, to Europe, for 2 years, embarking at Bombay. Sub. conductor Green, of the army commissariat dept., to Europe, for 20 mo. The furl. on private affairs for 6 mo. to Capt. (brevet maj.) Gough, comdt., 12th Bengal cav., in G.G.O. of March 19, is cancelled at his own request.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—The following gentlemen obtained furlough to Europe, &c., on m.c., under the rules of 1868, in March last:—Mr. Clarke, collector, &c., of Mozuffernuggur, for 2 mo., from May 1. Mr. Grant, magistrate of Numeerpore, for one year, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. Kelly, assistant engineer, 3rd division, Grand Trunk Road, for three mo., to enable him to study the native languages, with effect from March 10. Capt. Sutherland, district superintendent of police, Nagpore, for 10 days from April 1 last, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. Ricketts, judge of Allahabad, has 30 days' extra leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. Power, magistrate, &c., of Futtehpore, has three mo's. priv. leave from March 15. Mr. Abbey, civil medical officer of Margui, British Burma, with effect from the date of his departure per steamship *Candia*, which was left by the pilot at sea on Jan. 20. Mr. Hewitt, settlement officer, Raepore, reported his departure on March 13 from Bombay to Europe. Major Dods, inspector general of education, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him, dated Feb. 24, on March 22, making over charge of his office to Mr. Browning, inspector of schools, Southern Circle. The privilege leave for one month, dated Aug. 3 last, to Lieut. Plowden, assistant commissioner, Kohat, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. Prinsep, settlement commissioner, Punjab, has one mo's. privilege leave from March 16, or such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Sinclair, LL.D., director of public instruction in Berar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three mo., from such date as he may avail himself of it. Rev. W. D. Cowley, a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six mo. Lieut. col. Osborne, c.b., political agent in Bhopal, is granted leave of absence to Bombay for twenty days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to appear before a medical board in that presidency. Mr. O'Donnell, a superintendent of the 1st grade in the telegraph department, is granted preparatory leave of absence, from Feb. 16 to March 1. Mr. O'Donnell availed himself on March 2 of the sick leave granted to him in notification No. 126, dated Feb. 11. Lieut. Jackson, general list, cavalry, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough on m.c. Mr. Grant, assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, for twenty mo. Mr. Rochfort, district superintendent of police, Hooghly, having returned to duty on March 5, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him of Jan. 13 last is cancelled. Mr. Craster, of the Civil Service, reported his depar-

ture on furlough per steamer *Nubia*, which was left by the pilot at sea on March 3. In supersession of the notification dated July 18, it is hereby notified that an extension of leave for six mo. was granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, under date May 1, 1868, to Mr. C. G. Baker, v.c., of the police, instead of for four months.

**COURTS MARTIAL.**—**INSUBORDINATION AND MUTINOUS CONDUCT IN THE RANKS.**—Sergeant James Kelly, of the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Regiment of Foot (the Buffs) was charged with acts of insubordination, in having, at Dugshai, on Dec. 26 last, failed to attend guard, breaking his arrest, and marching a file of his guard towards the orderly officer, Ensign Irwin, with the intention of making prisoner of that officer, and having called upon Ensign Irwin to deliver up his sword; and with having disobeyed the lawful command of Ensign Irwin, his superior officer, to go to his quarters on arrest. Fifth charge.—With having maliciously charged Ensign Irwin with being then and there drunk. Finding.—The Court found that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks; and, further, to be imprisoned for 730 days, 112 days of the said 730 to be solitary confinement, such solitary confinement not to exceed seven days in any twenty-eight days, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than said periods, the remainder of the imprisonment to be with hard labour. In confirming the sentence the Commander-in-Chief wrote:—"The prisoner has, in fact, been guilty of most mutinous conduct, for which the highest penalty of the law might have been inflicted. If the punishment had been ten years of penal servitude it would have received the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief." Private James Kelly is to be sent to the Presidency forthwith, in view to his immediate embarkation for England. At a general court-martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on March 13, Private Henry Lovett, of H.M.'s 26th regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—1. With having at Fort William, Calcutta, on Feb. 19, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from the 26th regiment of foot, and having remained so absent until Feb. 25. 2. With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Fort William, Calcutta, on Feb. 26, 1869, when a prisoner undergoing examination in the orderly-room for the offence stated in the first charge, offered violence against Lieut. col. S. Henning, commanding the 26th regiment of foot, by throwing a stone at him, at the same time using insubordinate language, in substance and to the following effect, that is to say, "Take that, you won't make a common mehter of me;" the said Lieut. col. S. Henning being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BLAIR, W. T., to be civil and session judge of the zillah of Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Inam comr. March 31.  
CARMICHAEL, D., to act as a judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, during the absence of the Hon. C. Collet on leave. March 31.  
DAVIES, Major A. M., acting supt. of police, to be a town comr. for carrying out in the town of Coimbatore, in the Coimbatore dist., the purposes of the Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1868, and ending April 30, 1869.  
ELLIS, G. H., to act as coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, dur. employ. of Carmichael on other duty. Mar. 31.  
FORBES, G. S., 3rd member of the board of revenue, resu. his seat Mar. 22.  
HALL, F. E., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara, during the absence of Mr. Sturrock on leave. March 31.  
HEMING, Lieut. D., acting supt. of police, to be a town comr. for carrying out in the town of Rajahmundry, in the Godavery district, the purposes of the Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1868, and ending April 30, 1869.  
MASTER, J. H., to act as civil and session judge of the zillah of Vizagapatam, during employment of Mr. Blair on other duty. March 31.  
NEWELL, H., resident in Travancore and Cochin, delivered over charge of the office to Capt. W. Hay, asst. resident, in the afternoon of March 25.  
PILLAY, M. C., Sheristadar of the Sattur Taluk, in the dist. of Tinnevely, is invested with the powers of a subord. mag. 2nd class. Mar. 31.  
STOKES, H. E., acting under sec. to Govt. in the departments under the chief sec., assumed charge of the office March 31. [Mar. 31.]  
THOMPSON, J. G., to be civil and session judge of the zillah of Berhampore.  
WARLOW, Rev. F., to act as chaplain of Vepery, during the absence of the Rev. T. Foulkes on leave. March 31.  
WEBSTER, E. F., to act as civil and sess. judge of the Zillah of Coimbatore, dur. abs. of Cook. March 31.

### MILITARY.

CLARIDGE, Major, removed to officiating wing officer 41st N.I., to join. March 27.  
CLARKE, Major, from officg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 10th N.I., to officg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 2nd N.I., to join. March 27.  
CLELAND.—The leave to Eur. on private affairs granted to Capt. Cleland, 1st wing subalt., 2nd regt. N.I., in G.O. March 16, is cancelled at that officer's request. Capt. Cleland, of the Madras S.C., having received permission by H.M.'s royal license to take and henceforth use the surname of Henderson, in add. to, and after that of Cleland, his name will be borne accordingly in the rolls of the army. March 31.  
FLETCHER, Major, removed from wing officer 19th N.I., to officg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 8th N.I., to join at Mercara. March 27.  
GEORGES, Major, officg. wing officer 7th N.I., to wing officer 7th N.I., v. Combe, removed from his appt. March 27.

HARKNESS, Lieut. col., removed from officg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 16th N.I., to 2nd in command and wing officer 7th N.I., v. Hodson. March 27.

HOLMES, Lieut. col. (Eur.), removed from 2nd in comd. and wing officer 11th N.I., to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 6th N.I. March 27.

JENKINS, Lieut. col., removed from 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 6th N.I., to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 19th N.I., to join. March 27.

JOHNSTON, Lieut., removed from attached 40th N.I. to qmr., 32nd N.I. March 27.

NICHOLLS, Lieut. col., removed from gen. duty, Bangalore, to officg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 16th N.I., v. Harkness. March 27.

RANSAY, Major, cadre 10th N.I., removed from gen. duty, Dorunda, to officg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 10th N.I., to join. March 27.

STEVENS, Lieut. col., removed from 2nd in comd. and wing officer 19th N.I., to 2nd in comd. and wing officer 8th N.I., and officg. comdt., to join on being relieved by Lieut. col. Jenkins. March 27.

VIZARD, Major, to officg. wing officer 19th N.I., to join. March 27.

WILDE, Lieut. col. (brev. col.), A.D.C. to H.M., to act as secy. to Govt., mil. dept., during the abs. on leave to Europe of Major gen. Marshall. March 31.

#### MEDICAL.

RAYTON.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. J. L. Ratton, M.D., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, temp., for civil duties in Cent. Provs. March 31.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned warrant officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—Conductor J. Seaward, ordnance department; arrived at Bombay on March 20.

PENSION.—The transfer of Sergeant Harris, of the European infantry veteran company, to the non-effective establishment, on the superior pension authorised to sergeants in G.O.G. March 20, 1820, has been confirmed by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Major Browne, cantonment magistrate of Trichinopoly, preparatory leave for the prescribed period to proceed to Madras, preparatory to Europe, on m.c. Mr. Kenny, inspector of police, South Canara, for six weeks, under revised uncovenanted service absentee rules.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Capt. Street, of the staff corps, dep. comr., 3rd grade, British Burmah, on furl. (m.c.), for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. Surg. maj. Theobalds, Indian med. dept., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. for 1 year 2 mo. and 10 days, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

SERVICES OF GENERAL MARSHALL.—Major gen. H. Marshall, secretary to Government in the military department, having obtained permission to return to Europe, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council desires to express the high sense entertained by the Madras Government of the services which Gen. Marshall has rendered to the State, during a long and honourable career extending over a period of nearly 45 years. H.E. in Council wishes particularly to acknowledge the great ability and untiring devotion with which Major gen. Marshall has discharged the important duties of his office as secretary to Government.

## Bombay.

#### CIVIL.

ASHBURNER, L. R., C.S., having returned to Bombay on March 8 from the leave of abs. for 15 mo., granted him from Aug. 9, 1867, and subsequently extended for 4 mo., the unexpired portion of that officer's leave is cancelled.

BETHAM, G., to be a proby. asst. supt. in the Berar rev. survey. April 7.

CAREW, Lieut., late I.N., appt. as dockmr. is made substantive, although it is to be considered as temp., pending other arrangements. April 7.

IREDELL, Capt., is appt. to act as asst. cantonment mag. at Poona and Kirkee, v. Capt. Spens. He has been invested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class within the limits of the mil. cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

KEILY, Ens., asst. engr., officiated as exec. engr., Kurrachee collectorate canals, v. Beatty, on priv. leave for 3 mo. April 7.

LARPENT, Baron A. J. De H., to act as judge and sess. judge of Poona and agent for sirdars in the Dacca, pending arrival of White. April 7.

LLOYD, F., to act as Judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, v. the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, appt. a member of the Council of the Right Hon. the Gov. of Bombay. April 7.

NAYLOR, J. R., to act as sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladghee. April 7. He is invested with all the powers of a district judge within the part of the Belgaum district forming the Collectorate of Kulladghee.

SALDANHA, J. J., delivered over charge of the principal sudder ameen's court at Sircy, on March 1.

SANDWITH, W., to be judge and sess. judge of Rutnagherry, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad. April 7.

SPENS, A. L., to act as judge and sess. judge of Canara. April 7.

WHITE, R., to be judge and sess. judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan. April 7.

#### MILITARY.

BARNARD, Dep. asst. comy. and hon. ensign J., senior barrack master at the presidency, to be a dep. comy. April 1.

BAUMGARTNER, Lieut. col., staff corps, has been appt. political superint. of the State of Akulote. April 1.

LYONS, Major, staff corps, has been appt. to act as cantonment mag. at Ahmednuggur, dur. Lieut. col. Jones' abs. on leave. April 1.

#### MEDICAL.

CAMPBELL, Staff asst. surg. J. A., British med. dept., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s forces in this presidency from March 21, 1869, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Poona, March 19.—The detachment of the 2nd Bombay L.C., now stationed at Nusseerabad, has been directed to march from that station to Neemuch, where it will be located until further orders.

March 25.—With reference to G.O.C. Nos. 145 and 238 of Feb. 12 and 9th inst. respectively, the following alterations in the distribution for the season of drafts from England are ordered:—

The draft for the 108th foot [3 officers, 89 men, 2 women, 5 children], which arrived on the 21st inst., to be located at Deolallee.

The draft for the 49th foot [2 officers, 41 men, 1 woman], expected on the 1st proximo, to be sent to Butchers' Island.

The draft of the 2nd batt. 1st foot [3 officers, 89 men, 7 women, 6 children], now at Deolallee, will be sent from that station to make room for the abovementioned draft of the 108th foot, and will be located at Butchers' Island with the draft for the same corps [1 officer, 100 men, 5 women, 9 children], expected to arrive from England on the 1st proximo.

The above arrangements to be carried out by the general officer commanding Bombay garrison.

RETIREMENT FROM THE COUNCIL.—It is notified in General Orders that the Hon. B. H. Ellis is permitted to resign his seat in Council, from March 27.

CIVIL FURLONGS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following gentlemen obtained furlough and leave of absence early in April, under the new rules:—Major Waddington, supt. Tanna and Rutnagherry revenue survey, for 15 days, prep. to his departure on furl. to England. Lieut. Morland, late Indian navy, agent for transports and asst. resident transport officer, for 12 months, on m.c. Major Johnstone, supt. of police Rutnagherry, for 2 months. Mr. J. Nugent, acting 1st asst. coll., Kaira, for 3 months.

OFFICERS RETURNING HOME.—The invalids, time-expired men, &c., from general depot, Poona, and Bombay, with their families, embarked for England on board the troop ship *Windsor Castle*, March 18. The following officers were appointed to do duty with the detachment:—To command: Capt. C. O. Stockwell, 2nd batt. 10th foot. To do duty: Capt. S. Rimington, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. W. Malcolm, 2nd batt. 10th foot; Asst. surg. J. M. Waters, 82nd foot; Asst. surg. J. Anderson, 19th foot. R.A. The invalids, time-expired men, &c., from general depot, Poona, and Colaba sanitarium, &c., &c., with their families, embarked for England on board the troopship *Sam Mendel*, March 25. The following officers were appointed to do duty with the detachment:—To command: Capt. F. H. Hutton, 1st battalion 23rd foot. To do duty: Lieut. Lloyd, 1st battalion 23rd foot, and Hughes, 1st battalion 1st foot. Medical officer—Asst. surgeon Howard, 8th brigade, R.A.

MUSKETRY.—FIGURE OF MERIT.—Return showing the figure of merit to Feb. 28, 1869, by regiments practising in the annual course for 1868 and 1869 (Poona, March 24):—

Regiments.	No. of men exercised.	Regimental Figure of Merit.	Best Shooting Company.	Resident Figure of Merit.
*2nd Dragoon Guards ...	...	...	...	...
†3rd Hussars ...	...	...	...	...
82nd Regiment ...	350	124.80	...	...
95th Regiment ...	385	104.23	...	...
49th Regiment ...	675	103.71	...	...
1st Battalion 8th Foot ...	293	91.21	...	...
2nd Battalion 1st Foot ...	521	83.24	...	...
1st Battalion 2nd Foot ...	635	64.34	...	...
108th Foot ...	637	44.58	...	...
†1st Battalion 23rd Foot ...	...	...	...	...

\* No return received. † Exercised in England. ‡ Only exercised up to 400 yds.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The undermentioned officers have obtained furlough to England and leave of absence, on m.c., under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. Maxwell, 3rd hussars, from April 14 to Sept. 14, on private affairs. Capt. Holroyd, 23rd foot, from April 15 to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. Worthy, staff corps, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Capt. Moray, qmr. 28th N.I., from April 1 to Sept. 30, to the Deccan and sea coast, on private affairs. Capt. Bell, 30th N.I., from March 15 to April 13, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. Walter, 25th N.I., for 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. col. Anderson, 28th regt. N.I., from date of departure to April 26, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Major Waddington, staff corps, educational inspector, central division, and officiating director of public instruction, to Europe for eighteen months. Assistant surgeon Mackenzie, senior surgeon, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, to Europe for eighteen months. Lieut. Macdougall, Madras staff corps, asst. comr., 3rd class, Raepore, to Europe for 2 years. Maj. gen. Tapp, A.D.C. to the Queen, and commanding northern div., to Europe for 6 mo. The furlough to Europe to Lieut. col. Walker, superin. of H.H. the Guicowar's contingent, is to commence from April 17. Lieut. Burnes, staff corps, 2nd wing sub. H.M.'s 26th regt. N.I., to Europe for 2 years. Lieut. Ives, Bengal inf., to Europe for 2 years. Sub. conductor Powell, Bengal commissariat dept., to Europe for 2 years. Capt. Campbell, asst. qmr. gen., leave of absence for 6 mo.

**THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.**—The head quarters of the army will return to Poona on April 10. All correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

**ANNUITY.**—Serg. maj. J. Crangle, unattached list, is admitted to an annuity of £15, with the silver medal, for meritorious services, with effect from July 23, 1868.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. Baigrie, staff corps, assistant quartermaster general, March 27; Sub-conductor Crumley, commissariat department, March 26.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**ANDING**—At Kolhapoor, March 26, wife of C. Anding, Civil Surgeon, Kolhapoor, son.  
**BEATSON**—At Meerut, March 28, wife of Dr. J. Fullarton Beatson, son.  
**BOULTON**—At Agra, March 31, wife of Assistant Surgeon E. J. Boulton, B.A., daughter.  
**CAMERON**—At Poona, April 6, wife of Robert L. Cameron, daughter.  
**CAVE**—At Purneah, March 29, wife of Henry Cave, daughter.  
**CUNNINGHAM**—At Colaba, March 27, wife of James Cunningham, son.  
**FOSTER**—At Agra, Mar. 30, wife of W. H. Foster, Customs Dept., daughter.  
**FRY**—At Trevandrum, Travancore, March 20, wife of Walter Fry, Residency Surgeon, daughter.  
**GAVIN**—At Roorkee, N.W.P., March 26, wife of Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, daughter.  
**GLEESEN**—At Saharunpore, March 16, wife of E. Gleezen, daughter.  
**GODFREY**—At Cannanore, March 30, wife of Capt. C. J. Godfrey, offic. adjt. 25th regt. M.N.I., daughter.  
**HAMBLÉN**—At Madras, March 4, wife of E. J. Hamblen, son.  
**HEADS**—At Bombay, wife of J. Heads, son, prematurely.  
**HEWETT**—At Calcutta, April 5, wife of A. F. Hewett, daughter.  
**LEE**—At Madras, April 2, wife of R. H. Lee, son.  
**MACBEAN**—At Rawul Pindee, March 24, wife of Duncan MacBean, assistant manager of the Punjab Bank, daughter.  
**MACKENZIE**—At Kherwarrah, Rajpootana, March 22, wife of Lieut. col. Mackenzie (Grünard), daughter.  
**MOBERLY**—At Madras, April 3, wife of Capt. Moberly, M.S.C., son.  
**READ**—At Calcutta, March 23, wife of Robert Read, jun., daughter.  
**RENTON**—At Ootacamund, March 26, wife of Maj. Renton, M.S.C., daughter.  
**ROBERTS**—At Secunderabad, March 23, wife of T. W. Roberts, R.A., daughter.  
**SWIFT**—At Byculla, March 24, wife of A. Swift, son.  
**VANHAFFTEN**—At Black Town, April 1, wife of G. VanHafften, son.  
**VAUGHAN**—At 33, Amherst-street, March 29, wife of Rev. H. Vaughan, daughter.  
**WARD**—At Agra, March 31, wife of J. A. Ward, E.I.R., daughter.  
**WARD**—At Burdwan, April 2, wife of W. E. Ward, C.S., son.  
**YALDWYN**—At Agra, N.W.P., March 7, wife of Capt. Yaldwyn, R.A., son.

### MARRIAGES.

**CARBERRY**—JEBB.—At Mirzapore, March 29, William E. Carbery, to Emily L. F., daughter of C. W. Jebb.  
**CLARK**—SMITH.—At Nellore, March 29, George F. Clark, son of James Clark, Madras, to Laurentia L. Smith, niece of J. Smith.  
**HART**—PINNIGAR.—In Black Town Church, March 29, Charles E. Hart, to Louisa, daughter of W. Pinnigar, of Royapooram.  
**HEWETT**—HUNTER.—At Byculla, April 6, Lieut. col. W. Selwood Hewett, Asst. Adjt. gen., M.D.A., to Elizabeth M., daughter of W. F. Hunter.  
**LEECH**—TAYLOR.—At Raneeungee, March 29, H. Leech, to Maria Ann, daughter of W. M. Taylor, E.I.R., Raneeungee.  
**SHACKELL**—HERNLE.—At Meerut, April 2, Rev. H. W. Shackell, C.M.S., to Emma M. W., daughter of the Rev. C. T. Hoernlé, C.M.S.  
**SIMPSON**—OWEN.—At Trichinopoly, March 29, Alex. K. Simpson, Mofussil Police, to Isabella A., daughter of John Owen.

### DEATHS.

**BAILLIE**—At Bhaugulpore, Henrietta C., wife of Neil B. Baillie, B.M.S.  
**BARROW**—At Madras, April 3, Harriett, wife of James R. Barrow, Superintendent of the Monegar Choultry, aged 42.  
**BUCKLER**—At Calcutta, March 28, Sidney D. Buckler, H.M.'s Marine, [aged 28].  
**BUTLER**—At Trichoor, March 26, wife of Major W. H. A. Butler, 23rd N.I.  
**CHESSON**—At Paunchganny, April 5, James Chesson, of the firm of Chesson and Woodhall.  
**CROKER**—On board H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates*, Bombay harbour, April 2, Edward Harding, son of Arthur Croker, R.A., aged 4 months.  
**DIXON**—At Bangalore, March 24, Alfred Joseph, son of Lieut. col. H. Dixon, Madras Infantry, aged 2 years and 8 months.  
**FISHER**—At Nyneo Tal, Samuel, son of Major J. Fisher, Staff Corps, aged 5 years and 9 months.  
**FONSWORTH**—At Madras, March 28, Mr. G. Fonsworth, aged 59.  
**GIRLING**—At Raneeungee, March 29, Emily F., child of Rev. G. Girling, A.C.S., aged 2 years.  
**GROVE**—At Madras, March 27, Ethel, daughter of Major Grove, aged 6.  
**LECOLIER**—At Chandernagore, April 3, M. Lecolier, of Commillah in Tipperah, aged 71.  
**MACCARTHY**—At Broach, March 21, Florence Isabella, child of E. MacCormie, aged 9 months.  
**MACCORMIE**—At Calcutta, April 1, Oscar N. J., son of F. H. Oehme, aged 3 years, 8 months.  
**RAMAGE**—At Kanoo Junction, E.I.R., April 1, Capt. J. Ramage, aged 43.  
**WAGNER**—At Khetwaddy, March 31, Francisca Wagner, aged 85.  
**WARBURTON**—At Madras, March 13, Mr. J. Warburton, aged 50.

## Home.

### INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, provided they pass a medical examination, to be held in London in the course of the ensuing week:—

Numbers.	Order of Merit.	Examination.	Names.	Total No. of Marks.	Numbers.	Order of Merit.	Examination.	Names.	Total No. of Marks.
1	123	P. De L. H. Johnstone	2,188	26	287	S. Ismay	...	1,221	
2	98	V. A. Smith	...	1,802	27	303	W. Crooke	...	1,216
3	90	R. C. Dutt	...	1,737	28	281	R. H. Pilcher	...	1,208
4	217	C. L. Tupper	...	1,729	29	113	A. Christie	...	1,196
5	149	J. Hooper	...	1,727	30	38	H. L. St. Barbe	...	1,195
6	166	J. R. Baillie	...	1,709	31	274	A. C. Tute	...	1,182
7	142	J. R. Maconachie	...	1,702	32	85	James Thomson	...	1,181
8	252	C. Irwin	...	1,656	33	270	T. W. Holderness	...	1,177
9	85	E. P. Henderson	...	1,680	34	83	H. Woodward	...	1,163
10	108	J. C. Brown	...	1,621	35	106	J. Brown	...	1,149
11	328	D. D. M. I. Campbell	...	1,511	36	180	W. H. M. Gun	...	1,142
12	312	S. Jacob	...	1,504	37	249	A. H. L. Fraser	...	1,129
13	45	E. B. Seedman	...	1,466	38	223	S. N. Banerjee	...	1,126
14	271	B. L. Gupta	...	1,446	39	293	S. B. Thakur	...	1,123
15	163	C. W. Whish	...	1,380	40	64	W. O. Clark	...	1,119
16	31	C. E. G. Crawford	...	1,357	41	280	A. F. Cox	...	1,119
17	62	H. F. Bartlett	...	1,372	42	20	G. Stokes	...	1,119
18	127	C. J. Connell	...	1,342	43	117	H. Gillon	...	1,116
19	125	H. G. Pearce	...	1,319	44	25	J. Pollen	...	1,113
20	67	F. B. Mulock	...	1,306	45	55	M. P. Gasper	...	1,110
21	60	J. W. Muir	...	1,297	46	132	J. T. Halliday	...	1,109
22	11	E. B. Alexander	...	1,293	47	111	A. U. Fanshawe	...	1,108
23	231	F. C. Anderson	...	1,243	48	299	E. M. Money	...	1,104
24	49	H. C. Williams	...	1,236	49	26	J. W. Harris	...	1,093
25	185	H. C. T. Robinson	...	1,225	50	151	T. G. W. Dymock	...	1,091

## Miscellaneous.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The East Indian Railway Company have notified that they have received authority from the Secretary of State to issue 50,000 shares of £20 each, bearing interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, at a premium of £1 per share. A deposit of £5 per share, with the premium of £1 per share, must be paid on or before the 11th May next, and further calls of £5 per share will be made at intervals of about three months from that date. The allotments will be made rateably among the shareholders.

**THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.**—His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and his eldest and seventh sons, Prince Ali-Kudr-Hussun-Ali-Bahadoor and Prince Soliman-Kudr-Vahid-Ali-Bahadoor, arrived at Osborne on April 28, and were presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Argyll. The suite of the Nawab, including Meer Wazir Ali Kazmi, Military Tutor, and Hukameem Syud Surwar Ali Khan, Physician to his Highness, was presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Argyll, and also Colonel Frederic Layard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who is specially appointed to attend upon his Highness.

**TESTIMONIAL TO SIR H. EDWARDES.**—A committee has been formed in England to co-operate with that in the Punjab in raising funds for a testimonial to the late Major-general Sir Herbert Edwardes. It is proposed, as part of the scheme, to present Lady Edwardes with a marble bust of her deceased husband. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45 Pall Mall, S.W., and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55 Parliament-street, S.W., cheques and post-office orders being made payable to Colonel J. Becher, 16 Suffolk-street, Pall Mall.

**THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.**—The liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay has notified that on the 30th of June he will be prepared to pay a first distribution of the assets of the bank at the rate of Rs. 50 per share. Shareholders desirous of so doing can take up their proportionate allotment in the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and with reference to this notice the New Bank of Bombay have intimated that, upon application being forthwith made, holders of shares in the Old Bank will be entitled to receive one share of the reserved issue of shares in the New Bank for every two shares held in the Old Bank. These will be credited with Rs. 100, which sum the liquidator of the Old Bank will pay previously to issue, being part of Rs. 500 to be hereafter called up. Forms of application are to be obtained of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co.; or of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co.

**"IN RE THE MADRAS COFFEE COMPANY."**—This matter came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on the 27th April on a petition by contributories and creditors that the voluntary winding-up of the company might be placed under the supervision of the Court. The petition was opposed by the main body of contributories and by the principal creditors, who submitted that no case whatever was made out for the interference of the Court; that unnecessary expense would be incurred with no corresponding benefit by placing the liquidation under supervision; and that, in addition to the smallness of interest in the company of the petitioners, either as shareholders or creditors, they had taken a most vexatiously hostile course in presenting this petition before ascertaining the result of the meeting summoned for the purpose of considering the propriety of a voluntary liquidation. The Vice-Chancellor, after com-

menting in strong terms on the course taken by the petitioners in presenting their petition for a compulsory winding-up without waiting to see the result of the meeting summoned for the 3rd of March last for determining upon a voluntary winding-up, a sale of the property, and the appointment of a liquidator, said that if the petitioners had waited for that meeting, and attended it, they might have known that conditions were appended to the resolutions providing most carefully for all interests. There must be a very strong call to induce the Court to place a voluntary winding-up under supervision. Nor was there any right, *ex debito justitiæ* on the part of creditors to such an order. In the present instance no ground was really shown for the interference of the Court on behalf of the petitioners, either as contributories or as creditors, and the order would be that this petition, which had been thus rashly presented, must be dismissed with costs.

"**GRAHAM v. JOHNSON.**"—This case was heard in the Rolls Court, on April 27. The object of this suit was to obtain a declaration that a bond for Rs. 10,000, given by the plaintiff to the defendant Johnson, was void, and ought to be delivered up to be cancelled; and to restrain the assignee of the bond, Colonel Barlow, from suing the plaintiff upon it. The plaintiff, Thomas Chadwick Graham, was in 1862 a captain in her Majesty's 4th Royal Bengal European Cavalry, and the defendant, Henry Charles Ross Johnson, was a barrister in practice at Calcutta. On the 6th of March, 1862, Johnson asked the plaintiff to come to his chambers, as he wanted his assistance in raising money. This the plaintiff did, and while there executed at the request of Johnson what is known as a single bond—i.e., a bond without condition—whereby he bound himself to pay Rs. 10,000 to Johnson, at the same time writing a letter binding himself to pay for value received £1,000 on demand, by himself or representatives. The plaintiff denied the adequacy, and to some extent the existence, of the considerations mentioned in the letter. He had never received one shilling on the bond, and thought when he executed it that it was some sort of negotiable security on which Johnson was to "raise the wind," as on former occasions, and not a bond upon which he was to be the principal debtor. The plaintiff heard no more about the bond until August 8, 1865, when he was applied to for payment by the solicitors of Colonel Barlow, to whom Johnson had assigned the bond for £1,000. The plaintiff, having in the meantime taken advice, instituted the present suit against Johnson and Colonel Barlow, the latter of whom thereupon commenced an action on the bond, to restrain which the bill as amended prayed. His lordship said the cases of the two defendants were wholly distinct. He must declare the bond void, and as Colonel Barlow could be in no better position than Johnson there would be a perpetual injunction to restrain him from proceeding at law, and Johnson must pay the costs of the suit.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, April 29.**—**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**—The Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of the Government of India Act Amendment Bill.—Lord CAIRNS suggested the expediency of ascertaining clearly what were the respective powers of the Secretary of State for India and his Council. An opinion had been expressed that the Secretary of State was liable to be overruled on questions of expenditure by a majority of the Council; but this had been recently denied by the Duke of Argyll. The former view of the construction of the provision respecting grants and appropriations had been generally accepted, and it had been acted upon by all the Duke of Argyll's predecessors as Secretaries for India. The doubt ought to be cleared up.—The LORD CHANCELLOR deprecated arguments from opinions intimated in debate. The Act itself and the Acts it superceded must alone be looked at in a case like this. No court of law could put on the clause in question the construction maintained by Lord Cairns. Such a construction would place the Secretary of State's orders in regard to all the great functions of Government under the control of the Council. For instance, he would be unable to declare war, since war necessarily implied expenditure.—Lord LYVEDEN said that the intention in establishing the Council of India was to provide a check on the Secretary of State, and the disputed clause was inserted with that object. Whatever the true interpretation of that clause might be, there was, at any rate, a doubt, as appeared from the Lord Chancellor's speech itself; and that doubt ought to be removed.—Lord CHELMSFORD held that it was inexpedient to leave the Secretary of State's powers indefinite. The clause was perfectly clear, but in a sense the opposite of that for which the Duke of Argyll had contended. But, as a doubt was felt, it ought to be cleared away.—The Duke of ARGYLL denied that preceding Secretaries for India had acted on Lord Cairns's view of the clause; for that view to be logically consistent would have rendered the Imperial Cabinet's right to make peace and war subject to the control of the Council for India. The object of the provision was simply to prevent a Secretary of State from burdening the Indian revenues with pensions for his political creatures. He thought the meaning of the Act so clear, and so consistent in the sense he gave to it, with the stream of previous Indian legislation, that he was not disposed to jump at Lord

Cairns' recommendation to define more closely the Secretary of State's powers.—Lord SALISBURY thought they were all disputing whether there was a dispute, and doubting whether there was a doubt. He himself held the same opinion as formerly. The Secretary of State might order a declaration of war, but he could not, against his Council's opinion, order the consequent payments. The Lord Chancellor said the Act was perfectly clear, but two ex-Chancellors said it was not. Surely, then, a case had been established for a declaratory Act.—Lord HALIFAX treated very lightly the apprehensions that men such as composed the Council of India would use their powers so as to embarrass the Secretary of State. He thought the law would not be made clearer by excessive defining.—The Bill was then read the second time.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, May 3.**—**CONTROL OVER THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.**—In reply to Sir S. NORTHCOTE, Mr. GRANT DUFF said that in matters of expenditure, as in all others, the Governor-general of India was entirely under the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and any wilful neglect or disobedience of orders was punishable as a misdemeanour. It had however not been the practice—and he hoped it never would be—to interfere vexatiously with that great functionary, who constantly acted on the tacit assumption that his acts would be recognised and approved by the Secretary of State in Council.

## India Office.

May 1, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. A. I. Iles, Staff Corps; Major J. P. Sherrieff, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. T. Rattray, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. E. Howey, Inf.; Major J. C. Horne, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Morton, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Metcalf, Staff Corps; Capt. H. S. Fisher, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. T. Lang, Cav.; Capt. R. G. Sandeman, Staff Corps; Capt. E. J. McNair, 24th N.I.; Capt. R. H. Hudleston, Staff Corps.

**Madras Estab.**—Major G. N. Johnstone, 41st N.I.; Major J. W. Osborne, C.B., Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. Benson, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. J. Someren, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. W. R. Grylls, Med. Estab.; Maj. J. N. Maclean, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. W. Robson, Staff Corps; Major J. S. Ross, Staff Corps.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. col. J. J. Combe, Staff Corps; Major E. Waddington, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. M. Westropp, Inf.; Capt. E. M. Woodcock, Staff Corps; Major R. J. Castell, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

**CHAMBERLAIN**—The wife of Edward R. Chamberlain, Paymaster H.M.'s Indian troopship *Serapis*, of a daughter, at 5, South-parade, Southsea, April 24.

**GRINDLAY**—The wife of William Grindlay, son of the late Capt. Grindlay, of a son, at 21, Tichborne-street, Regent-street, W., April 29.

**HUME**—The wife of Hamilton Hume, Esq., of a son, at Hawthorn-cottage, Gipsy-hill, April 26.

**MINET**—The wife of William Minet, Esq., of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, of a daughter, at Sydenham, April 28.

**O'CONNOR**—The wife of Richard S. O'Connor, Bengal Police, of a daughter, at Weston-super-Mare, April 25.

**PASSMORE**—The wife of R. A. Passmore, Esq., of Bombay, of a son, at Westbourne-park, Bayswater, April 27.

**PRINGLE**—The wife of Dr. Pringle, Deputy Inspector general of Hospitals, late Madras Army, of a son, at 27, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, April 26.

**ST. JOHN**—The wife of Capt. F. C. St. John, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 5, Grosvenor-place, Bath, April 26.

**WATERFIELD**—The wife of H. G. Waterfield, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at The Orangery, St. Margaret's, Isleworth, April 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

**GIBBES**—SWINHOE.—Henceage Gibbes, Esq., son of the Rev. H. Gibbes, to Jessie Emily, daughter of the late J. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of Calcutta, at Christ Church, Lee, April 28.

**FERGUSON**—DUNMORE.—Alexander Fergusson, Esq., Major H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Agnes E., daughter of Col. W. R. Dunmore, late Bengal Army, at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, April 28.

**FRENCH**—GOUGH.—Savage, only son of Sampson T. W. French, Esq., of Cuskenny, Queenstown, to Fanny, daughter of George Gough, Esq., Rathronan-house, Clonmel, at Rathronan Church, April 29.

**ROBERTSON**—GRANT.—Dalrymple Kinloch, eldest son of J. Scott Robertson, Esq., War-office, to Anna Catharine, youngest daughter of Patrick Grant, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, at St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, April 29.

#### DEATHS.

**CAMERON**—The Rev. William Cameron, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Croydon, son of the late Peter Cameron, Esq., of 30, Camden-square, H.E.I.C.S., April 24.



CHAPMAN—Louisa, wife of Major J. F. Chapman, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, at Exmouth, aged 32, April 26.  
 COOPER—Frederick H. Cooper, Esq., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, at Trent Rectory, near Sherborne, aged 42, April 22.  
 FLINT—Mrs. Jane Ewart, relict of Capt. J. T. E. Flint, H.E.I.Co.'s Service, at Hartford-house, Eskbank, Dalkeith, April 26.  
 SANDYS—Helen S., widow of the late Rev. Claudius Sandys, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., Bombay, at Pau, Basses, Pyrenees, France, aged 58, April 25.  
 SMITH—Henry George Smith, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at Dudley-bank, Upper Norwood, aged 46, April 27.  
 WARDEN—John Warden, Esq., formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, at St. Vincent-lodge, Southsea, aged 63, April 25.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 27. Lord of the Isles, Manila; Centurion, Calcutta; Knight Errant, Calcutta; Mirzapore, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

May 1. Berhampore and Timour, Calcutta; Balkamah, Bombay; Saladin, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delta, May 1.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. F. Berkeley, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Ramsay, Asst. surg. Reynolds, Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Mr. Donaldson. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. H. B. Hallen, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. J. Fisher, Mr. Beeson, Capt. A. M. Lockie, Capt. Sproule, Mr. W. Hodding, Mr. D. T. Maclean, Mr. W. Macdonald. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Gordon, Mr. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reed and two children, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. H. Crawford. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Fiechter, Mr. W. A. Whyte.  
 From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. J. Phillips. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Tanner and infant, Mr. E. C. Williams, Mr. J. H. Edwards. For MADRAS.—Mr. Rohde. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Vane and infant, Miss Vane, Miss Lee, Mr. C. Roberts.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

##### MAY 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. E. D. Smith, Mr. Colville, and Mr. Winton.  
 SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Haycock.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Terry, and Mr. A. C. Watt.  
 MARSEILLES to ADEN.—Mr. Lorraine.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Hall.

##### MAY 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hennell, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Morgan, Dr. Loch, and Mrs. Ross.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Nixon, Mrs. Floyd, and Mr. W. C. Floyd.  
 MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Col. Loch, and Capt. and Mrs. Henchy.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Short.  
 MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Col. Rowlandson, Mr. Moscrop, and Miss L. Joseph.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson and two children, Misses Robinson (two), Capt. Chichester, and Major gen. and Mrs. Renny.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Pollard.  
 MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Rutherford.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Collingwood, and Mr. G. Honey.

##### MAY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Honnell, and Mr. Jackson.  
 MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Fraser.  
 SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Jansson.  
 MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Birdie.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that Lord Mayo is evidently acquitting himself with success in the ceremonial portion of his functions. His reception of the Ameer of Afghanistan has charmed the Indian press, and it appears to have made a great impression on Shere Ali himself. Ever since his arrival in Calcutta the Viceroy has shown the importance which he attaches to outward display as a means of increasing the dignity of a great position. It is some time since the wife of a governor-general delighted the natives, to say nothing of the Europeans, by driving out every day in a coach and four. Lord Mayo will evidently never neglect the magnificence and pageantry which are not without their uses anywhere, but are of especial assistance to a ruler in the East. In regard to more serious affairs of State, he appears to be anxious to leave a respectable name in the list of viceroys. We believe that he has sent home a great scheme for the extension of the railway system in India, almost the least part of which is the completion of the gap between Lahore and Peshawur, so that an unbroken journey may be made between Calcutta and our North-West frontier. Lord Mayo is applying his mind to the material improvement of the empire, rightly considering that the foreign policy must necessarily be mainly directed from home. The telegraph settles momentous questions of policy in these days. Governor-generals like Lord Wellesley or Lord Dalhousie are not to be had for the asking, but one part of Dalhousie's work can at least be imitated by Lord Mayo. Recently he has paid a visit to Raneeunge, and pointed out several causes which retard the development of the coal-fields in that district. Lord Mayo's popularity in Calcutta is of little real significance, for according to the old adage the way to an Englishman's heart lies through his stomach; but there can be little doubt that if he continues to show his present energy and inclination for hard work he will be approved in wider circles than those of the capital.

The *Broad Arrow* holds that to check the advance of Russia in Central Asia by force of arms is to check the progress of civilisation in the East, and yet there is no possibility of overlooking the

perplexing fact that the way for Russian merchandise has been and will continue to be opened at the point of the sword. Hence the difficulty of moving energetically against the advance of Russia without placing ourselves in the wrong. It is the business of our statesmen to find the solution of this problem, and when found, to act with the energy and decision which becomes a Government with great interests, nay, with her very existence as a predominant Power, remotely at stake. The fact that commercial interests are pushed to the front must not be allowed to blind us to the equally undeniable fact that those interests are supported by the military power of a mighty empire, and that the hand which is extended to us in apparent friendship and under the cover of a velvet glove is secretly clothed in mail. In this view of the case we have hitherto strongly advocated the policy of raising Afghanistan to the dignity and importance of a protected or neutral State, and we see no reason in all that has been said relative to the policy adopted by the present Government of India to change that opinion. The recent meeting between the Viceroy and Shere Ali at Umballa tends in this direction without amounting to an offensive demonstration against the designs of Russia. We make no formal alliance, but we give our moral support to a neighbouring potentate with the addition of such material assistance as one neighbour may accord to another without infringing on the rights of a third. While persevering in this line of policy we may profitably bear in remembrance the historical analogy to which we have alluded above. Instead of intriguing against Russia in Turkistan and Bokhara and against France in Egypt, let our statesmen provide against possible contingencies in the future by establishing a direct route for commerce through the Euphrates Valley; and thus, so far as the supply of one missing link may help to do so, unlock the fettered capital of India and the East, and enable those historic regions, ages ago deserted by their population and denuded of their wealth, to play a part once more on the world's stage befitting the grandeur of their early history. Lord Mayo and Shere Ali meeting in friendly conference at Umballa suggests the possibility of this desirable consummation, and casts in dramatic shape the dream we have long had of the old world and the new meeting face to face in full recognition of each other's worth and manhood.

### THE UMBALLA MEETING.

The *Standard* thinks that whatever may be the ultimate result of this alliance, whether or not Shere Ali continues to be faithful to his pledges—and we must be careful not to expect too much from a Dooranee chieftain—there can be no doubt that the knowledge of what he already owes to the British connection is calculated to have the happiest effect on the mind of the Ameer. He is reported to have acknowledged, in candid terms, the extent of his obligations to his English friends, and to have left the British territory greatly impressed with the evidences of the power which he witnessed, and much pleased at his reception by Lord Mayo. On every ground Lord Mayo is to be congratulated on this happy termination of a most wise and generous piece of policy—on his own personal account as having confounded his detractors by giving proof of precisely that kind of tact and ability which were needed on this occasion, and on behalf of the people of India, who have received a convincing assurance of the interest of their rulers in a matter of the deepest concern to themselves no less than to the British Government. Having always admitted the desirability of not confining ourselves exclusively to domestic affairs in India, but of cultivating an active and intelligent foreign policy, as becomes a great empire like India, having on one side at least a neighbour who watches closely our actions, we are glad to find that the beginning of a new era in Indian statesmanship has been so auspiciously inaugurated. It is scarcely possible that we can, at any time hereafter, recede from the policy of which the Umballah Conference is the exponent. That policy is not one of ambition or of restlessness, but of a prudent and watchful attention to our borders. It is a policy of defence rather than of aggression. We want nothing from the Afghans but peace and friendship, and we desire to prove to them that they are at least as much interested in continuing to be on neighbourly terms with us as we with them. They must have learnt by this time the futility of indulging in any ambitious dreams at our expense. The days when the Afghan valleys were the nursery of Indian conquerors have long gone by, as the father of the present Ameer was rudely reminded some twenty years ago, when he was chased back across the Indus by the squadrons of General Gilbert. At the present time it would be the easiest of all military feats for a British force of 5,000 men, under such a leader as Chamberlain, or any one of the Lumsdens, to conquer and occupy the whole Afghan territory. But Afghanistan is more valuable to us as a rampart than as a fortress; and it is our interest that its people should be rather goodly neighbours than subjects. It is impossible that a chieftain of so much experience, and reputed to be so shrewd, as Shere Ali, can fail to understand the motives which led us to invite him to Umballah. He must know that in our alliance lies his best hope of safety at home and immunity from his foreign enemies. He cannot but reflect that hereafter, whatever enemies he has are also the enemies of the British Government; and in this assurance will lie his strongest motive to remain faithful to his engagements with us.

## A LOCAL ARMY FOR INDIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* wishes to say emphatically that in proposing to establish a local Indian army it does not contemplate a force local in the sense in which the old Company's army was local. We do not contemplate a force composed of men who from the day of their enlistment to the day of their discharge would serve exclusively in India, under a system exclusively Indian. We do not for a moment wish to rear, train, and nourish a force distinct in character and organisation from that which would exist at home. We do not, in short, desire to subdivide the Imperial army into two perfectly distinct forces. What we would propose is the formation of a force for Indian service of men who after a certain home training had elected to continue their military service abroad, instead of availing themselves of the opportunity which would be afforded them of falling back into civil life with a mere liability to military service. All men should, in the first instance, be enlisted for a short period. They should, for so many years as might be deemed necessary to secure military efficiency, be trained at home, and during these years they would constitute the mobilised and active portions of our home army. At the end of this period of training two courses should be open to the soldier. He might prefer to pass back into civil life, to accept a small retaining fee, and to form one of the reserve; or he might be disposed to adopt the army permanently as his profession, in which case he would be required to extend his services to India, and by the men so electing the Indian army would be recruited. Thus, the regular home army would consist of men in their first three years or so of active military training; and these men would feed the home reserves in one direction and the foreign force in the other. They would, in fact, be the parent stock for both the home and the Indian forces, which would be branches of one tree. But between the home reserves and the foreign army there would be this essential difference, that the one would consist of trained soldiers occupied permanently in military duties, and existing constantly as a mobilised force. Thus, whereas up to a certain point the conditions of service and training of the two would be identical, their ultimate occupation and conditions of service would be distinct.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29, and June 12 and 26.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, and June 4 and 18.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings April 15th, May 13th, June 10th, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

**MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—Under the provisions of section 81 of Act XIII. of 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act, for offences committed in the districts noted opposite to their respective names:—Major Davies, acting superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Coimbatore; Capt. Coningham, acting superintendent of police, South Malabar; Lieut. Porteous, acting assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, North Arcot; Lieut. Hodgson, acting assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, South Malabar; Capt. Tenant, acting commissioner of police for the town of Madras, is appointed a magistrate of police. The under-mentioned persons to be town commissioners, for carrying out in the town of Cannanore, in the Malabar district, the purposes of the Towns' Improvement Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870:—Mr. Logan, sub collector; Lieut. Bird, acting cantonment magistrate; Mr. D'Rosario, and Mr. McIntyre. The under-mentioned persons to be town commissioners, for carrying out in the town of Berhampore, in the Ganjam district, the purposes of the Towns' Improvement Act, during the year beginning May 1, 1869, and ending April 30, 1870:—Mr. Spedding, acting senior assistant; Lieut. col. Harkness, commanding 31st L.I.; Major Smith, wing officer 31st L.I.; Assist. surg. Nanney, L.C., 31st L.I.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	96
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	96	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterling taking	92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	Co.'s Rs.	92
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	1,000 as equivalent to	102
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	£100.	105½ 106
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...		110½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5 per Cent. of 1858-59	...		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...		

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...		5s. 0 9-16d.	
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...		4s. 11 9-16d.	
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...		4s. 11½d.	

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	...	213
	India 5 per cent.	...	115
	India 4 per cent.	...	102½
	India 4 per cent., 1868	...	100½
	India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	92½
	India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872	...	105½
	India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1868	...	100½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	10s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	15s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105
20	Ditto F Shares	18	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107½
Stock	East Indian	100	109½
20	Ditto L Extension	all	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	107½
20	Ditto (new)	10	1½ pm.
30	Ditto	4	1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	106½
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	105½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	...
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104½
20	Ditto	15	1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	104½
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	2½
30	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	19
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	30
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	4½
5	New	4	½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	...
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	5 to 3 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	2½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5	5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	50
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	½ dis.

**PRESENTS FOR SHERE ALI.**—Besides the handsome presents from the Viceroy, the Ameer has received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab an entire set of camp equipage, three Arab stallions, a varied selection of coloured velvets, laces, ostrich feathers, a handsome Cashmere shawl, and a number of elegant carriage clocks, for which his Highness has a great liking. The total value of these separate presents exceeds Rs. 20,000.

# Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will accordingly be HELD at this Office in the month of JULY next.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates will be admitted to the Examination, and likewise information respecting the nature of the Appointments to be competed for, may be obtained at this Office on application, either personally or by letter, addressed to the undersigned,

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary,  
Public Works Department.

India-office, 25th January, 1869.

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18-CARAT ETRUSCAN SUITES, £10. 10s.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 865.] LONDON, MAY 12, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 17; Agra and Calcutta, April 13; Madras, April 12.

The Umballa spectacle is fairly over. On the 5th of April both camps were broken up; the Ameer wending his way back to Kabul, while Lord Mayo started for the Dhoon and Simlah, at which last place he arrived, we hear, by the middle of the month. About the same date Shere Ali had probably reached Jumrood. The troops who had mustered at Umballa in his honour were marching back to their several stations, in good time, we hope, to escape the perils of cholera, which has already begun its ravages at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, and some other places. During his short stay in the Dhoon Lord Mayo has enjoyed his first tiger-hunt in the neighbourhood of Hurdwar. It is reported that Major Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawar, will take up his post as political agent at Herat, Dr. Thornton replacing him at Peshawar. The report however needs confirming. It is much more likely that one of the Chamberlains will proceed on a special mission to Kabul.

We have nothing particular to add on the subject of the arrangements concluded between the Viceroy and the Ameer, except that the former has in no way committed his Government to any entangling alliance with the latter. Shere Ali has been made, we believe, to understand that we have no idea of backing him against the world, however readily we may acknowledge him as the rightful and actual ruler of Afghanistan. Help in money we are willing to give him on due conditions, and any amount of moral support; but Lord Mayo has taken care to show him that it is he who has most to gain from the maintenance of a good understanding with the Indian Government. According to one account the Ameer is perfectly satisfied with the final recognition of his right to rule Afghanistan under any circumstances short of a national uprising against his throne; and if that be so, we have no need to grumble at a result which commits us to nothing more definite, while it has already

strengthened the Ameer's hands against his enemies. In the province of Balkh his power seems to be virtually re-established. If so he will be all the sooner free to turn his attention to Seistan, whither Azim Khan and his nephew are said to have found their way in hopes of shelter and aid from the encroaching Shah of Persia. If that ruler be really causing trouble on the side of Seistan, the mission of an English officer to Herat may be a not unlikely event by way of warning to all whom it may concern.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore has been rewarded for his zealous co-operation with Colonel Keatinge during the late famine in Rajpootana, by the addition of two guns to the number of his salute; such being the manner in which the Indian Government proposed to mark their sense of his "self-sacrificing efforts to mitigate the sufferings of his afflicted fellow-creatures." According to Colonel Keatinge, the beneficial results of those efforts "cannot be stated in rupees, but will be balanced by countless saving of human life and human misery." The wording here is rather faulty, but the meaning is clear enough; and there can be no doubt of the pleasure which most native princes derive from an honour so easily bestowed.

ON the 1st of April the Contagious Diseases Act was put in force throughout Calcutta, where its beneficial working ought soon to make itself felt. Some difficulty will be found at first in classifying the proper subjects of the new treatment and in checking the oppressive tendencies of the police. In Madras, for instance, the Bayadere class claimed exemption from the working of the Act on the ground of their connection with the Hindu temples. Their claim however was disallowed, and three-fourths of them had to be taken into the Lock Hospitals. In the military stations the Act has already worked wonders.

THE Bombay papers are pleased to believe that one hated institution will speedily disappear from their capital. They have learned, "from a source which admits of no question," that the Secretary of State insists on the removal of the Bengal Bank agency from Bombay. We hope that the Duke of Argyll will not be baffled in his attempt to hold the balance fair between the rival banks. It does seem absurdly unfair to keep one bank going in Bombay under Government support, and then help to hinder its fair development by sanctioning the encroachments of a rival likewise supported by the Government, and always sure of a good business in its proper sphere. Let the Bank of Bombay have a fair field for proving its right to exist, or else ignore it altogether as a semi-official institution.

WHO is to succeed Mr. Maine when he retires a few months hence? This question is exercising the minds of Indian journalists just now. Mr. Cowie, Advocate-general of Bengal, and Mr. J. B. Norton, of the Madras bar, are among the Anglo-Indian candidates for the post. Both have strong credentials and many friends. In other quarters are whispered the names of Mr. Hobhouse—who had the refusal of Mr. Maine's appointment before—Mr. Denman, M.P. for Tiverton, and Mr. Gibbs. The first two we know; but who is Mr. Gibbs?—ask the journalists of India. He was once tutor to the Prince of Wales, and is now, we believe, on the Northern Circuit. Mr. Fitz-james Stephen would be the right man to succeed the present law-member, if he would care to go out to India. But it is early yet to speculate on what may happen six months hence. The appointment will henceforth rest with the Crown.

THE Report of the Bhoze Ghat Inquiry Commission explodes the theory about heavy dew, and ascribes the accident to "mismanagement of the brakes and engine by the persons in charge of the train, combined with an inefficient and insufficient application of sand to the rails." The Government sees no reason for introducing the central rail principle on this dangerous incline, but would have some change made in the present reversing station, which is much too short. It is said that Lord Mayo means mischief with regard to the present system of railway management, which is not sufficiently under Government control.

ABOUT thirty years ago a message from Umballa to England would have taken four or five months to deliver. Now it can be delivered in about twice as many hours. Not the least of the marvels that Shere Ali will have to retail to his friends at home will be connected with the feats performed by the "Lightning-post" of the Feringhies. Before leaving Umballa he telegraphed to the Queen of England his thanks for the kind reception he had received within her dominions from the Viceroy and other high officers. It was not long before he received a telegram in return from her Majesty, which expressed in gracious terms her satisfaction at the Ameer's good report.

THE Competition-Wallahs in the Indian Civil Services have not fared badly on the whole since the first of their number set foot in India. Of the eleven who head the list the length of Indian service on the 1st January last ranges from ten years and a quarter to twelve years and a quarter. The lowest salary drawn by any of them amounts to £1,599 a-year, while the highest reaches £3,300. The remainder, with only one exception, range from two to three thousand a-year. The youngest servant in point of standing draws £2,290 as Officiating Magistrate of the First Grade. Another, a few months senior, is Deputy Commissioner of the Second Class, with a salary of £2,000. A third, counting only ten years eight months of actual service, is drawing £2,640 a-year as Officiating Legal Remembrancer. One of the seniors is Secretary to the Punjab Government, another is Registrar of the High Court, a third is or was officiating for the second time as Foreign Secretary, and a fourth is First Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad. Six of these gentlemen add B.A. or M.A. to their names, and a seventh is D.C.L. Appointments of this kind, worth roundly from two to three thousand a-year, are not bad prizes to win after a service of ten or eleven years, and the winning of them goes far to prove the general capacity of the men thus successful, and of their younger brethren in the same Service. Nor is any fault to be found with the physical condition of the average competitor. Of the candidates examined by Dr. Gull 295 had thoroughly healthy, well-grown frames, 121 were moderately strong, and only fifty-two "inclined to be weak." The mean height exceeded five feet nine inches. Their health was actually better after the second than on the first examination. In fact Dr. Gull cannot help perceiving that "superior physical health and strength are generally essential to success in these competitive examinations." All this must be especially gratifying to those who from the first took a fair measure of the competitive principle, neither overrating its capabilities, nor misdoubting the preponderance of good contained in it. The system itself will continue to bear improving for some time to come. A careful watch must be kept on all attempts to make mere cramming pass for sound preparation. It would hardly however be fair to restrict the competition, as some propose, to youths who have passed a certain time at some public school or college. The same end would probably be better answered by an extension of the principle which Dr. Temple has begun to apply at Harrow. Let the other public schools follow his example by establishing a modern department for boys destined to compete for the civil and military services, and the worst forms of cramming would tend indirectly to die out.

OF the fifty successful candidates at the last examination it will be noticed that four are natives of India, the first of their race, with only one exception, who have hitherto won that distinction. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who took the highest marks in Sanskrit and passed second in English, stands third on the final list. Behari Lal Gupta comes out fourteenth, with high marks for Sanskrit and the third place for moral science. Surendra N. Banerjee, another Hindoo, stands thirty-eighth,

and a Parsee from Bombay, Sripad Babaji Takoor, thirty-ninth among the successful fifty. We shall be curious to hear how these gentlemen acquit themselves ten or twelve years hence, how far their riper years will have borne out the promise of their youth. Young India is on its trial in their persons.

To judge by some passages in a speech lately delivered in the Spanish Cortes, the statesmen of Spain do not appear to have brought their readings in British-Indian history down to a very recent date. In upholding the duty of maintaining the State Church of his country as the only one by which Spaniards could hope to be saved, Canon Manterola pointed his arguments with a picture of the dreadful results that might happen if a system of free worship came to be adopted in Spain. "Thirty thousand widows are even now in British-India allowed to immolate themselves on the funeral piles of their dead husbands—a part of the religion of the Hindoos. If Hindoos came to Spain under a freedom of worship constitution, they would have to be allowed liberty to follow this and other barbarous practices of their creed." That would be very shocking, no doubt, and no door must be left open for such a possibility. As regards Spain, however, the Canon may set his mind at rest. No influx of Hindoos is likely to put Spanish tolerance to so sore a trial for some ages to come. For us Englishmen, however, there remains the agreeable prospect of seeing Hindoo widows burnt alive under the sanctions of English law. Perhaps at this moment some blooming young widow is mounting the funeral pile somewhere in England, unhindered of horror-stricken bystanders. In India, at any rate, according to Canon Manterola, we allow ladies to roast themselves to death at the rate of thirty thousand a-year. Really the Indian Government ought to look to this matter. Our histories indeed tell us of a certain Lord William Bentinck who put down *suttee* by making it criminal, and of late years the stories of *suttee* that have crept into Indian papers have been wonderfully few and far between. But history, as every one knows, has a strong family likeness to fable, and as for the papers informed by people on the spot, how can their knowledge of passing events in India be compared with that of a Spanish senator engaged in governing a country thousands of miles off? Besides the Canon's statement is entirely true to his logic. In the toleration of *suttee* he discerns the logical sequence to any system that tolerates freedom of worship for all alike. If the facts will not fit into the Canon's logic, by all means let us give up the facts. Is it not clear that the Canon must be right, that Lord W. Bentinck was a myth, and that *suttee* still counts her victims by tens of thousands?

ON Tuesday evening the Duke and Duchess of Argyll were to entertain at the India Office a pretty large party of guests, including a good many Anglo-Indians of both services, in honour of the Nawab of Bengal and his sons. As there was to be a Drawing-room held the same day, some of its lustre would doubtless be reflected in the evening gathering.

DR. HALL has really resigned his librarianship at last. Among the names of persons qualified to succeed him are those of Dr. Badger, Dr. Goldstücker, and Professor Rost, all gentlemen of known scholarship, between whom it would be difficult to choose, if a genuine knowledge of Oriental language and literature count for much in a post once honoured by the presence of Professor Wilson.

WE are glad to see that the Inns of Court have resolved to give gentlemen from India a fair chance of becoming barristers on reasonable terms, by decreeing the appointment of a Reader on Hindu, Mohammedan, and Indian Law, who will have to examine candidates for the Indian bar.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

MADRAS.—Col. H. McL. Kyd, Madras Army, aged 82, May 3.  
BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. R. P. Warden, Bombay Army, at Poona, April 11; Col. Seale, Col. R. P. Warden, 24th Bombay N.I.; Staff Commander H. B. Akaster, R.N.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. Col. Church, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and two children, Mr. Craig, Capt. Fitzroy, Mr. Chalmers, Master Bowen, Lieut. Boevey, Col. and Mrs. Walker and two children, Miss Babington, Sir C. Sargent, Lieut. Langley, Mr. Russell, Miss Shepherd, Major Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and child.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Syria, May 11.—From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. String and three children, Mr. W. Long, Mr. G. Beys, Mr. A. Dunn, Gen. and Mrs. Lumsden, Surge. Theobald and infant, Mr. de Morgan, Mrs. Morris and three children, Col. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Hoare and infant, Mr. F. Parsons, Mr. C. Luddy.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869.

## JUSTICE IN A FOG.

THE more we look into the case of those retired Bengal civilians who claim reimbursement of their excess subscriptions to the Annuity-fund, the greater becomes our amazement at the lines of argument pursued to their undoing by the several judges who have hitherto sat upon their case. It has already been shown that the East India Company engaged to sell to each retiring civil servant, otherwise qualified, a pension of £1,000 a-year for half its value "and no more." Any shadow of doubt as to the meaning of those words was removed by the letter from the Court of Directors in 1841, sanctioning the refund of payments "beyond the half value of the annuity" as being "in accordance with the regulations of the Fund." In accordance with those very rules several members of the Madras Civil Service had been reimbursed the amount of their surplus contributions to the Madras Fund, before a special clause was added in 1838 to the rules of their Presidency, in explanation of the principle involved in the despatch of 1824. In accordance with the same principle a member of the Penang Civil Service, retiring in 1859, received back the whole of his over-payments to the Penang Fund.

But our English judges are not content either to construe the words of the original compact according to their natural meaning, or to accept the construction repeatedly placed on those words by the Court of Directors themselves. They, one and all, go carefully out of their way in search of interpretations whose only merit consists in their extreme subtlety. Even in their decision on the case of Mr. Robertson, appealed from Madras to England, the Privy Council, overlooking the plain tenor of the despatch of 1841, confirmed the judgment of Sir C. Rawlinson, on the ground that the Company had "authorised" the Madras managers to "continue the rule as to refund as part of their rules," and thus "precluded" themselves from disputing the point at issue in the case of Madras annuitants. What the Company had really done was not to sanction any special change of rules in one Presidency, but more explicitly to reaffirm the implicit meaning of an old rule laid down for all the Presidencies alike. This plain fact the Privy Council seem to have utterly ignored or else strangely misconstrued. That it was misconstrued by Lord Westbury seems clear enough from his very inaccurate remark that the insertion of the rule regarding refunds at Madras was a measure voted by the subscribers themselves and afterwards sanctioned by the Court of Directors; the truth being, as Mr. Boulderson reminds us in the pamphlet on which we commented a fortnight

ago, that the Managers inserted it of themselves, as a necessary deduction from the original compact between the Company and the Civil Services of all India, a deduction formally admitted by the Company itself.

But the process of misconstruction begins with the Master of the Rolls in 1858, himself perhaps misled by the decision of a Calcutta judge in 1852. The former could not see why, if a refund of over-payments had been contemplated by the parties concerned, the subscribers' contributions should not have ceased whenever the subscriber had contributed half the maximum value of his annuity, that value becoming less and less as his years advanced. Lord Campbell in 1860 was afflicted by a similar blindness. And yet the reason seems to us clear as noonday. Had such a subscriber ceased paying towards the Fund at the age, let us say, of 45, he would still after five or six years' further service have been free to claim the difference between the value of his annuity at 45 and its value at 50 or 51. Moreover, by the terms of the original compact, he was bound to "contribute during the full period of his service" at the rate of four per cent. on his yearly allowances, with the risk of forfeiting the whole of his subscriptions by death or premature retirement, much as any subscriber to an Indian Military Fund gained nothing in return for his past subscriptions if he died or left the service unmarried.

But what possible reason, asks the Master of the Rolls, "can be suggested for depriving of the whole excess of his subscriptions the estate of the civil servant who has notified his intention to retire and accept the annuity, but who dies the day before he retires; and yet paying that excess to the executors of the civil servant exactly similarly situated, but who happens to live two days longer?" No reason at all except the patent one that so it was ordained by the rules and essential principle of the Annuity Fund. A subscriber had to take his chance of living or dying. It was a kind of lottery, in which all ran the same kind of risks, and the strongest or the luckiest drew the prizes. It is open to any one to demur to the fairness of such conditions, but in view of the rules on which these Funds were actually worked the question of the Master of the Rolls becomes a mere impertinence.

Lord Chancellor Campbell again cannot understand the omission from the despatch of 1841 of special arrangements for a refund of over-payments, if such refund was ever contemplated, seeing that special provision was made for the payment of sums needed to make up the half-value of the annuity claimed. In face of the plain words declaring that a servant, on becoming an annuitant, should "pay half the value of his annuity and no more," we are bound to admire his Lordship's cleverness in stumbling over imaginary fences. For the case of payments under the required amount separate provision had of course to be made, while those in excess were already provided for by the words just quoted.

Is it possible that a mind long fed on legal subtleties loses its power of comprehending vulgar English? How else may we account for the fact that not only Lord Campbell in 1860, but the Lords of the Privy Council in 1865, indulged in a flight of special pleading pardonable only to suitors and their advocates? Lords Westbury, Chelmsford, and Cranworth alike conclude that because a distinct provision was made in set terms for the case of payments falling short of the mark, while no such provision was made in like manner for any excess of payments to the same end, therefore it was never meant that the over-payments should in any case be refunded. Such is the pith and purport of the decrees hitherto pronounced in flat defiance of the Company's written and oft repeated promise to sell their annuities for "half their value and no more." It would hardly be less wise to argue that subscribers who had paid less than their proper quota should not be required to make up the difference, because nothing had been said about the refund of payments in excess of that quota.

In complaining of the obscurity of the Despatch of 1841, these learned judges must surely have been "blinded by excess

of light," for nothing can be clearer than the words we have so often quoted, or the context in which they appear. The directors proposed that "to maintain strict equality, the amount of the purchase money should depend upon the value of the annuity," regulated by the age of the annuitants according to a certain scale; the proportion of purchase-money being "fixed at one half the value of the annuity." In this way "all servants becoming annuitants will pay half the value of their respective annuities *and no more*, and will so far be placed upon an equal footing." Is there any obscurity here? Can any one not a lawyer help seeing that the words "strict equality" and "equal footing" refer alike to the "fixed proportion" of purchase money, the "half value and no more" which every annuitant would have to make good? But Lord Campbell flounders on from one false reading to another. The darkness which hid from him the plain meaning of the words "and no more," covers him with its deepest veil as he talks about strict equality meaning "the equality of potentialities to all the subscribers; not that . . . every subscriber should have exactly an equal pecuniary advantage!" In this way did his lordship interpret the words in question, as some people interpret dreams, by their exact contraries. And Lord Cranworth follows suit, being "satisfied that the equality contemplated was an equality in the value of the thing purchased, and not in the amount of the purchase-money," as if it were all one whether a subscriber paid half or three times the value of his retiring pension. Nor is Lord Chelmsford a whit less bemuddled, when he asks what possible grounds there are for contending that the Company meant "to produce a different kind of equality from that which they expressed, by providing for a refund of payments beyond what was needed for buying the annuities?" He too sees in the Despatch of December, 1824, "nothing whatever of the character of a contract" between the Court of Directors and their civil servants. As for the passage fixing the liability of each servant at half the value of his annuity, his Lordship regards it as "a mere statement of the necessary result of the previous calculations, and that it can bind the Company to nothing!" To tell an old customer that you have agreed to sell him a certain article at a certain price, and no more, is therefore to make a mere statement, which binds you to nothing if the other party accept your offer.

It is amusing to hear so high an authority contradict himself. Having scouted the notion of an equality based on the amount of money paid to secure a pension, his Lordship asks "how are the annuitants to be placed on an equal footing except by each of them paying only one-half the value of the annuity, whatever the amount of that one half may be?" Just so. For one moment his Lordship hit upon the truth, but the mists of sophistication very soon led him astray again, and his last state proved worse than the first. Lord Westbury also has a very dim conception of the case put forward by the claimants to refund, for he describes them as admitting that every civil servant was bound to contribute to the Fund during the whole period of his service, and yet maintaining that "in no case should any subscriber contribute more than one-half the value of his annuity." Of course, the contradiction here was of his own making. He too interprets the words "half value and no more" as referring only to the case of one whose payments fell short of the required amount, although the context happens to contain *not one word* of reference direct or implied to that part of the arrangement. He too stumbles on the truth when he declares that "the amount standing to a subscriber's credit being more than half the value of the annuity is nowhere dealt with except by the fundamental rule of the Fund;" but here again the mist prevents him from discerning that fundamental rule in the words "All servants becoming annuitants will pay half the value of their respective annuities *and no more*."

If this is the way in which judges of acknowledged eminence can play ducks and drakes with the manifest meaning of a few sentences of intelligible English, can any one be surprised at the prevalence of litigation in our courts, and the readiness with which a vast number of disputants take their chance of

being helped to shirk their just liabilities by the glorious uncertainties and contradictions of our law? To the specimens of judicial blundering already given we might add many more, such as the misconstruction placed by the Privy Council on the letter from the Bengal managers in 1843 which referred only to the claims of members still in the service, and the utter misconception of what took place the year before in Bengal, with regard to a new scheme for benefitting subscribers who had not paid up the half value of their annuities. But enough has been adduced to show that justice in high places sometimes nods in a manner incomprehensible by ordinary mortals.

## Notices of Books.

*Mémoire sur les Particularités de la Religion Musulmane dans l'Inde, d'après les ouvrages Hindustanis.* Par M. Garcin de Tassy. (Second Edition). Paris: A. Lafitte. 1869.

We are glad to see that M. de Tassy's instructive little volume on the peculiarities of Mohammedanism in India has reached its second edition. The author has long since made himself known as one of the leading Orientalists in his own country; and the present work, carefully compiled from the writings of the best native authorities, brings together a good deal of information hitherto scattered over a wide and little explored area. M. de Tassy complains of the scant attention paid by travellers and students to Mohammedan rites and practices in India, as compared with the interest shown in all that relates to the Hindu religion. His attempt to atone for past neglect has been eminently successful. Whoever wants to know all about Hassan and Husain, the difference between Suni and Sheeah, the name, meaning, and characteristics of the various fasts and feasts in Mohammedan India, the extent to which Hinduism has modified the character of the rival creed, and the lives of eminent Mussulman saints, may derive much profit from this very useful book. It is specially interesting for its illustrations of the change produced by the continual contact of two religions, the one gradually imparting some of its own peculiarities to the other. Thus the Tazya or mourning for Husain has borrowed some of its main features from the Doorga Poojah of the Hindoos, both festivals lasting ten days, and both ending in a procession to the river side, and the casting of a sacred emblem into the water. Some of the saints to whose tombs the Mohammedans make pilgrimages were Hindoos, not Mussulmans, just as the Roman Church worships not a few pagan deities under Christian names. M. de Tassy might have added some instances which would occur to any Anglo-Indian, of the extent to which caste-superstitions have overlain and corrupted the simpler practices and doctrines of the original Islam. In many parts of India Mohammedanism has come to be little more than Hinduism in disguise, and nowhere perhaps can it claim to be other than a mongrel creed, at least in matters of ritual and social usage.

*The British Quarterly Review* for April, 1869. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

Among a number of very good papers in the last *British Quarterly* is one which more especially falls under the notice of a journal for Anglo-Indians. We refer to the article on "The Brahmo Somaj of India," a full and interesting account of the rise and progress of a new Hindoo revolt from the old Brahmin orthodoxy. It is not forty years since the enlightened Rammohun Roy first formally founded the sect of which Debendranath Tagore and Keshub Chunder Sen have become the latest leaders. The Brahmo Somaj stands to the popular Brahminism in much the same relation as English and American Theism stands to the popular Christianity. Its numerical strength at present is not great—about two thousand, thinks the reviewer; but behind these move several hundred thousand educated natives who have practically forsworn the popular creed, and for whom remains only the choice between a purified Theistic Vedantism and some form of modern Christianity. The reviewer inclines to the latter conclusion, but we are not inclined, as things stand, to agree with him. Nor does he make due allowance for the tremendous force of existing social usages in keeping the Brahmoists from breaking at once and altogether with the friends of orthodox Hinduism. The early

Christians themselves were slow to accept the practical issues of the movement which ended in an utter breach between Judaism and Christianity.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE BEZOOTIE TRIBES.

The *Englishman* admits that to superficial observers the outcome of Colonel Keyes' counter raid against the allies of the Bezooties would seem to have been unfortunate. It is true a British force penetrated the hills and succeeded in setting fire to a village; but the mountaineers gathered in force, and hung on the skirts of the column when it retired, as long as there seemed to be any chance of doing it hurt. To those who knew the frontier, however, the fact that the *purdah* of the Othman Kheyl had been lifted, that this clan had been made to feel it was not beyond the reach of the Kohat force, was worth more than any amount of negotiation between the Deputy Commissioner and the *Jiagahs* of the tribes. The telegram published in another place would seem to indicate that these views were right, and that the tribes, rudely dispossessed of the notion that they were secure from reprisals, have at last determined to make peace. It may be, too, that the vigour shown in the conduct of the raid has not been without its effect on the whole of the Afreedi tribe. The tribe, as a whole, has shown a strong disposition to lend its offending sections countenance and support. It is just possible that Colonel Keyes' attack may have convinced them that to persist in such a course would be to provoke an immediate contest with an enemy who had shown himself bold, secret, and daring, and that impressed with this view the tribe has caused it to be intimated to the Bezootie, Othman Kheyl, and Sepah clans that submission to the British was the only course open to them. The submission of these tribes will render the frontier absolutely quiet for a time.

### THE REJECTED RETIRING SCHEMES.

The *Madras Times* observes that it has been officially announced in Parliament that the plans proposed by Colonel Norman and Col. Broome have been rejected by Government. This statement will cause no little disappointment to senior members of the military service. They have so often been assured that one or other of the schemes must certainly be accepted, that they may be pardoned perhaps for having counted their chickens before they were hatched, and depended upon enjoying advantages to which the present regulations do not entitle them. So, our officers are all to be allowed to bloom into major-generals, if they can only manage to live long enough. In the interests of the public service it is perhaps not to be regretted that these schemes have been rejected. They were at the best but clumsy expedients for alleviating an evil that ought to be dealt with fundamentally. To bribe men with public money to leave the public service does not seem a healthy sort of thing to do, and we are convinced that the refusal of the Government to use the expedient will compel them ere long to deal radically with the construction of the staff corps. A stream that is dammed up at the lower end will ultimately overflow its banks, however slowly the springs at the head may flow; and in a very few years the financial burden of a staff corps from which no one ever retires will become intolerable. Unless something be done to alter the present system of admission to the staff corps its efficiency will diminish just in proportion as its costliness increases. At present young men cannot be induced to enter, and, as we showed some time ago, the present number of field officers equals the present number of company officers. If the system is to be continued, the authorities will have to solve the problem of how an army is to be officered without subalterns or even captains; for in a few years at the present rate there will be half a dozen field officers to each company officer in the staff corps. It is now announced in Parliament that while Government has rejected the bonus schemes "the Council of India contemplates a reduction in the charge for unemployed field officers in India." We shall be much interested, as the unemployed field officers certainly will be, to hear how it is proposed to effect this reduction. It is difficult to see how any such reduction is to be effected, unless by offering senior officers sufficient inducement to cause them to retire. We of course speak of the present field officers who have a covenant with the Government, for schemes of compulsory retirement applicable to others cannot be justly applied to them, unless ample compensation be given. We shall hear by-and-by how this feat is to be accomplished.

### THE ASIAN MYSTERY.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks that it may be the "mission" of Russia to sweep away and supersede the effete States of Central Asia, just as it has been ours to do with those of Hindustan, and to establish in their stead a more civilised and a more responsible Government. For if we take the advice of Dr. Johnson, and

"Survey mankind with an extensive view  
O'er all the earth from China to Peru,"

we shall find much the same process going on. The inferior civilisations of the earth are being subdued by the superior; and we have no doubt that the process will continue, no matter by whom the agency is carried on. The Iroquois and the Chocktoo are disappearing before Brother Jonathan, and to all appearance no power on earth can save them from the fate of extinction. The aborigines of Australia will in like manner disappear before the Anglo-Saxon, just as the Maori is fated to perish from New Zealand before the same influence. Central Asia is no exception to the law. It is submission or extinction before the wave of superior civilisation, be that wave one from Russia or England, or America acting from the north-east. There should be no jealousy and no fear as regards England and Russia on the Asiatic Continent. Russia as a European Power must act up to the standard of European civilisation. She cannot have a policy of good faith in Europe, and one of treachery in Asia, where she comes in contact with European Powers; and it will be incumbent upon her to act in Asia with the same good faith that must regulate her policy in Europe, if she is to hold her place in the family of nations. Unless she can manifest a power and civilisation in Asia superior to that which we are prepared to offer, there must be a limit to her progress, and that limit will be her contact with the civilisation and good faith that she will meet in the representatives of England on the Himalayas. It is mere folly to doubt our own strength or the force of the moral principles we represent; just as it would be folly to rush headlong into a strife with an advancing power that is displacing effete governments, and superseding forms of civilisation similar in spirit and tendency to those we have ourselves swept away under an irresistible necessity. When Russia and England come in contact in Asia, one advancing from the south and the other from the north, they must find some other method of reconciliation than that of mutual destruction, which would necessitate that each should abandon the labour of centuries, and sink to the level of the Governments that they had each displaced. We are most afraid that the follies of imaginative scribes may commit us to action without wisdom, and lead to jealousies that nothing in the position of the two countries would for a moment warrant. So long as England and Russia value peace in Europe there is not much fear of their breaking it in Asia, except under the inspiration of that folly of the imagination that cannot be too strongly deprecated.

### THE LOSHAIS.

The *Friend of India* comments on the supposition that the frequent raids committed by the hill tribes around Sylhet and Cachar are occasioned by a sort of restless passion exciting the savages to action; or a kind of undefined thirst for plunder, rousing them to take up arms against their wealthier neighbours. This view is not only unfounded but senseless. It is worthy, perhaps, of timid Bengali villagers, but not of the ruling race, whose leading attribute is precisely the same as that of these hill tribes—the love of liberty and independence. In every case of a raid by the tribes of the Eastern Hills, which persons acquainted with the dialects and customs of the people have been able to trace to its origin, a definite cause, or collection of causes, has always been discovered. Nor is there any reason to suppose that a small group of savages so passionately fond of their independence would be more ready to raise the war whoop, and rush to arms and to danger, than a civilised nation would be. The principal difference is, the limited knowledge, the confined range of thought, and the prominence of passion over intellect in the case of the former. The most fertile cause of these raids is, undoubtedly, the internal family feuds among the chieftains and the tribes themselves. The stronger party frequently robs the weaker one of its rights and territories; and the latter attacks its neighbours either with a view to recoup itself, or because the war spirit is already moving society. An instance of this is seen in Manipore. In some cases where slavery and slave markets prevail amongst the tribes, lust of gain by the sale of slaves gives rise to sudden raids into the territories of inoffensive neighbours. But this cause cannot be said to exist among the Looshais, Kojacks, Kookies, Nagas, Koupoies, nor any tribe on our border from Agurtoah in Tripura to the Borail range. Amongst the Sindos on the Koladyne river, and other hill tribes bordering on Burmah, slavery exists as a system. Another cause of disturbances among the hill men is the hostility between one tribe and another. When the weaker is oppressed by the stronger, the former not unfrequently rushes into the territories of a peaceful neighbour, just as an inferior wild beast rushes into a human abode to escape the more powerful neighbour of his forests. Such was the case in 1848-9 when the Kookie tribe burst into Cachar and Sylhet to avoid the more powerful Looshais. Such, also, in some measure, is the case with the Looshais at present. They are driven northward by the formidable tribe of the Sindos, Shindoos or Shamdoos, which is itself pressed northward by other tribes from the sources of the Koladyne to the northern hills. The Looshai chieftains say, whether rightly or wrongly, that the Sindos get fire-arms from Burmah, and that the British forbid them to keep any; hence the conquests by the former.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

UMBALLA, April 6.—I was fortunate enough a few days ago to have a private interview with the Ameer. I was first of all shown into the drawing-room, but had not to wait long before a long robed man, a little over the middle height, entered the apartment, laughing heartily at something which had been said to him by one of the British officers attached to his suite. On being presented to him he shook hands with me, sat down to have his portrait taken, and then motioned me into a chair at his side. After a pause he put in Oordoo the usual routine question regarding my health, to which I gave the routine reply. He then made a remark about the shell practice of the Artillery which had taken place that morning, on which I took the opportunity of telling him, through the interpreter, that the chestnut troop, whose performances he had a few hours before witnessed, had years gone by achieved a feat unexampled in war. I then related the story, which is one of the most brilliant passages in Napier's brilliant history; how Norman Ramsay at Fuentes d'Onor, when surrounded by French cavalry, had cut his way through without losing a gun, though quite unprovided with escort. He seemed to take an interest in the tale, but displayed a most amusing and ingenious perversity in trying to prove that Norman Ramsay ought to have adopted some other means for securing the safety of his guns. The discussion between us became at last quite warm, though carried on with the greatest good humour. At last, changing the conversation, I asked him if he liked the Highland pipes. He replied in the affirmative, saying that in his country there were instruments of similar nature, but somewhat different in structure. I then said I supposed he had seen the 92nd Highlanders dance the sword dance at Jullundhur. He replied that he had, but did not much care about it, adding that nautch girls were the only real dancers. Post is close at hand, so I must finish the account of my visit in my next letter. The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab leaves for Lahore to-morrow.

April 7.—In continuation of my letter of yesterday I now proceed to finish the account of my visit to the Ameer. Whilst I was talking to him he was sitting for his portrait in oils, the artist being a Mr. Landseer, nephew of Mr. Landseer. Nothing could exceed the interest taken by the Ameer in the progress of the work. Every two minutes he jumped up and went to the easel to see how Mr. Landseer was getting on. At length, with a view to keeping him quiet, Mr. Landseer produced a portfolio of chalk drawings of scenes in the Himalayas. These struck his fancy very much, and at the sight of several he exclaimed in tones of great admiration, "Werry good, werry good, shahbash, shahbash." Even these drawings, however, failed to keep the Ameer quiet, and he had frequently recourse to pinches of snuff to dispel the fidgettiness by which he was impressed. In the midst of the sitting an attendant brought in a wide-awake, which the Ameer put on his head with the most amusing complacency. I am told that he has carried his admiration of British, or rather Anglo-Indian head-dresses to such an extent that he has ordered several solah topies or sun hats. At length a tray of teacups full of tea, apparently Russian caravan tea, without milk, was brought in. This beverage would have been excellent had it not been most inordinately sweetened. Tea over, permission to depart was asked in the usual formula, and, with a cordial shake of the hand from the Ameer, I took leave of this certainly remarkable man. My impression of him was decidedly favourable. There is a soldier-like frankness never degenerating into roughness, and an amount of bonhomie tempered by a sense of his dignity which are very pleasing. The Ameer seems to have thoroughly enjoyed his visit, and I doubt whether he has ever been so happy before in all his life. His shrewdness in all matters is remarkable, especially in military matters. Our manoeuvres at the different field days he criticised in the most searching manner, and displayed considerable knowledge of tactics. The 40th N.I., the last of the regiments brought here for the Durbar camp, left here by train for Agra at seven A.M. The tents of the Commander-in-Chief's and Viceroy's camps have been nearly all struck and packed, and the plain, lately so studded with tents, now looks quite bare. It was full time that the camp should be broken up, for the heat has increased perceptibly during the last few days, and cholera is always to be dreaded when large bodies of men are collected at this time of the year. I mentioned in one of my previous letters that a bearer of an officer of the Governor General's camp had been attacked by cholera, but did not succumb to the disease. I have since learnt from the best authority that a native, employed in the printing establishment of the Commander-in-Chief's camp, died at Kussowlie, on the 4th, of a disease strongly suspected to have been cholera. I have since been informed that cholera has broken out among the Artillery at Morar, and that several cases have also occurred at Lucknow. God grant that we may escape a visitation of the dread disease here! I am in great hopes that we shall, for every sanitary precaution has been taken. The sites of all the camps occupied during the durbar have been ordered to be ploughed up, all filth is to be collected and burnt, and quicklime is to be thrown over all the latrine trenches, which are to

be afterwards covered with fresh earth well rammed down.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

UMRITSUR, April 7.—It was the general impression that we had seen the last of the Ameer of Cabul, and that he would pass on to Lahore without stopping, but whether he wished to show his appreciation of his reception here, or desired to make some purchases here, he changed his mind, and word was passed that he would arrive here on the forenoon of the 6th, and halt the whole of to-day. He came in by special train a little before eleven A.M. of yesterday, and was received at the station by Mr. Egerton, Commissioner, and Major Stubbs, commanding the station, Major Birch, Deputy Commissioner, having gone to meet him at Wuzer Ghat. A guard of honour of the 92nd Highlanders was on the platform, and all the "Rajahan, Raeesan and Sirdaran" of the place, drawn up to swell the cortege. A procession was formed of the description as on the former occasion, and proceeded to the house in the town, where his Highness is again to be a guest, as far as the house is concerned, of the members of the Church Mission. It was generally remarked on his Highness's alighting from the railway carriage that the anxious care-charged look he wore on his downward trip had entirely disappeared, and that he returned with the word "khoosh" legibly impressed on his features. He leaves to-morrow (Thursday, the 8th April) morning at six A.M., by special train, and after another day's rest at Lahore resumes his journey towards Peshawar, evidently a happier, and we hope a wiser and truer man than he came. There is a good deal to write about here, but I must defer doing so till to-morrow, having only just time to mention that our Commissioner, Mr. Egerton, leaves very soon on furlough for England.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD MAYO.—We learn by telegraph that Lord Mayo arrived at Simla on the 15th April.

RESULTS OF COLONEL KEYES'S RAID.—The Deputy-Commissioner of Kohat has reported to the Punjab Government, under date of the 5th April, the complete submission of the Bezootie, Othman Kheyl, and Lufa tribes.

LORD MAYO AND THE CALCUTTA RACES.—It is said that, in addition to the Viceroy's plate of Rs. 1,000 to be run for at the next Calcutta meeting, Lady Mayo will give a Queen's plate of equal value to be run for at the same meeting.

MANUFACTURE OF SNIDERS.—We understand that the Supreme Government have issued instructions for the construction of a Snider ammunition factory at Bombay and another at Madras, according to a plan forwarded.

JUBBULPORE.—We are glad to learn from the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* that with the exception of that of Lieut.-col. Espinasse there had been no death from cholera or small-pox amongst the European portion of the garrison at that station.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The *Madras Times* hears from Calcutta that there is every prospect of the half anna postal rate being conceded to newspapers in India. The Director-general has, we understand, been convinced that the English press in India has as a good right to the concession as the native press.

CASHMERE.—It is said that Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow, Deputy-Commissioner of Jhelum, is to be the Civil Officer "on special duty" in Cashmere this season; Dr. Bellew, lately attached to the suite of the Ameer of Cabul, is designated as medical officer, and the Rev. S. H. Beamish as chaplain.

LORD MAYO ON RAILWAYS.—It is said by a contemporary that the Viceroy has been impressed with the conviction that the system of railway management in this country is not such as to secure all the public advantage and convenience which might be easily attained, and that a somewhat more peremptory intervention on the part of Government is on more than one point urgently called for.

ENCOURAGING.—We are happy to observe that at a recent meeting of the Shahjehanpore British Indian Association the native gentlemen and a number of influential pundits present decided in favour of Hindoos travelling to Europe; they declared such a step not to be contrary to the precepts of the shastras.—*Orissa Patriot*, April 1.

THE NEW LOAN.—The Government of India is understood to have been anxious to encourage small and *bona fide* investors to tender for the new Four per Cent. Loan. The rule that a small deposit shall be made in every case is intended to discourage such speculators without capital as those who obtained several lakhs of the Five per Cent. Debenture Loan, on which they soon after made a considerable profit.

QUITE RIGHT.—The Customs Department has been told for the future to leave goods sent by parcel post alone. The Director-General of Post-offices in India has telegraphed to Colonel Pears, Postmaster-General at Madras, stating that the Supreme Government does not approve of the systematic interference by the Customs' authorities in seizing packets sent out from England by the overland post. The Government of India add that they would rather forego the duty leviable upon such packets.



**AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.**—We read in an Umballa letter that when the Ameer left that station by rail one of his retinue, who had stood musing somewhere out of sight when the train was set in motion, was left behind on the platform, "and there he sat on his box gazing after his departed brethren with a look of combined dejection and astonishment."

**REPRIEVE BY TELEGRAPH.**—Two men were recently sentenced to death by the Judge of Agra, and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. They then adopted the unusual course of telegraphing an appeal to the Governor-General in Council. A reprieve was thereupon granted by telegraph, and finally, we learn from the *Pioneer*, the sentence has been commuted to transportation for life!

**A MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.**—A Brahmin who had been dismissed for laziness by the coffee shop contractor of the 106th Regiment at Umballa managed to obtain permission of the regimental guard to sleep in their room on the night of the 28th. At 11 P. M. he rose, and taking a bayonet from one of the sleeping soldiers, stole over to the centre, where the contractor passed the night; he mortally wounded him, and was escaping, when he was arrested by the sentry. —*Indian Public Opinion*, April 9.

**CIVIL ITEMS.**—We learn that Mr. Morris, acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has determined on taking furlough to Europe on the arrival of Mr. George Campbell, who is expected to return in July next.—Major-general Skinner, C.B., Staff Corps, has, we observe, been appointed to act as Political Resident and Commandant at Aden during Major-general Russell's absence on leave.—Sir Richard Temple returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling on the 11th April, and was to remain there until about the end of the week, and then to proceed to England via Bombay.

**SIR SALAR JUNG.**—Rumour has it, says the *Bangalore Herald*, that Sir Salar Jung wishes to resign power, at least for a time. He contemplates visiting Persia, and then it is not improbable that he may proceed to England, visiting Turkey and France on his way. His Highness, we are certain, is sure of a cordial welcome wherever he goes, and as there is no special necessity for the retention of his services by the Government of India, now that the great crisis has passed over quietly, we should not be surprised to hear that he had left Hyderabad on a lengthened tour.

**RAJPOOTAINA.**—We hear that the efforts of the Agent of Rajpootaina to discover and collect valuable Sanscrit works have been successful. The Pundit whom he deputed on this duty has found 150 rare books in the library of the Rajah of Jodhpoor. Among the literary treasure much is hoped from a History of Ancient India, written about 300 years ago. The list of the books in the Rajah's library has been sent to Europe. Why is not an effort made to recover the many valuable Persian and Arabic treatises that once were familiar in India? Even the books required by Yakub Khush Begi cannot be procured.

**FOREST DEPARTMENT.**—From the Budget estimates of the Forest Department it appears that in six years the gross revenue has risen from thirty and a-half lakhs in 1863-4 to nearly forty-two lakhs, the estimated gross receipts of the present official year. The charges for the current year are estimated at twenty-eight lakhs, and the surplus or net profits on the working of the department at thirteen and a-half lakhs. It also appears that while the gross revenue has gone on constantly increasing, the charges (especially the item of establishment) have increased in a still greater ratio. Thus in 1864-5 the establishment charge stood a little over seven lakhs; for the current year the estimate is for nearly twelve lakhs. This increase is due to the reorganisation and increase of the establishment.

**TIGERS.**—The following, says the *Indian Daily News*, is from the Kurutdeer district:—"On the evening of the 1st, while returning from surveying the jungles in this district, we were suddenly pounced upon by two tigers, evidently male and female. The coolies bolted, taking with them the gun, so that I was compelled to witness the cruel death of a human being, within almost arm's reach, without being able to render the slightest assistance. The second coolie escaped with a severe mauling. As night was fast approaching, we were obliged to put off the chase until next morning, when we found the remains of the unfortunate fellow, some two miles away, nothing remaining but the head and lower part of the trunk. I am sorry to hear that these brutes have, for some time past, been a terror to the district, and, if we can believe native report, have killed several men."

**ALLIGATOR SHOOTING.**—The *Mofussilite* has heard from Mooltan that an officer, lately arrived there in the *John Jacob*, shot on the passage up the Chenab an alligator which measured eighteen feet nine inches from tip of snout to tip of tail, and seven feet in girth. The first shot hit the monster in the snout, and rolled him over—luckily for the sportsman—not into the river, which is usually the case on such occasions, but on the other side of the bank. Two or three hits more rapidly followed in succession, when it was observed the brute ceased to move. The cutter was now despatched by the captain, and the huge carcase dragged to the steamer, and towed to the place of putting to for the night, where it took six men all night to remove the skin, which has been beautifully preserved, and of which the possessor is quite proud as a trophy of his exploit.

**LOCK HOSPITALS IN CALCUTTA.**—The new Bill for the establishment of Lock Hospitals in Calcutta would appear, says the *Englishman*, to have created quite a consternation amongst women of a certain class in the northern part of the city. Many have retired to Chandernagore, whilst several of the most notorious have solicited the opinion of the best counsel in town as to the scope and general application of the Bill.

**REPORTED ARREST OF MR. W. TAYLER.**—It has been reported in Allahabad that Mr. W. Tayler (formerly Commissioner of Patna) has been arrested by order of the Calcutta High Court for writing seditious and defamatory letters published in the *Englishman*, and that he has been remanded for a week." The telegram added:—"Great excitement prevails." "If," says the *Pioneer*, "the letters alluded to be those in the *Englishman* of the 7th and 12th inst., and if the fact be that Mr. Tayler has been abruptly arrested by the High Court, solely in consequence of having written them, we do not wonder at there being excitement. Such an act would naturally seem to every Briton an act of presumptuous tyranny. But we can hardly believe the fact of the arrest; or, if it has been made, it must have been on some other ground than merely that Mr. Tayler challenged and quizzed the decision of a judge of the High Court. Sublime personage as he is, a judge's judgment is no more sacred from fair criticism than any other publication, and well for the purity of justice that it is so."

**LORD MAYO'S NEW BROOM.**—The *Indian Daily News* writes:—"We noticed yesterday a movement amongst the dry bones of the Indian Government in sympathy with the activity of the new Ministry at home. There was something said of attempts at economy in the Military Department, while we indicated the possibility of something being done in another quarter. It is said that Earl Mayo contemplates some considerable changes in the Administration. Beginning in high quarters, his Excellency is said to have in contemplation a complete redistribution of work amongst Members of Council and in the Secretariats. It is even possible that there may be something like a Ministry of Public Works, with a special official, whose duty it will be to battle with the 'tyranny' which appalled Mr. Massey. If his Excellency will fix responsibility a little closer, and make highly paid officials do the work they are paid for, we should either hear less of deficits, or have a much more satisfactory return for taxation and expenditure."

**SICKNESS IN FURREEDPORE.**—It is said that a group of villages in the Furreedpore district, only a few years ago very populous, have actually lost three-fourths of their inhabitants from an endemic disease generated by the density of the jungle which their neglect allowed to grow up around their habitation. The roads are so obstructed by jungle that it is difficult to pass on horseback. The tanks are completely choked up with a rampant growth of monstrous weeds. The villagers suppose that gigantic snakes live in these, which prey on goats and jackals. Wild pigs are so numerous that cultivation even in the immediate precincts of the villages has been abandoned. Under these circumstances the villagers took a step which only despair could drive them to. They spontaneously subscribed Rs. 300, and brought it to the magistrate, begging him to employ it in the best way for mitigating the evils under which they were suffering. Government has added a similar sum, and directed such measures to be taken for ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate villages as the limited means available will permit. —*Pioneer*.

**DEPARTURE OF SHERE ALI.**—The date of departure of his Highness the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, of Cabul, from Umballa, which was fixed for Saturday, the 3rd of April, was on the Friday changed to Monday, the 5th, on which day he started, under a ceremonial similar to that observed on his arrival, by train at six in the morning for Kunna-ke-seraie. At this temporary terminus of the Delhi Railway his Highness, who was accompanied by the same officers who brought him down from Peshawur (Major Pollock, Colonel Chamberlain, and Mr. Bellew), took breakfast, and thence pushed on to Phillour, the recollections of Looddeana not being sufficiently pleasant to induce him to halt there. At Phillour a halt was called, luncheon discussed, and the journey resumed to Jullundhur, which station was reached at six P.M., or in twelve hours from Umballa. Here again the same distinguished reception was in store for his Highness as greeted him on his downward progress, and a novelty in the shape of an exhibition of dissolving views provided. They afforded the party immense satisfaction. After leaving Jullundhur station at an early hour on Tuesday morning, the 6th April, the party halted for a cup of tea at the elegant dwelling house of Mr. T. D. Forsyth, in the Civil Lines; thence on to Wuzeer Booler (Beas station), where breakfast was served at nine, and immediately afterwards the party entered a special train and proceeded to Umritsur, where they were again received by the civil and military authorities, and the notables of the town, with much distinction, and conducted to their former residence, the Mission-house in the town, in due procession. The Ameer and party were to halt at Umritsur on Wednesday, the 7th, proceed to Lahore on the 8th, and in all probability halt there also one day. From Lahore the journey would be by the same stages as those assigned for the downward journey, so that his Highness will in all probability reach Jummoo by the 15th or 16th of April.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 10.

**ANOTHER MURDERER CAUGHT.**—Another of the suspected murderers of 1857 has (says the *Delhi Gazette*) been captured, and will shortly be brought to trial in the Agra Sessions Court. It will be remembered that on the 5th of July, 1857, after the Agra garrison had been taken into the Fort, several people, trusting to the fidelity of their servants, or unable to realise the gravity of their position, remained in the station and came to grief. Among them was Major Jacob, an East Indian officer, at one time in the service of the Gwalior State. He, if anybody, had a right to suppose that the disaffected would not harm him; but they did. He was foully murdered, after a gallant defence, in his own house, and by his own servants. His *khanasama*, a *Mawatee*, decamped at the time, but had the temerity to return to the station the other day. He was apprehended on a charge of murder, and it is said there is ample evidence to secure his conviction. It is not impossible he will try, if convicted, to obtain a commutation of his sentence by disclosing the names of others implicated in the deed of which he alone at present stands accused.

**AN AFGHAN VIEW OF THE VISIT OF THE AMEER SHERE ALI KHAN** (taken from the *Pioneer*).—Azecz (or dear) Brother,—By the beard of the Prophet, I swear these Angreze people are wonderful! Since we reached Peshawur I have been immersed in the sea of wonder, and my intellectual tablet is covered with pictures that can never be obliterated. Everything is so different to Cabul! Where do all these white faces come from? One tribe of these Kafirs are called Hill men, and they play a wonderful musical instrument—a water carrier's bag filled with air! These men do not wear pantalons, because they are poor and cannot afford to get them—even the officers have not got them! The Angreze Government, however, feed these men well, for I never saw such stout legs. Have all the English soldiers such legs? These bare-legged Kafirs were dreadful men in the Sepoy mutiny. We were not quite sure that they would not attack us and steal our pyjamas, but they were very civil. Some say they are the wives of the soldiers who were killed in 1857, but surely their women cannot be so powerful! Allah is great! Oh what a fearful engine they have! It has hundreds of wheels. No horses draw it. It takes in as much water as would do for 500 elephants. Then they make a fire and boil the water. After the water boils it makes a noise that the devil would be afraid of—*bbles* would be startled to hear that noise. Then a man turns a handle, and the birds of the air cannot go so fast! My heart was shrunk up, and I felt that this was magic. These are "rail glarees," and one of these engines draws two hundred or more carriages. I swear by the Prophet that if five hundred elephants were to draw against these they would be like one cannon behind a single elephant. Then these Kafirs fired cannons every time the "Lord of the Universe" (viz., the Ameer) halted. Then one "Bokkur," or "Bokharu" sahib (not the Russ) took the likeness of the "Embellisher of our Religion" (i.e., the Ameer) by means of the sun. He hides his head and prays for a few seconds, then the sun comes down into a box and prints the picture. No painter (*nussavir*) could draw like that. Then these Kafirs have the telegraph (*tarburkee*), which is lightning made up expressly by the Governor-General and put into "jams" (i.e., jars). They send word to London and Calcutta in a few seconds. One karanee (Eurasian Feringhee) told me that when the Lord Sahib's boots are worn they put them on the wire at Calcutta in the morning and the "karigur" (i.e., maker) in London sends out a new pair in half an hour. All their powder and cannon balls come by this iron wire from Englistan. This is why they expend so much powder in salutes. You will say Abdoolah is mad; but Allah knows I write the truth. Their ways are the ways of Ibles (i.e., the Devil). They have guns without ramrods! They do all things in silence—the General Sahib gives an order and there is not a word! All their eyes are as one eye—all legs as one leg. The bird of my imagination begins to drop its feathers from awe. This country is "firdous" (heaven). These Kafirs would not care for the "Rus." They go at thirty koss an hour. They could demolish the Khyber Pass by taking the Railway on the lightning wires. All they have to do is to hook up their Lord Sahib, Commander-in-Chief and regiments to these wires; and, after having taken their morning repast at Peshawur, the lightning would land them in Cabul half an hour after. Oh! Allah is great, and the dark deeds of "Shitan" are as nothing. I shall go to Mecca on my return to Cabul. I will shave off the hair of ignorance, and deposit myself in the corner of retirement for ever after, because Sadi has said—"There is much profit to be had on the ocean of life, but those who desire contentment must keep to the shore." I am now floating on the ocean of astonishment. Allah grant that the "bird of my reason" may not entirely leave its nest with mere addled eggs. God is our Hafiz (i.e., protector).—ABDOOLAH.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 6. Arundel Castle, London.—8. Calumet, Boston.—9. Str. Moulmein, Chittagong; Therese, Marseilles.—11. Str. Burmah, Rangoon.—12. Str. Mooltan, Madras.

### DEPARTURES.

April 6. Str. Meimam, Galle; Mathilda, Madras.—9. Str. Busheer, Akynab.—10. Meg Merriles, Mauritius.—11. Str. Punjab, Madras Coast; Princess Beatrice, Rangoon.—12. Czarewitch, Port Blair; Saint Magnus, Colombo; John Bellamy, London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Mr. J. W. Jeffrey, Mr. F. C. Drummond, Mr. T. Jones. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Stewart. For SYDNEY.—Mr. T. Norman. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hay. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ravenshaw, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mr. Wienholt and friend, Mr. Whytes, Mr. G. M. Struthers. For MARSILLAS.—Mr. Ferry and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hamber, Major gen. Reed, Mrs. and Miss Reed, Lieut. col. Bacon, Mrs. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes and family, Mr. G. R. Boyce, Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Keane, Mr. and Mrs. Muccellagh, Mr. D. T. Shawe, Mr. T. A. Good-eve, Rev. F. C. Viret, Mr. Charles, Mr. Clelland, Mr. W. R. M. Wynne. For SOUTH-AMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Maclean and family, Lieut. col. G. G. Anderson, Mr. P. T. Onraet and family, Mr. F. Shillingford, Mr. S. Shillingford, Mrs. Ward and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. D. Kidd, Mrs. C. Robertson and family, Major and Mrs. Williamson and family, Mrs. Anley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and family, Mr. and Miss Showercross, Mr. M. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clough and infant, Capt. E. A. C. Lambert, Mrs. Present, Mrs. Miles, Mr. Ashly, Capt. Dugdale, Mr. J. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sly, Mr. P. Campbell and child, Mrs. Harris, Miss Durant, Dr. and Mrs. Cheke and child, Mrs. Smith.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, April 12, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 92 0 to 92 2
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91	...
4 per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 91	92 6 to 92 8
5 per Cent. F.W. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 108	105 0 to 105 4
5½ per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 114	112 2 to 112 4
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	... Co.'s Rs. 104	107 12 to 108 0

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills...	... at 6 months' sight ...	2 03-16 to 2 0½
Bills with Docs...	... at 6 months' sight ...	2 0½

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200	170 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	1000	1630 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50	8 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	490 to 500
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	40 to 42
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	240 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company... ..	£20 or 218	232 to 235
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	190 to 192½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to 167½
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	270 to 275 xd
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	390 to 390
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	130 to — xd
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	290 to 295
Punjab Bank ...	100	80 to 82
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank ...	500	590 to 590
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	80 to 82
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dia.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to £0 0 0	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 7 6 to 2 12 6	Nominal.
Jute ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 2 10 0

## Madras.

**VILLAGE FORTS.**—Village forts in the Madras Presidency are doomed. A mandate has gone forth from the Board of Revenue for their demolition. "We have given up fighting in Southern India," writes the *Madras Athenæum*, "and the strongholds, so famous in history, have descended to very vile uses. The sooner, therefore, they are razed to the ground the better perhaps it will be for the health of those who live in and about them. This is the age of severe sanitation."

**A MISSING THIEF.**—We mentioned some time ago an enormous fraud which had been perpetrated by an East Indian employé in the Forest Department at Madras. The sum of money not accounted for is thirty-three thousand rupees. A warrant for the arrest of the defaulter is still out. It is supposed that he was last at Galle, from which place, after drawing bills on England, under an assumed name, for £800, he took his passage by the steamer *Mooltan* for Suez. The Madras Government is stated to have sent a communication, with a photograph of the accused, to the Secretary of State, requesting that should the man turn up in England he might be arrested and sent to Madras.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**SEVEN PAGODAS.**—The Secretary of State approves of the Madras Government having entrusted to Captain M. W. Carr the preparation of an edition of the collected papers on the sculptures, inscriptions, and monolithic temples known as the Seven Pagodas, in the Madras district, and copies of the volume, when ready, are to be forwarded to him.

**RAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.**—On Wednesday evening his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram entertained Madras society to an evening party in the banquetting-hall, lent to him by Lord Napier. The proceedings commenced with a concert, for which the French opera company now in Madras were engaged, and was followed by a ball on a large scale. Lord and Lady Napier and the Prince of Holstein arrived about half-past ten, and remained till after supper. The front of the banquetting hall was beautifully illuminated, and the Maharajah and his son received the guests as they arrived at the top of the flight of steps. The entertainment was as perfect as money and good taste could make it, and passed off with great success. On the previous evening a more unusual entertainment was given by a native lady. On that evening Auzum Oon Nissa Baigum Sahiba, widow of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, entertained the Master of Napier and a party of European gentlemen at dinner at her own residence. The Baigum, of course, was not visibly present; but she was represented by her relative Mouzooz oo-Dowlah Bahadoor, who acted as host. After dinner there was a nautch and a grand display of fireworks. We believe that this is almost a unique instance of an invitation of this kind being issued by a native lady.—*Madras Times*, April 12.

**GREAT FIRE AT PEGU.**—It is with regret we have to record the occurrence of a great fire at the old historical city of Pegu, after which this central province of British Burmah has been called. A fire broke out in the Zyneganing quarter of the town on the north bank of the river, between two and three o'clock in the morning on the 12th of March. It spread so rapidly from one end of the quarter in which it commenced, that it speedily crossed the river to the Pegu side, when the flames spread with great rapidity through the whole town. The Court House and dwelling of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge, together with all the records and books of the Judicial officer, were totally destroyed. The number of houses burnt down is said to be four hundred and sixty-eight, and property valued at fifty-five thousand rupees has thus disappeared in the course of two or three hours. The Deputy Commissioner, Major M. Lloyd, in charge of the district, purposes to improve the present opportunity of laying out a new town, to be confined to the limits of the old city wall. He has most humbly recommended to the local government that the Municipal tax now levied on all householders be remitted for the period of one year, from the sufferers by the late fire, with the understanding that the new houses to be built shall be tiled by the 31st of March, 1870. The occurrence of fires in Burmese towns and villages in our province will never cease until the regulation be made compulsory that none but tiled houses will be allowed to be erected. This rule has saved Rangoon from such a visitation for the last ten years, whereas formerly seldom a dry season passed over without the town being destroyed from end to end, and thus swallowing up annually lakhs upon lakhs' worth of property.—*Rangoon Times*.

**OFFICIALISM IN LOW PLACES.**—A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* describes an amusing adventure with a Madras policeman in the Tinnevely district. The writer was putting up at a dak bungalow, where his bandy driver, who had absconded and found his way to an arrack shop, arrived in a state of intoxication. When the man became uproarious and abusive a policeman was desired to arrest the offender. "For what, sir?" demanded the policeman. "For being drunk and disorderly." "I want proof of that," replied the policeman. "Proof," asked the gentleman; "why, can't you see that he is drunk; can't you see that he is disorderly?" "True," said the policeman, "but that is not evidence. I want evidence." After some more conversation the policeman appeared to consider the "evidence" sufficient, for he carefully spread a large handkerchief on the ground, on which he deposited his turban, belt and tunic, and last of all he took off his trousers, which he folded carefully and put with his other garments. He then tied the whole in a bundle, threw it over his shoulder, and stood up before the gentleman, with only the smallest piece of cloth which natives use for a covering. He then drew himself up to "attention," made a military salute, and addressing the gentleman said, "I now proceed to arrest the man according to Act," and accordingly did so, when a right royal fight ensued between the naked policeman and the drunken bandy-driver. The Madras policeman appears to be no less imbued with the "official mind" than his Bengalee brother, but his courage is greater. We doubt whether a Bengalee would have ventured to make an arrest as in the above case without a *pose-comitais* of half-a-dozen constables.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 8. Sir Robert Seppings, Coates, Bimlipatam.—8. Str. Coromandel, Hewett, Galle; P. and O. str. Mooltan, Beasley, Suez; Brisbane, Thomas, London.—9. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta.—11. Str. India, Baxter, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Coromandel.—For Madras.—Major Hewett.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Law, Mrs. Hardy and two children, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. P. Sing, Mr. H. Sing, Mr. Morris, Mr. W. Green, Miss Baker, Mr. Christian, Mrs. Carnegie, Lieut. col. Gammell, Mr. J. Kimmonell, Mrs. Ward, Mr. C. H. Weston, Mr. H. Young, Mrs. Rice. From Marseilles.—Mr. J. Harris, Mr. C. Zeller, Mr. Halliday, Mr. M. Griffiths, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Orr, Mr. Souza, Mr. Fordyce, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Reid, Dr. Earle, Mr. Hyde. From Suez.—Mr. W. Huss, Mr. R. F. Herin. From Marseilles.—For Madras.—Mr. T. Harris, Mr. W. Rowson, Lieut. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Symonds, Lieut. D. Campbell, Lieut. L. Campbell, Dr. Fletcher. From Southampton.—Mr. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Plumer and infant, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Martin, Mr. Nash, Capt. Court, Capt. Howes.  
Per str. Meinam.—From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Suon, Mrs. Nixon, Mr. Marks.  
Per Brisbane.—Major Hewett.  
Per str. India.—The Ven. Archdeacon of Madras, Rev. R. Caldwell, Mr. R. Hind, Mr. Chair, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

### DEPARTURES.

April 8. Birman, Benard, Bordeaux.—9. Str. Mooltan, Beasley, Calcutta; str. Meinam, —, Galle.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For Calcutta.—From Madras.—Capt. Trotman, Messrs. E. Renaud, J. T. Connors, J. Nelthropp, G. W. Robinson, and T. Haines, Capt. Betts.  
Per str. Meinam.—From Madras.—For Pondicherry.—Lieut. col. Wilson, Miss C. Enonf. For Galle.—Mr. Desilva, For Suez.—Major Chrystie. For Messina.—Mr. Humphreys. For Marseilles.—Lady Napier and the Master of Napier, Capt. de Robeck, Mr. Brandt, Prince Frederic of Schleswig Holstein, Mr. and Mrs. Moses and children, Mr. Yoder.

## Commercial.

Madras, April 11, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 0 16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0 1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 0 1
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 1 1 1/2

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 55 to 55 1/2

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	...	14 to 14 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	1856-57	...	8 1/2 pm.
4 per cent. ...	...	...	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1842-43	...	13 1/2
Ditto ...	...	...	...	1854-55	...	

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-8-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**NEEMUCH, March 30.**—News was brought into camp the other day of a tiger having killed a man and a bullock near a place called Purdan, about eighteen miles or so from here, and two eager Nimrods—or, as it turned out, would-be Nimrods—started off at once in pursuit. Whether it was that the weather is not as yet warm enough to prevent the tiger from wandering about the country in the daytime, or that the whole thing was only a story got up by the Bheels with an eye to profit, is, of course, a matter for conjecture; but our two sportsmen came back without seeing anything, and bitterly inveighing against the bearers of false *khabor*, the more especially as they had to stand a good deal of chaff about their arrangements, having gone out for only one day, and on finding that they should have to stay longer, having sent in a letter imploring further supplies of food, raiment, and ammunition. The latter, indeed, they got sent out in profusion, at the rate of about five pounds of powder per diem. The other shikar party that had gone out for ten days' leave, came in with not much better luck, having only killed one tigress, which was all they saw the whole time. This they got in the Kokee ravine, a place well known to every sportsman who has been out after large game near Neemuch, and which used formerly to be a certain "find" for tiger. For the last couple of years, however, it has lost its good name, having been several times drawn blank. This year, however, on its being beaten, a tigress appeared and received a shell behind the shoulder from Captain Freeborn's rifle at about forty yards' range, after which it disappeared for some time. On following it up—dangerous work among such thick jungle as there is at the bottom of the ravine—it was heard to growl, but could not be seen, although it made a half charge, scattering the beaters and gun bearers in a remarkably expeditious way; they seemed, indeed, to fall up the trees, as if the laws of gravitation had been reversed. After spending some further time in following up the track, a loud roar was suddenly heard close by, though nothing could be seen. A momentary silence succeeded, during which our two shikaries had just time to jump on the branch of a low tree, about a couple of feet from the ground. The head Bheel meanwhile earnestly exhorted them to fire at the spot at the other side of a small stream, where the leaves were seen stirring, and the flopping of the tigress' tail could be heard. It suddenly charged, made one

spring on to a low rock in the middle of the stream, about eight or nine feet from Captain Freeborn, and was shot by him in the spine, just as it was making the final spring that would have brought her to him, and fell dead at his feet. Another shot was put through her head to make sure, and it was then borne in triumph amidst much tom-tomming to the neighbouring village of Gopalpoora.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

KURRACHEE, April 7.—The first battalion 21st Fusiliers was inspected by Major-general Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., commanding the Sind division, last Saturday. The battalion was drawn up on the regimental parade-ground shortly after 5 A.M., and at six o'clock Sir G. Malcolm, accompanied by Lieutenant Percy Heath, Aide-de-Camp; Colonel E. A. Bacon, Assistant Adjutant General; and Major R. Mallaby, Assistant Quartermaster General arrived on the ground, and was received with the general salute. Dismounting from his horse, the General walked down the ranks, and minutely inspected each company. He was much pleased with the appearance of the men, and at the conclusion of the inspection expressed his satisfaction to the Commandant, Colonel Dalyell, at finding the battalion in a state of discipline so creditable to all concerned. Sir George afterwards visited the barracks, hospital, patcheries, &c., attended by the principal medical officer of the British troops (Dr. Trousdell), and the barrackmaster (Mr. Tarlton), and found all the arrangements were in strict accordance with the regulations, and calculated to contribute to the comfort of the new corps. While passing through the patcheries, the General, with characteristic *bonhomie*, chatted with the women and children, and was pleased at the intelligence they evinced in their replies to his numerous inquiries. About the end of the present month he intends to give them a grand treat in the Government gardens, and to invite the families of the Royal Artillery to meet them and participate in the entertainment. There are few Generals who take a livelier interest in the soldiers' olive branches than Sir G. Malcolm, and though this may be deemed a weakness by people of a certain calibre (of whom we have a good many here), to others it betokens a kind and loving nature. History gives us many instances of the fondness exhibited by great men for the society of children. To refer only to moderate instances, the great Duke and Napoleon were fond of them, and enjoyed their gambols extremely. Richter observes, that he must be a bad man indeed who does not love the society of children. Among those who leave for Bombay to-day in the steamer *Abyssinia* is a distinguished officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, Major W. D. Hoste, who was passed by the Kurrachee standing medical board yesterday, and proceeds home on two years' furlough. Major Hoste served in the Punjab campaign of 1845-46; also in the Crimea in the advanced trenches as captain of a division of the Land Transport Corps, for which he obtained two medals and a clasp. In 1857 he was with the 5th Regiment Punjab Infantry, and led the upper column of attack against the rebel village of Naringee, for which he received the thanks of the Supreme Government. He served with the same regiment in the mutiny in Oude, and was present in the actions of Barree, Nawabgunge, Simree, and all the engagements under Lord Clyde during the latter part of the campaign. About the termination of the mutiny he was Quartermaster-general to Brigadier-general Horsford, and was present at the passage of the Raptce, and the entrance into the Nepaul territory. During the Umbeyla campaign of 1863-64 he commanded the 6th Punjab Infantry, and was thanked for marked gallantry in action on the 26th October, 1863. He also commanded the detachment of his regiment in action against the Bezootee Affreedees in March, 1868, when he was wounded severely on the head, from the effects of which he is still suffering. For his bravery on this occasion he was again thanked by the Supreme and Punjab Governments.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. F. Lloyd, formerly Judge and Session Judge of Poona, took the oaths as a Judge of the High Court, and his seat on the bench of the Appellate Side of the Court, on April 13.

BELGIAN CONSUL.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Emil Thomas as Acting Consul for Belgium in Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Havenith.

POMBAY MINT.—The value of silver in the Pombay Mint at the close of the week ending April 10 was Rs. 2,07,23,813, of which Rs. 1,48,02,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

KURRACHEE.—The ship *Three Bells*, Captain Simpson, left Kurrachee yesterday for London, with a cargo of cotton, wool, rapeseed, indigo, tea, hides, &c., and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Wells, and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Plummer, and four children; and Master Sheen.—*Sindian*, April 10.

MR. W. FOXTON, the Deputy Collector of Roorkee, received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor from Mr. Macpherson on April 3, and the latter gentleman left Sukkur on the 5th for Kurrachee, where he will appear before a medical committee, with a view of obtaining a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

SMALL-POX IN HYDERABAD.—We regret to learn that small-pox is raging among the natives of the city of Hyderabad. The principal medical officer, British troops (Dr. Trousdell), has, we hear, recommended the advisability of issuing instructions to prevent the troops at Hyderabad having any intercourse with the people of the town.—*Our Paper*, April 9.

MR. NEWTON.—The honourable Mr. Newton refused, with his characteristic unostentatiousness, the honour of a bust, offered by the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and accepted the humbler offer of a set of the Transactions of the Society and its honorary membership. This is an instance of self-denial, rare in these fruitful days, when the contagion of testimonials is spreading so rapidly and has found so many willing—but too willing victims.—*Hindu Reformer*.

COLONEL DISBROW.—Lieut.-Colonel H. Disbrow's sick leave to the Neilgerry Hills, for two years, having expired, he has resumed charge of the political and consular duties at Muscat, relieving Captain G. Atkinson, who has been acting during his absence. The tact and discretion displayed by Captain Atkinson during the late revolution under Syed Azan, as also when Muscat was attacked by Syed Thorkee, are said by the *Sindian* to have saved the lives of the British subjects at the time held as hostages by the insurgents. "These services will," continues our contemporary, "in time be duly acknowledged by Government, we hope. For the public, we can safely say these traits in his character—his unremitting attention to business, and the accessibility of Captain Atkinson as Consul, to all, whatever their condition—have endeared him to the inhabitants of Muscat—Banian, Khoja, Arab, and Christian alike; and we hear that the British subjects, to show their appreciation of his worth, intend forwarding him an address, which could not, for the want of time, be completed before his departure from Muscat."

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY IN BOMBAY.—A great number of destitute Europeans on Wednesday presented a petition to the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, in which they stated that they had been recently turned out of the Strangers' Home, it having been resolved to turn out all men who could not pay a rupee a day. The men who appeared before the magistrate were in great distress, and evidently suffering from starvation. The magistrate ordered food to be given to them from the poor fund, but as about thirty reliefs have been given from that source within the last few days, this practice, it was intimated, could not be continued. We understand that the magistrate has either addressed, or is about to address, Government on this subject. These unfortunate Europeans are to be seen in all parts of the town, and many of them really look wretched in the extreme. Gangs of them sleep on the Green at night, and find their way to the Fort Police-court in the morning, where they manage to get a little food during the day. The men appear to be mechanics, engine-drivers, firemen, fitters, &c. It is really time something was done towards removing this growing evil.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 17.

CARWAR.—In the port of Carwar there are now three square-rigged vessels taking in cargoes of the new Dharwar cotton, the *Guam*, *Pontiac*, and *Anna*; the ship *Mahableshwar* is also looked for, and these four are chartered to sail to England direct from the new port. The first named of these vessels brought out a cargo of stores and machinery for the Carwar Company, and another ship is daily expected from London with stores and materials for the Dharwar Cotton-Gin Factory. At the old port of Compta trade is also brisk, according to the old methods; so that the dealers and carters from above the Ghauts, without waiting for the Duke of Argyll's surveyors, are doing their best to get the produce of the South Mahratta country to the coast in spite of the gaps and boulders of the bridgeless *cutch* road down which the whole of this traffic has to come. The Bishop of Bombay has changed the order in which he was pursuing his pastoral search for the few sheep in the wilderness of the Southern Mofussil. On Sunday, the 28th, he was to preach at Carwar; on the 11th he was to hold two services and a confirmation at Dharwar; and on his way home he is taking Belgaum, where he will consecrate the new church and officiate two Sundays.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.—Although the report of the Bombay Bank Commission has not yet been formally published, it has, we believe, been seen by a good many persons both in Calcutta and Bombay. There can be no doubt that in some respects it will disappoint public expectation. For instance, no opinion whatever is expressed in it on the question whether or not any of the shareholders should receive compensation for their losses. The commissioners were appointed to ascertain the causes of the bank's failure, and they considered it beyond the scope of the inquiry to do more than record the actual results of their long and patient investigations. They, however, while strongly censuring the Government directors, and especially Mr. Birch, ascribe the ruin of the bank mainly to the influence enjoyed by Premchand over Mr. Hannay, Mr. Tracey, and the secretary, Mr. Blair, so that the shareholders' chance of obtaining from Government compensation for losses caused by the misconduct of their own elected representatives is necessarily a very slight one. The Commissioners' report on the relations that ought to exist between the State and the Presidency Banks, and on the general question whether there should be one or more State banks in India, has not yet been sent in to Government.



**SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.**—"It is believed," remarks the *Pioneer*, "in Bombay that Lord Mayo arrived in India pre-disposed to attach much weight to the opinions of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on certain questions of India foreign policy. It is well known that one of Sir Seymour's *idees fixes* is the restoration of the Indian navy, with the particular view of, on occasion, putting pressure upon Persia. Another of his views is said to be that an effectual means to paralyse a Russian movement on Herat would be the menace of an irruption on our part by the Shiraz and Kerman towards Seistan, on the flank of the Russian advance. A third is deep displeasure at the Persian occupation of the Afghan province of Seistan. On this last point, at any rate, we believe the Governor of Bombay may be satisfied with the result of the Umballa conference."

**CIVIL ITEMS.**—Colonel Lambert, the Collector of Kurrachee, will leave shortly on furlough to Europe; and the *Sindian* informs us that he will be succeeded by Major Lionel Dunsterville, the Collector of Shikarpoor. —Mr. William Wells, the Deputy-Commissioner of Paper Currency, left by the *Three Bells* (from Kurrachee) yesterday morning. This gentleman's health is said to be in a very delicate state, and it is to be hoped that a sea voyage round the Cape will prove beneficial to him.—*Sindian*, April 10.—The steamer *Satellite* arrived at Khetty on the 3rd instant, having on board Sir William and Lady Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, and Major Lambert, the Collector of Kurrachee. Sir William inspected the old and new towns of Khetty, as well as the Custom-house lately erected. The Commissioner and party left for up-river on the 4th inst., to receive on board the members of his establishment whom he left somewhere near Gorabary. Our Khetty correspondent mentions that whilst the planks of the steamer *Satellite* were being removed, Mr. Tarrachund, the kotwall of Khetty, fell into the water, and with great difficulty saved his life.—*Sind News*, April 8.—Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, as well as Mrs. Fitzgerald, sails for Europe to-day. Mr. Fitzgerald, we are happy to learn, is not driven home by failing health, but departs on regular leave. He will only be absent for a short time.

**BANK OF BENGAL IN BOMBAY.**—Intimation has been received in India, from a source which admits of no question as to its accuracy, that the Secretary of State for India has informed the Supreme Government that the Bank of Bengal's Agency must be removed from Bombay, even if special legislation should be necessary to effect that object. It is needless to say that the news affords unqualified satisfaction to all interested in the Government bank of this Presidency, as well as to every one who can realise the suicidal policy adopted by the Government of India of subsidising two rival banks in the same field. The scandal has been allowed to continue too long already, and would have gone on for ever for anything the self-seeking and all-powerful Bengal element of the Government of India cared, or, at any rate, till the Bank of Bombay had been virtually absorbed by sheer force of partisanship between the rival institution and the Financial department at Calcutta. As it is, we are not sure that we have yet seen the end of the matter; for the most determined underhand opposition will be offered to the carrying out of the Duke of Argyll's order, both in Calcutta and in England. Every species of device will be employed to evade it altogether or to get it delayed or modified, and it is impossible to say when it will be attended to, or whether the Bank of Bengal will not proceed with its arrangements for opening a branch at Oomra-uttee, as it now contemplates doing. Of course Lord Mayo may see to it that the Secretary of State's order is promptly obeyed without evasion, or he may, as hitherto, allow himself to be blinded, or his better judgment to be swayed, by those who have hitherto pulled the strings so successfully in connection with this scandal. Another despatch from his Grace may, therefore, be necessary.

**MILITARY.**—We regret to announce the death of Staff Commander H. B. Akaster, H.M.'s troopship *Malabar*, which took place early on the morning of the 12th April. We regret to learn from the *Deccan Herald* that Colonel Robert Palmer Warden, second in command 24th Regiment N.I., and late director Land Transport Corps, Abyssinia Field Force, died at Poona on April 11. The deceased officer served in the Land Transport Corps at the siege of Sebastopol, commanded a division of that corps attached to the 3rd division of the British army employed in the trenches during three successive bombardments of Sebastopol, and with the 3rd division of the army, under Sir L. England, engaged in the assault of that town. For these services he received the Crimean medal, and Sebastopol siege clasp. He was also, as is well-known, director of the Land Transport Corps in the Abyssinian Expedition. By the recent promotion of Colonel Wyatt, of the 11th Foot, to a brigade, Major Peebles and Captain Maunsel, of the 2nd battalion, Lieut. Trotter, of the 1st, and Ensign A. Aphthorp, of the 2nd battalion, obtain immediate promotion without purchase. H.E. Lord Napier of Magdala left Bombay for Poona April 14. His lordship was to return to the Presidency in the course of a week. Previous to his departure he visited Butcher's Island, and inspected the detachment of H.M.'s 49th Regiment at present quartered there.—Colonel John McNeil Walter, C.B., has arrived at Jubulpore and assumed command of her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment.—Colonel H. W. Holland, Commissary General of the Bombay Army, will proceed to England shortly, on six months' leave of absence.—The Government of India have authorised the removal of a company

of Native Infantry, now at the Andamans, to hold the Nicobar Islands, its place being supplied at Andamans by another company from Moulmein.—Captain Forbes, the English officer whose conduct occasioned the recent scandals in Kewah, has been forbidden by the Government of India to enter that State. Nothing is to be done towards effecting a further settlement of the difficulties caused by that officer until the return of Colonel Moade at the end of the year.—We observe that a paper called *The Sentinel* has been published at Hazareebagh by and "for the entertainment and edification" of the men of the 107th Regiment, at that "isolated and rural situation." The idea is certainly a good one, and is in every way deserving of encouragement. The first number is said to have been very well got up.—The Secretary of State for India has intimated to the Government of Bombay that three Artillery non-commissioned officers (viz., one for each Presidency) who have been instructed at home in the manufacture of Boxer ammunition for the Snider rifle have been sent to India.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 9. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bussorah; str. Krishna, Bonfellow, Suez.—11. Corra Linn, Lamont, Liverpool; Winged Hunter, Small, Boston; Dithbur, Miller, London.—12. Omaha, Ballard, Liverpool; Prince Alfred, Thirkell, London; Morning Star, Nacoda, Calicut; str. Eneue, Barlow, Hong Kong.—13. Botanist, Edgar, Calcutta.—14. Northumberland, Ford, Moulmein; str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Calcutta; Florine, Stoba, Liverpool; Viscount Sandon, Nacoda, Gallo.—15. Vicksburg, Strachan, Liverpool; Foam, Nan Rivell, Newcastle; Seaforth, Woodward, Liverpool.—16. French Empire, Clarke, Liverpool; str. Euphrates, Sharp, Bussorah.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. and B. S. N. Co.'s str. Neera.—Mr. and Mrs. Kyle, Mrs. Sandberg, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and child, Mr. Schwartz, Messrs. G. Ogilvie, E. Ogilvie, Modway.

### DEPARTURES.

April 10. Northumbria, Knight, Liverpool; William Ritson, Brough, Colombo; Khorasan, Wilson, Colombo; Colombo, McMillen, Liverpool; str. Baroda, Haselwood, Aden and Suez; str. Lord Clyde, Hewitt, Cutch.—12. Str. Mahratta, Scott, Kurrachee; Lina, Ophull, Havre; Kate Gregory, Lozengou, Moulmein; Bonares, Noyes, Singapore; City of Brussels, Auld, Havre.—13. Str. Arabia, Ballantine, Malabar Coast; Turkish Empire, Barclay, Cochín; Hilda, Diedicks, Kurrachee.—14. Ferdinand Marie, Jaquire, Penang; Anna, Bazano, Falmouth; Ardberg, Hobson, Madras; Glenlyon, McIntyre, Liverpool.—15. Tofcombs, Russell, Liverpool; British India, Raymond, Liverpool; Evelyn, Bodg, Liverpool.—16. Str. Travancore, Eastley, China; Queen of Nations, Child, Saigon; Mail str. Ellorn, Murray, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—Major Mullaby, Col. Hoste, Mr. Mason, Mr. J. Jacques, Mr. T. Liddbet, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Mannors. For Suez.—Capt. Parish. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Lushington and two children, Sir Charles Sargent, Col. and Mrs. C. W. Walker and two children, Miss Babington, Miss Shepherd, Surg. maj. H. Stewart, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Master A. Bowen, Mr. R. Hamilton, Lieut. col. A. B. Church, Mr. G. Creiz, Major Ryder, Lieut. W. S. Langley, Mr. FitzRoy. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thring and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and three children, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hoare and child, Mr. J. R. Theobald and child, Mr. S. Tomlinson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith and two children, Mr. W. H. Long, Mrs. G. Beys, Mrs. Swinard and child, Mr. A. Dunn, Gen. and Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. T. W. Baker, Lieut. C. Boevey, Mr. A. T. Welsh, Mr. C. W. Joseph, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. De Morgan, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. J. Monks. For Suez.—Mr. R. E. Egerton, Major and Mrs. T. Waddington and three children, Capt. S. S. Sutherland, Mr. Woodburn, Mr. W. Bourne, Major W. Waddington, Gen. Younghusband, Dr. J. L. Stewart, Mr. Mowhango, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Carrabye, Lieut. Hotlum, Mr. Berthold, Col. and Mrs. F. W. Anderson, Mr. W. M. Collingham. For MALTA.—Major Campbell. For ADEN.—Surgeon Meadows, wife, and child.

## Commercial.

Bombay, April 9, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months	sight, per rupee ...	...	2s. 0½d.
6 ditto	ditto ...	...	2s. 0 7-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto ...	...	2s. 0 9-16d. to 2s. 0½d. Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	109 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040)	...	6900 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	20 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	710
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	...
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1950 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	...	...
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	65 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	60 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	Rs. 1285 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	890 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 435 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	815 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...
(£20 paid up)	...	7 pm.

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 10s. to £2.; Seeds, 12s. 6d. to 15s. nominal per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 5s. nominal; Seeds, £1 to £1 5s. nominal.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ADLEY, C. C., exec. engr., 4th grade, transf. from garrison engr.'s div., Fort William, to western circle. April 3. [March.]

ANDERSON, J., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad.

APJOHN, J. H., asst. engr. 3rd grade, joined 2nd Pres. div. on March 12.

BABBAGE, Major, offic. dep. comr., Gujranwala, is invested with the powers described in sec. 1 of Act 15, of 1862. March 27.

BACON, Lieut. col., staff corps, to offic. as cantonment mag. of Chukrata. He is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the Chukrata cantonments. Lieut. col. Bacon is invested with powers of a small cause court judge, within the same limits; also invested with powers of an asst. supt. in the Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur. April.

BEAMES, J., mag. and coll. of Balasore, to offic. as a mag. and coll. of 1st grade. April 2.

BEGLAR, J. D., local asst. engr., 2nd grade, att. to the Barrakur div., to offic. temp. as exec. engr., Burhee div., Grand Trunk Road; he assu. charge of the latter div. on Nov. 4; he is also to offic., temp., as exec. engr. 1st div., Grand Trunk Road. April 3.

BIGNOLD, T. F., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bograh, in 2nd grade, during absence of Prinsep. April 2.

BRADSHAW, Lieut., offic. dist. supt. of police, Chanda, is appd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Nagpore, dur. abs. of Sutherland on furl.

BROWNE.—The appt. of J. F. Browne, temp. addl. judge of Backergunge, to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Tipperah, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 17, is canc.

CAMPBELL, J., asst. engr. 2nd grade, att. to Mahanuddy div., passed in the depl. standard on March 30.

CARNELL, Major, comdt. of Ajmere and Mhairwarra police force, services are placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of India, in foreign dept. April 3.

CHEKE, J. M. G., to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah. March.

CHISHOLM, J. W., deputy comr., 4th class, to offic. as settlement officer of Raepore, assu. ch. of his office from Twyford, dep. comr. March 26.

COLVIN, E., was in charge of the office of mag. and coll. of Bareilly, from Feb. 21 to March 14.

CONNAN, W., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Midnapore div. on March 16.

CORNISH, W., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Bancoorah, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. O'Connor. April 1.

COURT, F. W., asst. dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, to offic. as dist. supt. of police at Mynpoory during abs. of Mr. Smith. April.

CRICHTON, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr. of Dum Dum div. April 3.

CROMMELIN, A. G., officg. suptg. engr., 1st class, 2nd grade, from Cuttack to the Northern Circle, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Layard. April 3.

DAVIES.—Uncovenanted dep. coll. Davies has been placed in ch. of the Tirhoot treasury from March 24, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DUCAS, C., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Burrakur div., to offic. as exec. engr. of the 1st div., Grand Trunk road, in add. to his other duties. Mr. Ducas assu. charge on March 15.

ELLISON, T. E., asst. comr., Nursingpore, is invested with powers of a mag. April 3. Mr. Ellison will belong to the grade of the courts as noted below:—To the 4th grade or courts of asst. comr., 2nd class, Nagpore. Mr. Ellison, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr. 2nd class, in Nagpore. [on March 22.]

GATEHOUSE, W., supervisor, 2nd grade, joined the Hooghly defences div.

GRANT, Dr., to offic. as protector of emigrants and superin. of labour transport, Calcutta, dur. the abs., on leave, of Burbank.

HARCOURT, Capt., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Jullundhur till Mr. Saunders joins that appt. March 24. [div. April 6.]

HARDY, Condr., sub. eng., 1st grade, from the Dinapore to the Tirhoot

HARVEY, W., asst. eng., 3rd grade, joined the Ramghur div. on March 12.

HAYWOOD, Lieut., 11th regt. Bombay N.I., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is apptd. to be an asst. dist. superin. of police of the 2nd grade. April 2.

HOGG, S. S., reptd. his departure from India per steamer *Surat*, which was left by the pilot at sea on March 17. [from April 1.]

HOLDICH, Lieut., to be confd. in appt. of asst. surv., 1st grade, with effect

HOPKINS, J. A., to offic. temp. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly. April 2.

HUGHES.—The serv. of Apoth. Hughes, of the sub. med. dept., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

JAMES, J. A., to offic. as an extra asst. comr. in Jhansie div., dur. abs. of Battenburgh. March 30.

ISAAC, T. S., officg. superin. eng., 2nd class, 2nd grade, transfd. from the Presy. to the Cuttack circle. April 3.

KAYE, W., joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, who has reported his return from leave to Europe, is posted to the Cawnpore dist. April 3.

KING, W. H., proby. asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the garrison engr.'s division, Fort William, March 11.

KNYVETT, Capt., dist. supt. police at Agra, to offic. as comdt. of Ajmere and Mhairwarra police force, during absence of Carnell. April 3.

LARMINE, J. S., to offic. temp. as dist. supt. of police, Bancoorah, till relieved by Cornish. April 2.

LA TOUCHE, Lieut., has been placed in charge of the Khasia and Jynteah Hills district Treasury at Shillong, and authorised to draw bills on other Treasuries.

LIMA, E., inspector of police, will assume charge of the Chanda police, as a temp. arrange, fr. date on which vacated by Lt. Bradshaw. Apl. 3.

LISTON, Capt., is invested with powers described in section 1 of Act XV. of 1862 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure) whilst officiating as deputy commissioner of Lullutpore.

LOCKWOOD, E. D., the present acting civil and sessions judge of Tipperah, will continue to offic. in that appt. April 6.

MCARTHUR, Lt., asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Damoodah irrigation division. March 29. [grade. April 2.]

MCNEILE, D. J., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, in the 1st

MAGRATH, C. F., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, and to exercise powers of a sub mag. of 1st class and dep. coll. in that dist. This appt. will have effect from Dec. 22 last, the date on which he joined at Patna.

MELVILLE, Capt., to be confd. in appt. of surveyor, 2nd grade, with effect from April 1.

MONRO, J., offic. mag. and coll. of Nuddea, will offic. as a mag. and coll. of 1st grade, with effect from March 15.

MORGAN, R. D., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to Baroon div., Soane Circle, which he joined on March 9.

MUNTON, W., dist. superin. of police, 5th grade, Wurdah, to offic. as dist. superin. of police, 4th grade, from date of departure of Hankin from Bombay. Dated March 30.

O'CONNOR.—In supercession of the orders of March 22, Mr. R. S. O'Connor is app. to be dist. superin. of police of Bancoorah. The transfer of Capt. Buttanshaw to Bancoorah, which was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 24 is cancelled.

OLDFIELD, R. C., is inv. with full powers of a mag. within the districts of Meerut and Moozuffernuggur. March 30.

POWELL, B. H., judge of small cause court, Lahore, servs. placed at disp. of P.W.D., Lahore, from April 1, in view to his being app. to offic. as conservator of forests.

QUINNELL, R. J., in civil med. ch. of Gujranwala, is placed in exec. ch. of the jail at that station, with effect from date of his assuming charge, and is vested with powers of a mag., such powers to be exercised within the precincts of the jail. March 24.

RAYNER, G., exec. engr., 2nd grade, to be exec. engr. of Burhee div., Grand Trunk Road. April 1.

ROBINSON, Rev. J., to be a marriage registrar in Calcutta.

SALE, Lieut., asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, Bengal, P.W. dept., to be asst. surveyor, 1st grade, with effect from Dec. 15, 1868.

SEATON, Capt., to offic. as conservator of forests in Bengal, during leave of Leeds. April.

SMITH, S., dist. supt. of police, Mynpoory, to offic. in the same capacity at Agra, dur. abs. of Knyvett. April 3.

STEVENS, C. C., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad. March 29.

THOMAS, Lieut., officg. asst. comr., 1st class, is app. temp. to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class, at Chindwara, and is directed to relieve Ashburner, not later than April 3. The foll. temp. prom. is ordered, with effect from date on which Lieut. Brooke received charge of the Scone district from Lieut. col. Dennys:—Lieut. Thomas, officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

TREVOR, Capt., exec. engr., 1st grade, joined the garrison engr.'s div., Fort William, on March 24.

UPCOTT, asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Tumlook div. on March 16.

VERNER, W., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, dur. abs. on leave of Mr. Norman. April.

WALCOTT, Capt., to offic. as dep. comr. and subord. judge of Maunbhoom, dur. leave of Clay. Capt. Walcott will offic. in the 4th grade of dep. comrs. April 1.

WAVELL, W., officg. mag. and coll. of Bograh, will offic. as a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, with effect from April 16.

WHEELER, Major, cantonment mag. of Jhansi, is appd. to be cantonment mag. of Chukrata, but will continue to offic. as cantonment mag. of Nussereabad. April 2nd.

YOUNG, W., joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, at Boolundshuhur, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, dur. abs. of Daniell. April 3.

#### EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, BENGAL.

The Lieut. governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be extra assistant commissioners in the grades mentioned, with effect from April 1 next, viz.:—

First Grade.—Mr. C. W. Wilmot.  
 Third Grade.—Messrs. A. W. Cosserrat, J. B. Shadwell, H. H. Motcalfe.  
 Fourth Grade.—Mr. W. M. Smith.  
 Fifth Grade.—Messrs. A. Rattray, J. F. Blumhardt.  
 Sixth Grade.—Mr. R. H. Renny.  
 Seventh Grade.—Mr. D. White.  
 Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, extra asst. comr. of Mungledyo, to be an extra asst. comr. 3rd grade.  
 Mr. C. J. Cowie, offic. extra asst. comr., Sebsaugor, to be an extra asst. comr. 7th grade.  
 The following officers of the subordinate executive service are promoted, with effect from April 1 next, viz.:—  
 To the First Grade.—Messrs. T. A. Donough, W. C. Costley.  
 To the Second Grade.—Mr. F. J. R. Walker.  
 To the Third Grade.—Messrs. S. C. Hampton, E. B. Godfrey.

## MILITARY.

**BARNARD.**—Darjeeling Convalescent Depot.—Capt. Barnard, 96th foot, to be station staff officer, v. Osborn, whose term has expired. March 30.

**BELL.**—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Major Bell, 3rd hussars, has been accepted by the C. in C. in India. Dated March 27.

**BEST—WING.**—An exchange of batteries having been sanctioned between Lieut. Best, of A brig., and Lieut. Wing, B brig., R.H.A., the former officer, under instructions from the Horse Guards, will proceed to England at his own expense.

**BOILEAU, Ens.**, 41st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, from 2nd wing subalt. 15th N.I., to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt., on probn., v. Macmullen. Dated March 30.

**BRIND, Lieut.**, to be capt. 1st battn. 19th foot, from March 4.

**CHAPMAN, Capt.**, 3rd squad. officer 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Bingham, on furl. Dated March 30.

**CONWAY-GORDON, Capt.**, of the staff corps, to be station staff officer at Jhelum. Dated March 22.

**COTTON, Lieut.**, 21st hussars, 2nd wing subalt. 26th N.I., is, at his own request, allowed to revert to regtl. duty. March 26. [Dated March 30.]

**D'ACOSTA, Lieut.**, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qmtr., v. Marshall, prom.

**DAVIDSON, Adj.**, to offic. as 2nd in comd. of 18th Bengal cav., v. Carnegie, resigned. Dated March 30.

**DESBOROUGH, Lieut.**, R.A., is appd. to act as A.D.C. to Major gen. Harris, comdg. Allahabad div., with effect from Feb. 1.

**DICKSON, Lieut.**, 1st squad. subalt. 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., v. Davidson. Dated March 30.

**ERSKINE.**—The C. in C. in India has accepted the resignation of his commission by Lieut. A. Erskine, 108th foot. Dated March 29.

**FORTESQUE, Lieut.**, 36th N.I., from 2nd wing sub., 9th N.I., to be 1st wing sub., v. Finnis, apptd. to another situation. Dated March 30.

**GOODRICKE, Capt. Sir H. H., Bart.**, to be major, by purchase, 90th foot, v. Hammond, who ret. Dated March 29.

**GORDON, Brevet major**, Persian interpreter, to act as A.D.C. to the C. in C. in addition to his other duties, with effect from March 16.

**HAWKES, Lieut.**, 36th foot, to be station staff officer of Kussowlee convalescent depot, v. Wingfield, resigned. Dated March 30.

**HILL.**—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. Hill, royal (Bengal) art., to be major, from Oct. 1, 1867.

**KITSON.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 23, apptg. Lieut. Kitson to offic. as instr. of mskty., 21st hussars, in room of Dumbleton, relieved. Dated Umballa, March 26. [Dated March 29.]

**LAWRENCE, Ens.**, to be lieut. in 90th foot, by purc., v. Ward, prom.

**LYSAGHT, Cornet**, to be lieut., 21st hussars, v. Prinsep, prom. Dated March 15. [officer, v. Chapman. Dated March 30.]

**MACCALL, Lieut.**, 2nd squad. sub., 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad.

**MAXWELL.**—The C. in C. in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. Maxwell, 3rd hussars. Dated March 29.

**MORTIMER, Barrack sergt.**, is appd. offic. 2nd class barrackmaster, and posted to the Chinsurah circle. March 26.

**NASH, Capt.**, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer 2nd Goorkhas, v. Battye, on furlough. Dated March 30.

**OLDHAM, Lieut.**, gen. list, inf., to be 2nd wing subalt. 12th N.I., v. Quinet, transferred to the 4th N.I. Dated March 22.

**POPE, Lieut.**, 49th foot, to be capt., from Dec. 21, 1867.

**POTTER, Conductor**, offic. 2nd class barrackmaster at Jhansie, is confd. in his appt., in room of Stroud, whose services in that department are no longer required. March 26.

**PRINSEP, Lieut.**, 21st hussars, to be capt., v. Dumbleton, who retires on the pension of a major. Dated March 15.

**ROSE, Ensign**, to be lieut. by purchase in 36th foot, v. Atkinson, promoted. Dated March 29.

**ROSS, Col.**, rifle brig., to be comdt. of Kussowlee convalescent dept., v. Lieut. col. Hardy, 21st hussars, who has proceeded to take command of his regiment. Dated March 30.

**SMITH, Lieut. E. D.**, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. of 3rd Goorkha regt. (and not of 20th N.I., as recorded—see *Gazette* in last number).

**STROUD, Ensign**, unatt., to do gen. duty at Barrackpore, his services being no longer required in the barrack dept. March 26.

**TEMPLE, Lieut.**, 49th foot, to be adjt., v. Thomas, who vacates on obtaining furlough to England. Dated March 1.

**TREGGAR, Capt.**, gen. list, inf., to offic. as wing officer 41st N.I., v. Ryan, on furlough, and in place of Crawford. Dated March 30.

**WARD, Lieut.**, to be capt. 90th foot, v. Goodricke. Dated March 29.

**WHEELER.**—The date of the appt. of Capt. Wheeler, 1st squad. subalt., and Lieut. Dickson, 2nd squad. subalt., of 18th Bengal cav., to be 3rd squad. officer and 1st squad. subalt. respectively, should be Feb. 15, and not that published in G.O. of Jan. 4 preceding.

**WOODGATE, Capt.**, is perm. to retain the adjtcy. of 14th N.I., on prom. Dated March 22.

**YOUNG, Ensign**, 79th highlanders, to be 2nd wing subalt. 30th N.I., on probn., v. Halkett, app. 1st wing subalt. Dated March 30.

## MEDICAL.

**BRADSHAW, Asst. surg.**, made over ch. of civil med. duties of Kussowlee to Duka on March 18.

**FITZGERALD.**—Barrackpore station order confd., dated Feb. 16 last, directing Surg. A. FitzGerald, 9th N.I., to take over med. ch. of detach. 11th Bengal lancers, in add. to his other duties, with effect from April 3.

**GRAY, Asst. surg.**, rec. ch. of office of insp. gen. of prisons and dispensaries from Dallas on March 18.

**LAW, Dr.**, superint., central jail, Nagpore, is app. to offic. as insp. gen. of jails and dispensaries, in addition to his other duties.

**LYONS.**—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 25 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. F. Lyons to proceed to Umballa for duty.

**MALCOLM.**—Sealkote station order confd., dated Aug. 18 last, app. Asst. surg. Malcolm, 7th hussars, to med. ch. of Sealkote military prison, in room of Clark, on service.

**MATHEW, Dr.**, offic. civil asst. surg., Backergunge, to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Midnapore during furl. of Jackson, on being relieved of his duties at Caclhar. April 1.

**MONTEATH, Dr.**, to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Backergunge during abs. of Bensley. The orders of Feb. 25 last, app. Dr. Monteath to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Midnapore, are cancel. April 1.

**TYLER, Dr.**, offic. civil surg. of Mynpoorie, is confd. in that app. April 3.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## MEETINGS OF THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

April 2.—No. 2c.—In accordance with the power vested in the Gov. gen. in Council by the 9th section of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, to appoint the place of meeting of the Council of the Gov. gen., H.E. in Council is pleased to direct that the said Council shall, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April, and until further notice, assemble at Simla, in the Provinces, subject to the jurisdiction of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

## HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Head Quarters, Camp Umballa, April 3.—With reference to G.O.C.C., dated Nov. 10, 1868, and the order of the 1st ult., all communications for the departments attached to army head quarters will be forwarded direct to Simla.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—Mr. D. J. McNeile, C.S., reported his return to India from furlough on March 31 by the steamer *Mongolia*.

**RETIREMENTS FROM THE ARMY.**—The following officers are gazetted as having retired from the army:—Major Bell, 3rd hussars; Lieut. Erskine, 108th foot.

**RESIGNATION.**—Mr. Young, assistant conservator of forests, Chenab Forest division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the forest department, at his own request.

**POSTINGS.**—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers of the 60th foot having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of their regiment specified:—Capt. Wallace, Lieuts. Price and Wood, 1st battalion.

**NEW DIVISION, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—With the sanction of the Govt. of India, Public Works Department, a separate division will be formed, to be designated the Dum-Dum Division. This arrangement will take effect from April 1.

**TEXT-BOOK IN PUNJABI.**—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to prescribe the following text-book for the examination in Punjabi prescribed in G.O.G.G., military department, No. 734 of 1864, in supersession of those prescribed in Punjab G.O. No. 1,920, dated Oct. 4, 1865:—The "Sikhan-de-Raj-di-Vikhyan" (the Rise and Progress of the Sikhs), with selections from the "Janam Sakhi of Nanak," printed at the Ludhianah Presbyterian Mission Press.

**JOINED THEIR APPOINTMENTS.**—The undermentioned officers joined their appointments on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—Mr. Levinge, suptg. engr., Soane circle, on Jan. 27; Capt. McNeil, R.E., exec. engr., Sasseeram division, on Jan. 27; Mr. Heath, exec. engr., Baroon div., on Feb. 22; Mr. Oldham, asst. engr., Dahree div., on Feb. 3; Mr. Ridings, asst. engr., Sasseeram div., on March 2; Mr. Livesay, temp. asst. engr., Nasriganje div., March 2.

**QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st inst.:—Lieut. G. Best, and Vet. surg. R. Poyser, R.H.A., Cornet J. L. Mackay, 19th hussars, and Lieuts. L. Tillotson, and A. J. Pearson, R.A. The undermentioned officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed a successful examination on the 1st inst.:—High Proficiency in Oordoo.—Capt. L. J. H. Grey, cantonment magistrate, Barrackpore, and W. W. Sherlock, 38th foot. Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.—Ensign W. Hailes, 2nd battalion 12th foot, Lieut. W. B. Lindsay, 1st battalion 14th foot, Lieut. F. W. Davies, Ensign R. N. Harrington, and Private J. O'Brien, 10th foot; Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, 103th foot, hospital apprentices J. Lloyd and Private Pat Carroll, 109th foot, and Sub-conductor N. Campbell, ordnance department. Lieut. H. J. Dunlop, of the 1st battalion 23rd foot, is permitted to continue his studies at the Thomason College, Roorkee, till Nov. 1. Surgeon H. W. Bellew, civil, Peshawur, has been declared by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed the higher standard on the 1st ult.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following civilians obtained furlough to Europe, &c., on m.c., in April, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Lieut. gov. has assigned a furlough to the officer named below:—Mr. Armstrong, for 2 years. Mr. Norman, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, for 3 mo., from the 1st prox. Mr. Kelly, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moorsheadabad, for 2 mo. Mr. Martin, professor, Dacca College, for 2 years, together with the usual preparatory leave. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Lieut. Wilkinson, of the general list, infantry, district supt. of police, Bengal, for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay. The following officers reported their departure from India on the dates and on the steamer mentioned:—Mr. Park, C.S., March 17, per str. *Surat*. Mr. Pugh, opium dept., March 17, per *Surat*. Mr. Wells, C.S., March 17, per str. *Surat*. Mr. White, of subord. exec. serv., from March 17, per *Surat*. Mr. Tucker, staff corps, from March 20, to Bombay. Mr. Wauchope, staff corps, from March 20, to Bombay. Mr. King, staff corps, from March 21, to Madras. Mr. Lawrence, magistrate and collector of Allygurh, was a

passenger on board the steamer *Bengal*, which left Bombay on the 20th ult. Three mo. priv. leave of absence is granted to Mr. Ward, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meerut, with effect from May 10, or subsequent date. One mo. privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Daniell, officiating magistrate and collector of Boolundshuhur, with effect from April, or subsequent date. Lieut. col. Dennys, deputy commissioner. Secoee, availed himself of the 3 mo. privilege leave granted to him on Jan. 4, on March 23, making over charge of his office to Lieut. Brooke, officiating deputy commissioner. The usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment is granted to Mr. Kaye, who reported his arrival at Bombay on return from leave on the 12th inst. Dr. Abbott, inspector general of jails and dispensaries, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him, dated March 29, on the 31st idem, making over charge of his office to Dr. Law. Capt. Morris, district superintendent of police, Sangor, availed himself of the 3 mo. priv. leave granted to him, dated Feb. 12, on March 25, making over charge of his office to Mr. Naylor, assistant district superintendent. Six mo. leave is granted to Mr. Battenburgh, extra assistant commissioner, Jaloun. Subsidiary leave for 1 mo. is granted to Lieut. Macdougall, assistant commissioner, Raepore, from March 29, preparatory to his appearing before the medical board at Bombay, and obtaining final leave to Europe on m.c. Mr. P. F. Hughes, overseer, 1st grade, is allowed leave from Oct. 3 to Nov. 18, 1868, preparatory to joining his appointment.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence on m.c. in April, under the rules of 1868, except where otherwise specified:—Col. and Lieut. col. Fraser, c.b. and v.c., 11th hussars, in extension, from April 15 to July 30, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Symonds, 14th foot, to England, for 12 mo., from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage if required. Lieut. Douthwaite, 26th foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Ens. Gordon, 92nd foot, to Calcutta, from Feb. 16 to March 15; thence to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Major McBean, v.c., 93rd foot, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Capt. Harcourt, 102nd foot, to Kolloo, from April 15, for 6 mo., on private affairs. Capt. Gaitskell, 103th foot, to the Malabar coast and Neigherries, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on urgent private affairs. Asst. surg. Candy, m.d., 109th foot, to Kurrachee, for 1 mo., from date of leaving regt. Maj. Ellis (doing general duty at Ferozepore) to Dharumsalla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Shaw, offic. 2nd in command and wing officer 6th N.I., to Calcutta, from Dec. 27 to Jan. 25, 1869, preparatory to applying for furlough. Capt. Howey, late 42nd N.I., attached to the 14th Bengal cav., to Bombay, for 1 mo., from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, private affairs. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) Drummond, Bengal cav., doing general duty at Meerut, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, private affairs. Brevet col. Maitland, Bengal inf. (doing general duty at Meerut), to hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Gott, doing general duty at Umballa, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Mortimer, R.H.A., to England for 15 mo. from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Vet. surg. Rostron, D brigade, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. Stallard, R.A., to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Holdsworth, R.A., to England for 6 mo. from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Ensign Cunningham, 25th foot, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Aug. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. Harrison, 55th foot, to England for 15 mo., from March 1, on private affairs: this cancels the leave granted Jan. 20 last. Major Valentine, to Dalhousie, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major Brereton (attached to 4th N.I.), to Bombay, from Feb. 8 to Feb. 25, preparatory to Europe: this cancels the leave granted Jan. 28 last. Major Sheffield, doing duty at Meerut, to Calcutta, from March 11 to April 10. Lieut. col. Maisey, Bengal infantry, deputy judge advocate gen. of the army, to Bombay for 20 days, from March 17, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs: this cancels the leave granted on March 15. The leave to England, for 15 mo., on private affairs, granted to Col. Dickson, 16th lancers, is to be held to have effect from date of embarkation at Bombay instead of from date of availing himself of it, as notified in G.O.C.C. of Jan. 4 last. Lieut. Wood, 60th foot, is directed to proceed to England and join his regt. Asst. surg. Steward, 10th foot, is directed to proceed to England without delay, reporting himself on arrival to the adjt. gen. at the horse guards; he will not be employed on duty whilst proceeding to England. Capt. Wilkinson, 105th foot, is directed to proceed to England and join the depot of his regiment.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BAIRNSFATHER, Lieut., asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Madura, to act as superint. of police, Madura, dur. abs. of Guthrie on leave. April 6. BIRD, Lieut., acting cant. mag. of Cannanore, to act as cant. mag. of Trichinopoly during absence of Brown. April 6. DAWES, S. L., principal sudder ameen of Cuddapah, resu. ch. of the court from the acting principal sudder ameen. March 24. DORWARD, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr. of 2nd grade, from Madras to the Vizagapatam district. April 6. FISCHER, Major, R.E., to be exec. engr. of 1st grade, and to act as superint. engr. of 1st class during abs. of Ryve, and to be posted to the 1st div. April 6. HASTED, Capt., exec. engr., 3rd grade, from Kistnah to N. Arcot dist., for special duty, and will be considered as having been on duty at the Presy. from date of return from England. April 6.

LATHAM, G., exec. engr. of 3rd grade, servs. transf. to the Govt. of India in P.W.D. April 6. LIVESAY, Lieut., asst. engr. of 1st grade, having returned to duty on March 25 from the cumulative priv. leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of April 16, the remaining portion of the leave is cancelled. MACDOUGALL, Capt., Madras staff corps, to act as cant. mag. of Cannanore during abs. of Briggs on leave. April 6. O'CONNELL, Col., R.E., servs. placed permanently at disp. of the Govt. of India in P.W. dept. April 6. PRICE, Lieut., actg. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Salem, to act as asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Madura, during employ. of Bairnsfather on other duty. April 16. [Brockman on April 3. PRITCHARD, H. G., actg. Govt. solicitor, Madras, assu. ch. of office from ROGERS, Capt., exec. engr. of 1st grade, having reported his return to duty, is reposted to Madras dist., and will be considered as having been on duty from date of arrival from England. April 6. [April 6. WARNER, J. L., to act as cant. mag. of Trichinopoly till relieved by Bird. WEBSTER, E. F., acting civil and sess. judge of Coimbatore, assumed ch. of the court from April 3. WILKINS, J., judge of the court of small causes at Masulipatam, assumed ch. of the court from the acting head clerk on March 29.

### MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Lieut., 23rd brig., transf. to No. 7 (officers) batt. of that brig. March 24. [brig. March 24. BALLY, Lieut., D batt. 20th brig., transf. to No. 6 (officers) batt. of that Barker, Cornet, 16th lancers, was appd. on Dec. 10 to perform the duties of adjt., dur. abs. of Maillard. March 24. BOUDIER, Col., 30th N.I., was appd. Feb. 21, by the officer comdg. Pegu div., to com. of garrison of Rangoon, dur. abs. of Major gen. Faunce, on a tour of inspection to Thyetnyo. BUCKE, Lieut., 17th brig. R.A., is permitted, with sanction of H.R.H. the C. in C., to exchange with Rudge, 20th brig. R.A. Lieut. Bucke has been placed under orders for India. March 24. CADELL, Col., royal (Madras) art., acting superint. of the gunpowder manufactory, to act as insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, dur. abs. on leave to Europe of Col. Barrow. April 6. CAMPBELL, Major, royal (Madras) art., to act as superint. of the gunpowder manufactory, until return of Col. Rowlandson from England. April 6. [March 24. CUMING, Lieut. col., to be offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 17th N.I. DANIEL, Lieut. col. (Europe), from 2nd in com. and wing officer 23rd L.I., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer 16th N.I. March 22. DICKEY.—Col. Worster, barrack master, presidency, being granted priv. leave for 60 days from April 8, Major A. H. M. Dickey, staff corps, will conduct Col. Worster's duties dur. abs. and on responsibility of the latter officer. EYRE, Lieut., 38th N.I., was appd. on Feb. 21, by the officer comdg. Pegu div., to act as station staff officer at Rangoon, dur. abs. of Shaw. GRAVES, Lieut. col., staff corps, is appd. to do gen. duty at Kamptee, under orders of officer comdg. Nagpore force. March 22. GREER, Lieut., R.E., having reported his arrival at Madras on April 4 for duty in this presidency, is admitted on the establishment from that date, and his services are placed at disposal of P.W. dept. JAMES, Lieut., offic. qmrr. 13th N.I., is confmd. in that appt. March 24. KELSO, Lieut., supernu. 23rd brig., transf. to No. 6 (officers) batt. of that brig. March 24. MASON, Lieut. col., from 2nd in com. and wing officer 16th N.I., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer 23rd L.I. March 24. MOTTET, Lieut., att. to 3rd L.I., to be offic. qmrr. 41st N.I. March 22. OAKES, Capt., att. 25th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I. March 22. ROBERTS, Lieut., C batt. 23rd brig. R.A., is, pending approval of H.E. the C. in C. in India, transf. to No. 6 (officers) batt. of that brig. Mar. 24. RUDGE, Lieut., 20th brig. R.A., is permitted, with sanction of H.R.H. the C. in C., to exchange with Bucke, 17th brig. R.A. March 24. SAXTON, Lieut., No. 8 (officers) batt. 23rd brig., transf. to A batt. of that brig. March 24. SPROULE, Capt., 10th foot, has the approval of H.R.H. the C. in C. to his removal to the 2nd batt. of his regt. March 22. STOCKWELL, Capt., director of gymnastics in India, having completed the duty on which he proceeded, under G.O.C.C. March 3, will return to Calcutta on duty. March 18. STUART, Lieut., 18th hussars, has been app. by the comg. officer to perform the duties of riding mr., v. Riding mr. Rayment, on m.c. to England. March 24. [brig. March 24. THOMPSON, Lieut., A batt. 23rd brig., transf. to No. 8 (officers) batt. of that Touch, Lieut. col., will perform the duties of controller of military accounts during 30 days' priv. leave of Lieut. col. Drury. April 2. YULE, Lieut., 21st fus.: H.R.H. the C. in C. has approved of this officer being posted on his recent prom. to the 1st batt. of his regt. Lieut. Yule is directed to join his batt. in Bombay. March 24.

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, April 6.—No. 121.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col. from April 4, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors C. P. Keyes, c.b., W. A. Gib, and W. T. F. Farewell. The following temporary arrangements are made in the ordnance department, with effect from the date on which Col. A. T. Cadell, royal (Madras) artillery, assumed charge of the office of inspector general of ordnance and magazines, and until the assumption of the acting superintendship of the gunpowder manufactory by Major N. G. Campbell:— Col. R. Cadell, royal (Madras) art., comy. of ordnance, 1st class, to act as superint. gunpowder manufactory.



Lient. E. Lockhart, royal (Madras) art., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to act as comy. of ordnance, 1st class, v. Cardell.

Lient. J. J. Ward, asst. comy., to act as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, in the arsenal, Fort St. George, v. Lockhart, without prejudice to his own duties.

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 2.—No. 117.—The following arrangements are sanctioned in the military account department, pending the receipt of final orders from the Govt. of India:—

Lient. col. J. G. Touch, examiner pay dept., to act as military acct. from the date of departure for Europe of Lient. col. Gillilan.

Mr. T. E. Greenfield, asst. examiner, pay dept., to act as paymaster.

#### MEDICAL.

COCKERILL, Surg., Zillah surgeon and supt. of the jail at Tinnevely, to offic. as surg. of the gen. hospital, and prof. of surgery and clinical surgery in the med. college, during the abs. of Surg. Paul. April 6.

FLEMING, Surg. major, to do duty in the dep. insp. general's dept., Presidency div., as a temp. measure. March 24.

GRANT, Asst. surg., recently arrived with details from Burmah, is directed to return to Rangoon by the next steamer. March 23.

KEARNEY.—The services of Asst. surg. Kearney are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for mily. duty. April 6.

MCGANN, Asst. surg., to be Zillah surg. and supt. of the jail at Masulipatam, v. Asst. surg. Kearney.

THOMPSON, Asst. surg., to offic. as Zillah surg. and supt. of the jail at Tinnevely, dur. the employt. of Surg. Cockerill on other duty.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### SERVICE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, &c.

Financial Department, Fort St. George, March 31, 1869.—The following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant general, North-Western Provinces, dated Fort William, March 12, 1869, No. 1,469:—

##### Pensions and Gratuities.

With reference to Deputy Accountant general Mr. Eede's letter, No. 17,583 PA, dated 25th January, 1869, the Governor general in Council is pleased to rule that when an officer in the service of Government is authorised to take service in a Government school or institution, or on any establishment under Government control, which service is remunerated otherwise than by the State, and does not therefore count for pension, his previous service shall remain at his credit as service towards pension in case of his re-entering the regular service of Government without any other break than that herein described.

#### ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Fort St. George, April 6, 1869.—No. 122, of 1869.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published:—

Despatch, dated March 4, 1869, No. 29.

1. I have to inform you that the following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed as assistant surgeons on the Madras establishment, their commission as such bearing date 1st October, 1868, viz.:—

Alfred William Lupton, M.B., William Evatt Wright, Frederick Henry Blenkinsop.

2. They have received instructions to proceed to Madras within two months from 6th February, 1869.

3. They will be entitled to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from the 1st October, 1868, to the 6th February, 1869, inclusive.

#### APPOINTMENT TO NEW OFFICES.

Financial Department, Fort St. George, April 6.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India, dated the 25th January, 1865, No. 794, and the despatch from the Secretary of State, authorising the announcement that after the age of fifty-five no military or naval officer nor any uncovenanted servant shall be appointed to a new office or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years, H.E. in Council observes that this Rule has been hitherto held to apply to *Gazetted* officers only.

2. That reasons which rendered the above Rule desirable in the case of *gazetted* officers apply, in the opinion of Government, with equal force to all uncovenanted offices, and H.E. in Council hereby notifies that after January, 1872, the Rule prescribed in the notification of the Government of India above quoted will apply to all offices under the Government held by the Uncovenanted Service.

#### CHARGES AGAINST THE 2ND MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

No. 36, of 1869, dated April 2.—The C. in C., after inquiring into the allegations prejudicially affecting the conduct of the 2nd Regt. N.I., now serving in the Northern Districts, has a duty to perform to the Madras army in notifying to it how unfounded were such allegations; they were defamatory to the reputation of a corps which had previously stood high in the estimation of this army, and had won honourable distinctions in the field since its first formation previous to 1772.

2. The C. in C. notices that the native ranks of the regiment have been injuriously and dangerously reflected on by ill-founded accusations, disseminated firstly in India, and thence to England.

3. The native regiments, to vindicate their character, have a right to look to the head of their army for support, and the C. in C. acknowledges

the justifiable annoyance that the European officers of the corps have felt at aspersions cast on a regiment in which they are serving; six of these officers have remained in the corps from their entry into the service, the junior more than eleven years ago.

4. The C. in C.'s opinion of the creditable state of the discipline of the 2nd regiment remains unchanged since the corps first came under his command from service in Burmah early in 1863, whilst he commanded the centre division, and during the two following years it was under his frequent personal supervision. On his return to India in 1867 he found the regiment still in cantonment at Madras, and he inspected it previous to its proceeding, in March, 1868, to the northern districts.

5. Lient. gen. McCleverty still retains his confidence in the corps, as, after full investigation, he records his own conviction and those of Brigadier gen. Hamilton, now commanding the northern districts, and of his predecessor, Major gen. Babbington, as to the unfounded nature of the serious allegations against the regiment.

6. The returns and other regimental documents to the present date disprove them, and Lient. gen. McCleverty willingly bears testimony that no regiment since its reorganisation has more upheld the discipline and character it maintained under the old system than the 2nd regiment N.I., during a period of nearly a hundred years.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Major H. C. Z. Claridge, staff corps, offic. wing officer 41st N.I.; Capt. H. T. Rogers, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade; and Capt. J. O. Hasted, R.E., exec. engr. 3rd grade—arrived at Madras on March 27. Capt. Sherman, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 9th N.I., and Lient. Shaw, staff corps, asst. superint. Mysore commission—arrived at Madras on March 28. Lient. Magan, inf. gen. list, 2nd wing subalt. 4th regt. N.I.—arrived at Bombay on March 26.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furloughs or leave of absence in March and April on m.c. under the rules of 1868:—Major Brown, 29th regt. N.I., 2 years; Lient. Hotham, 36th regt. N.I., 2 years; Mr. Brandt, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of North Arcot, 18 mo. furlough to Europe. Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. Price, superintendent of marine police, for 3 mo. Privilege leave of absence to Major Moore, assistant commissary general, for 60 days, from April 15. Mr. Fernandez, deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, South Canara, has leave of absence for 3 mo., on m.c.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers passed, on March 19, successful examinations in the vernaculars, agreeably to the tests set opposite their respective names:—Lient. McCally, quartermaster 7th N.I., and Mr. C. Trutwein, asst. apothecary—higher standard, Tamil; Major Foster, military secretary to Commander-in-Chief; Lient. Neill, superint. Cannanore Jail, and Cornet Dalrymple, aide-de-camp to the Governor—elementary, Tamil; Lient. Hunt, acting sub asst. comsy. gen.—higher standard, and Lient. James, quartermaster 13th N.I.—elementary, Telooogo; Asst. surg. Hanks—lower standard, Hindustani. Lient. Clarke-Kennedy, 21st fus., probationer for Madras staff corps, has passed the prescribed examination for aide-de-camp.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on m.c.:—Major Brown, 29th regt. N.I., cantonment magistrate of Trichinopoly, on furlough (m.c.) for 2 years, under rule 15 of the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. The furlough to Europe on m.c., granted Dec. 22 last, to Capt. Bullock, cavalry general list, 1st squadron subaltern 2nd regt. L.C., is simply under the regulations of 1868. Lient. Hotham, general list, attached 36th regt. N.I., on furlough (m.c.) for 2 years, under regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay. The furlough to Europe on m.c. granted in G.O.G. March 23, No. 97, to Major White, staff corps, is under the regulations of 1854. The undermentioned officer and warrant officer are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lient. DeRobeck, H.M.'s 3rd battalion 60th rifles, aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor, on m.c. for 6 months, and to embark from Madras. Conductor Butler, dept. public works, on m.c. for 2 years, and to embark from Madras. Lient. Sim, royal (Madras) engineers, executive engineer, Punjab, whose furlough to Europe was notified Feb. 9, is permitted to embark from Calcutta instead of from Bombay.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers obtained leave of absence in March:—Asst. surg. Boyd, 14th brigade R.A., for 4 mo., from March 5, or date of departure, s.c.; Lient. Logan, 76th foot, in continuation for 3 mo., Neilgherries, s.c.; Lient. Balfour, staff corps, attached 32nd N.I., from date of departure for 1 mo., Bombay, s.c.; Lient. Hotham, general list, quartermaster 36th N.I., from March 8, or date of departure, for 1 mo., Madras, s.c.; Lient. O'Rourke, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, has obtained leave of absence from March 18, for 3 mo., to the Neilgherries. H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers of the royal artillery, on the recommendation of a medical board, as follows:—Lient. col. Dance, 20th brigade, from Feb. 5 to Oct. 5; Capt. Monckton, D brigade, from Feb. 2 to Aug. 2; Lient. Saxton, 23rd brig., from Feb. 2 to Aug. 2; Lient. Seacome, 20th brigade, from Feb. 2 to Aug. 2; Lient. Cripps, 5th brigade, from Feb. 9 to Aug. 9; Lient. Tyzack, 23rd brig., from Feb. 2 to Aug. 2; Cornet Rennick, 3rd hussars, from March 8, or date of departure, for 4 mo., to Bombay Hills, on s.c.; Capt. Wright, 20th brig. R.A., to England, via the Cape route, to appear before a medical board.

## Bombay.

#### CIVIL.

BAKER, M. B., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Tanna. April 14. BAUMGARTNER, Major, received charge of the office of polit. supt. of Akule kote on April 10.

CHATFIELD, K. M., has been app. to act as director of public instruction from the date on which Major Waddington delivers over ch. of the office till its assumption by Mr. Peile. Mr. Chatfield will continue to perform the du. of principal of the Elphinstone College.

DISBROWE, Lieut. col., res. ch. of the office of polit. agent and consul at Muscat, on April 1.

EDDINGTON, A., to act as comr. of police, Bombay, dur. abs. of Souter.

FFENNEL, Rev. J. W., is appd. to act as chaplain of Byculia and Tauna during the absence of Reynell, M.A. on leave. April 14.

FOXTON, W., to act as judge and sess. judge of Shikarpoor, dur. abs. of Macpherson, on m.c. April 12.

LYON, A., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Rutnagherry. April 14.

LYONS, Major, received charge of the canton. mag.'s office, Ahmednuggur, on April 5 from Lieut. col. Jones. April 14. [Spens. April 14.]

NAYLOR, R., is confd. in the 1st grade of asst. judge and sess. judge, v. NEALE, E., asst. conservator river Indus, has been apptd. offic. asst. forest ranger in Sindh from Feb. 13.

PORTMAN, Lieut., asst. dist. superin. of police, Sattara, is granted priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo. and 15 days from April 16.

SCOTT, M. H., to act as an extra asst. judge and sess. judge at Ahmedabad. April 12. Mr. Scott is invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in sec. 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act of 1869.

SKINNER, Major gen., C.B., Bombay staff corps, to be acting political resident and comdt. at Aden, during the absence of Major gen. Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., on leave. April 14.

SMITH.—With reference to G.O. No. 6, dated March 24, the appt. of Mr. W. Smith as master sailmaker of the dockyard is made substantive, but temporary.

SPENS, A. L., to be sen. asst. judge and session judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kuldee, v. Sandwith, without detriment to his appointment as acting judge and session judge of Canara. April 14.

THOMAS.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. E. Thomas as acting consul for Belgium in Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Havenith.

WATT, A. C., is appd. to act in the 1st grade of asst. judges and session judges, v. Naylor. April 14.

WHITE, R., is appd. to the 1st grade of district judges and session judges, in succession to Lloyd. April 14.

#### MILITARY.

BOLTON, Capt., acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. general, 2nd class. March 20.

GLASS, Capt., 37th foot, having completed the duty on which he was ordered to Poona, to proc. and join the head qrs. of his regt. April 12.

GORDON, Lieut., was app. to offic. as adjt. 2nd Sind horse, in add. to his own duties as 3rd squad. officer. April 10.

FENWICK.—Consequent on the dep. of Capt. Clark, acting asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, on furl. to Eur., the foll. arrangement is ordered in comist. dept., to have effect from March 20:—Capt. Fenwick, acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, to be acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

HARRIS, Lieut., acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class. March 20.

HAY, Lieut., qmrr. 26th regt. N.I., perf. the duties of adjt., in add. to his own, from March 1 to 24.

HUNT, Lieut., is app. to offic. as wing officer 5th regt. N.L.I., in add. to his own duties. April 12.

MAHAFFY, E., dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, is posted to Scinde div. April 10.

PEAT.—The appt. of Lieut. Peat to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 3rd Scinde horse, is to be held as "in addition to his other duties."

PELLEY, Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals S. M., is transf. from Scinde to Poona div. April 10.

WATSON, Lieut., 108th foot, is admitted to S.C. on probation. April 8.

#### MEDICAL.

DAVIDSON, Asst. surg., is transf. from gen. duty, Presidency, to gen. duty, Poona. April 12.

MCALISTER, Asst. surg., S.M. circle, to med. charge of 2nd gren. regt. N.I., during abs. of Plumtre on furl. April 14.

**MEDICAL.**—It has been ruled by the Govt. of India that a medical officer, in charge of a regiment, appointed to officiate in a staff appointment during the absence on furlough of the permanent incumbent, will not be required to vacate his regimental charge.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on April 3:—Col. Stanley, Bombay infantry; Major gen. Younghusband, C.B., staff corps; Inspecting vet. surg. Collins.

**CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—Mr. Dalzell, dep. comr. of customs, salt, and opium, N.D., has been granted an extension of leave, on m.c., for 6 mo. Mr. Nairne, 1st asst. coll. of Rutnagherry and acting 1st asst. coll. of Poona, is allowed 2 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c., from April 10. Capt. Fisher, dep. settlement officer, left bank districts, Sind, is allowed leave of absence for 10 days, prep. to his departure on furlough to England. The Rev. W. H. Cummins, B.A., chaplain of Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for 12 mo., on m.c., from April 3. The Hon. H. Newton, Judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for 15 mo., on m.c., from May 1.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe on m.c., and leave of absence in April, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. O'Brien, R.A., from March 22, 1869, to April 22, 1869, in extension, on private affairs. Second Capt. Cockburn, R.A., from Feb. 26, 1869, to Feb. 26, 1870. Col. Torrens, C.B., to England by the overland route. This officer is not available for duty with

troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adj. gen., Horse Guards. Capt. and brevet major Campbell, R.A., for 30 days from date of departure; Lieut. Malden, offic. qmrr. 3rd regt. N.I., from April 10, 1869, to May 10, 1869; Lieut. col. Welsh, 109th foot, one month from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Ens. Peile, 108th foot, from April 20, 1869, to July 19, 1869, on private affairs. Dep. ins. gen. of hospitals Thring, Saugor circle, to Europe for 1 year. Capt. Cherry, 1st regt. Madras light cav., to Europe for 2 years. Capt. Farrer, cadre 2nd regt. Madras light cav., asst. comr., 2nd class, Berar, to Europe for 2 years. Capt. Ducat, royal (Bombay) eng., to Europe for 2 years. Lieut. Lawrence, S.C., Bombay, to Eur. for 18 mo. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation:—Captain Howard and Lieutenant Baines, 18th hussars, to proceed to England by the overland route. These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the adjutant general, horse guards. Major Whittaker, staff corps, from May 6 to Nov. 5, on private affairs; Capt. Roberts, 2nd battalion 1st foot, from May 1 to Oct. 30, on private affairs; Lieut. and adjt. Brooke, 2nd battalion 1st foot, from May 1 to Oct. 30, on private affairs; Ens. Macdonald, 2nd battalion 1st foot, from May 1 to Oct. 30, on private affairs; Surg. major Brown, 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay, on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Egypt. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 6 mo. from the date of embarkation in May next:—Col. Holland, staff corps, commissary general. Major gen. Younghusband, C.B., staff corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe. The leave granted to Capt. Stockley, E. brigade R.H.A., is to be from March 4 to June 1, instead of the dates therein stated.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 5.

**5th Lancers.**—Ensign E. V. P. Monteith, from 67th foot, to be cornet, v. Harvey, prom.; May 5.

**Royal Artillery.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. H. Cox to be col., v. R. F. Mountain, who retires on full pay; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. Shaw, from supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. Cox; May 5.

**Royal Engineers.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. Sir H. St. G. Ord, C.B., on seconded list, has been perm. to retire on full pay; April 16. Capt. and Brevet major H. W. Gulliver (late Bengal), to be lieut. col., v. C. D. Newmarch, dec.; 2nd Capt. A. M. Lang (late Bengal), to be capt., v. Brevet major Gulliver; Lieut. H. F. Blair (late Bengal), to be 2nd capt., v. Lang; March 21.

**2nd Foot.**—Capt. W. J. Holt, from 29th foot, to be capt., v. E. G. St. John, who exch.; May 5.

**12th Foot.**—Lieut. J. K. Dooner to be capt., by purch., v. F. A. Fitz Gerald, who retires; Ensign J. M. Williamson to be lieut., by purch., v. Dooner; E. R. J. Warner, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Williamson; May 5.

**19th Foot.**—Ensign A. W. H. Hornsby to be lieut., without purch., v. A. Bredin, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Feb. 23. Ensign G. E. Langford to be lieut., without purch., v. Hornsby, whose prom., without purch., on March 2, has been cancelled; March 2. Ensign H. M. Stapleton, from 99th foot, to be ensign, v. Langford; May 5.

**23rd Foot.**—Paymr. and Hon. Capt. A. Rundle, from 58th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. Major T. N. Young, who exch.; May 5.

**25th Foot.**—Capt. S. J. Lowe has been perm. to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; May 5.

**26th Foot.**—Lieut. H. C. Sharp to be capt., by purch., v. T. W. Lawson, who retires; Ensign W. Higgins to be lieut., by purch., v. Sharp; H. C. Lamb, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Higgins; May 5.

**58th Foot.**—Paymr. and Hon. Major T. N. Young, from 23rd foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. Capt. A. Rundle, who exch.; May 5.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. E. H. Roberts, from R.A., to be staff surg.; May 5.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. Sir H. St. G. Ord, C.B., on the retired full pay list R.E., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; April 16.

Col. R. F. Mountain, on the retired full pay list R.A., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; May 5.

Paymr. and Hon. Major W. Brumell, 25th foot, who retires upon h.p., to have the tempy. rank of lieut. col.; May 1.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut. colonel, to be colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866:—

Lieut. col. H. K. Burne, Bengal staff corps; Dec. 30, 1868.

Lieut. col. G. T. Field, R.A., inspector of studios and 2nd comdt. at the Royal Military Academy; April 7.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Brevet col. S. N. Lowder, royal marine light inf., promoted major gen. on March 24.

Capt. A. Sievwright, R.A., to be major; March 24.

The following promotions to take place in succession to major gen. J. R. Brunker, who died on March 24:—

To be Lieutenant colonels (all dated March 25):—

Capt. and Brevet major E. Palmer, h.p. R.A.

Major E. A. Hardy, 21st hussars.

Major H. P. Vance, 38th foot.

Capt. and Brevet major C. F. Young, R.A.

Capt. and Brevet major H. Foster, 95th foot.

Major A. J. Nixon, rifle brigade.

Major the Hon. C. J. Addington, 38th foot.

Major R. C. Stewart, h.p. late 2nd foot.  
 Major H. R. L. Newdigate, rifle brigade.  
 Capt. and Brevet major H. L. Talbot, R.A.  
 Capt. and Brevet major the Hon. L. W. Milles, h.p. late rifle brigade.  
 Capt. and Brevet major W. Tedlie, 60th foot.  
 Capt. and Brevet major W. H. Goodenough, R.A.  
 Capt. and Brevet major G. Clerk, rifle brigade.  
 Major W. M. S. Bolton, 106th foot.  
 Capt. and Brevet major C. P. Lane, 21st hussars.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—At Kenilworth, Mussoorie, March 10, wife of G. W. L. Atkinson, Great Trig. Survey of India, daughter.  
 BANKS—At Lucknow, April 6, wife of S. Banks, twins, still-born.  
 BELL—At Poona, April 11, wife of G. C. Bell, M.D., son. [daughter.  
 BLAIR—At Thayetmyo, Burmah, March 27, wife of Capt. G. F. Blair, R.A.,  
 BLANEY—At Calcutta, April 10, wife of Capt. C. H. P. Blaney, daughter.  
 BOILEAU—At Rawul Pindee, April 4, wife of Major N. E. Boileau, D.J.A.G.,  
 daughter. [Customs, son.  
 BOYLETTE—At Kalbadavie, April 10, wife of W. H. Boylette, of H.M.'s  
 BREBETON—At Rangoon, March 16, wife of Lieut. C. W. Brereton, adjt.  
 R.A., Pegu div., son.  
 BYTHELL—At Malabar Hill, April 12, wife of J. K. Bythell, son.  
 COHEN—At the Tower, Byculla, April 12, wife of M. B. Cohen, daughter.  
 COOKE—At Egmore, March 29, wife of A. W. Cooke, son.  
 CUMBERLEGE—At Landour, April 1, wife of Lieut. A. F. Cumberlege,  
 Bengal S.C., son. [son.  
 DANGERFIELD—At Secunderabad, April 1, wife of Major Dangerfield, R.A.,  
 HAMILTON—At Allahabad, April 1, wife of J. M. Hamilton, son.  
 HEWETT—At Calcutta, April 5, wife of A. F. Hewett, daughter. [son.  
 HUGHES—At Rawul Pindee, March 31, wife of Major T. E. Hughes, R.A.,  
 JOHNSTON—At Coonoor, April 1, wife of E. Johnston, M. Inst. C.E., pre-  
 maturely, of twins, still-born.  
 MARTIN—At Midnapore, April 9, wife of R. L. Martin, son.  
 MCCARTHY—At Colaba, April 13, wife of M. McCarthy, son. [son.  
 M'INTYRE—At Purneah, April 1, wife of N. M'Intyre, Govt. Teleg. Dept.,  
 MOTTETT—At Cannanore, wife of Major E. A. Mottett, M.S.C., son.  
 MURRAY—At Coonoor, April 4, wife of Capt. A. G. Murray, M.S.C.,  
 daughter.  
 NEWMARCH—At Lucknow, April 5, wife of Capt. Newmarch, R.E., son.  
 O'GRADY—At Cochin, April 5, wife of W. L. D. O'Grady, son.  
 PLOWDEN—At Buxar, April 6, wife of Col. A. C. Plowden, stud dept.,  
 daughter. [daughter.  
 PRIESTLEY—At Nungumbankum, April 9, wife of Col. Priestley, M.S.C.,  
 RADCLIFFE—At Saugor, April 5, wife of Lieut. col. G. T. Radcliffe, comdt.  
 3rd Madras L.C., son.  
 RENDELL—At Bombay, April 2, wife of James George Rendell, sub asst.  
 Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, son. [daughter.  
 RENTON—At Ootacamund, March 26, wife of Major Renton, M.S.C.,  
 RICKS—At Vizagapatam, March 28, wife of W. H. Ricks, inspecting post-  
 master, son. [daughter.  
 ST. MARTIN—At Adyar, April 9, wife of Gustave Francis St. Martin,  
 TERVEEN—At Fort William, wife of William Terveen, daughter.  
 WATSON—At Mooltan, April 1, wife of Major J. T. Watson, 45th regt.  
 Sikhs, daughter.  
 WILD—At Allahabad, April 5, wife of Lieut. col. E. J. Wild, son.

### MARRIAGES.

BOLTON—HAZELDEN.—At Lahore, April 6, W. H. F. Bolton, Sind, civ.  
 com., to Jane Evelyn, daughter of Harry Hazelden.  
 BROWN—SMITH.—At Bandora, April 13, W. H. F. Brown, of Bombay, to  
 Charlotte, daughter of the late W. H. Smith, of Torquay.  
 CLARKE-JERVOISE—CRUICKSHANK.—At Byculla, April 12, Alan A. Clarke-  
 Jervoise, Bombay, C.S., to Helen Jane, daughter of the late Major  
 J. J. F. Cruickshank, of the Bombay eng.  
 COOK—POLSON.—At Bombay, April 30, David Cook, eng., Bhopaul, to  
 Jean, daughter of the late John Polson, Montrose, Scotland.  
 DEAN—CLARKE.—At Vepery, April 7, Samuel W. Dean to Helen Maria,  
 daughter of the late J. W. Clarke.  
 HAY—COVENTRY.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, April 10, Robert Hay, of  
 Otago, New Zealand, to Frederica, daughter of the late Col. F. Co-  
 ventry, Bengal cav.  
 KENNEDY—SCOTT.—At Mhow, April 3, Gerald H. Kennedy, capt. and  
 adj. 3rd regt. Bengal N.I., to Ellen Guillum, daughter of Lieut. col. G.  
 Scott, commanding 3rd regt. N.I.  
 LE PELTIER—HARTINGTON.—At Negapatam, April 6, Francois J. A. Le  
 Peltier, French commissariat officer, to Mrs. Marie A. Hartington.  
 LIONEL—DEAN.—At Vepery, March 31, John Lionel to Mary Eliza,  
 daughter of the late John Dean.  
 O'RORKE—NORTON.—At Madras, April 6, Marcus W. O'Rorke, 60th  
 Rifles, son of the late Rev. J. O'Rorke, Rector of Toxford, Co. Mayo,  
 and of Moglough House, Co. Galway, to Mary, daughter of J. S.  
 Norton, of Bayswater, London.  
 SOUTHOON—GARDINER.—At Agra, April 10, James Southon, D.P.W., to  
 Elizabeth M. Gardiner, daughter of William Gardiner, of Mynpoorie.

### DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Vellore station, April 8, Thomas W. Robert, child of  
 Capt. W. Anderson, Madras Staff Corps, aged 4 years.  
 AUSCHITZKY—At Akayab, April 5, Paul H. P. Auschitzky, of the firm of  
 P. Auschitzky and Co., merchants.

ATKINSON—At Kurnool, April 3, Janey J., wife of Stephen E. Atkinson,  
 Madras Staff Corps, Adj. 19th N.I., daughter of John McKenna, M.D.,  
 Inspector-general of Hospitals, formerly of Madras, aged 19.  
 BOSS—April 9, Robert S. Boss, late commander flat *Debroo*, aged 27 yrs.  
 CAMPBELL—At Malabar Hill, April 9, Colin, son of Capt. Ronald Camp-  
 bell, Assistant Quartermaster-general, Bombay, aged 6 weeks.  
 D'CRUZ—At Lucknow, March 31, Alice C., daughter of Benjamin  
 D'Crux, aged 6 months. [Doucett, of Dacca, aged 73.  
 DOUCETT—At Chandernagore, April 5, Monica Doucett, widow of late R.  
 HAY—At Malabar Hill, May 12, wife of Andrew Hay.  
 HEDAYUTALLY—At Dinapore, Soojhatalli, April 6, son of Capt. Hedaya-  
 tally, A.D.C., aged 1 year and 3 months.  
 HOGG—At Ferozepore, April 4, infant son of W. D. Hogg, aged 11 weeks.  
 KEMP—At Carwar (Sedauseghur), April 9, en route from Madras to  
 Poona, C. W. Kemp, of the Bombay Finance Office, aged 41.  
 LECOLIER—At Chandernagore, April 3, M. Lecolier, of Comillah in Tip-  
 perah, aged 71.  
 LUXMOORE—At Jollarpet, between Bangalore and Vellore, April 9, Elea-  
 nor I., daughter of Lieut. C. T. P. Luxmoor, Qrmr. 79th Regt. N.I.  
 MOSCROP—At Shanghai, March 12, Henry, son of the late H. Moscrop,  
 surgeon H.E.I.C.S., aged 28. [Murray, M.S.C.  
 MURRAY—At Coonoor, April 4, Colin Minnie, daughter of Capt. A. G.  
 PINTO—At Kalbadavee, March 28, J. X. Pinto, late Clerk 1st Regt. Scinde  
 horse, aged 25. [one year and a-half.  
 RODGERS—At Umritsur, April 3, Lucy A., child of C. J. Rodgers, aged  
 SEALE—At Dehra, April 1, Lieut. col. R. Seale, retired list, Bengal Army.  
 SMITH—At Mynpoory, April 7, Sidney J. Smith, aged one year, son of  
 Sidney Smith, District Superintendent of Police.  
 TOTTENHAM—At Allahabad, April 4, William L., son of Capt. H. L. Tot-  
 tenham, Bengal S.C., aged 3 months. [24th Regt. N.I.  
 WARDEN—At Poona, April 11, Brevet-col. Warden, 2nd in com. H.M.'s  
 WATTS—At Muttra, April 5, Frances L., child of C. W. Watts, Bengal  
 C.S., aged 11 months.

FIRE AT POONAH.—On the forenoon of Sunday last a fire broke  
 out in the lines of her Majesty's 23rd Regiment N.I., which com-  
 pletely destroyed two entire ranges of huts. Colonel Whitehill and  
 other officers of the regiment were on the spot, and rendered every  
 assistance in extinguishing the fire.—*Poona Observer*, April 13.

A DIVORCE CASE.—BROWN v. BROWN.—This case, which was heard  
 before Lord Penseance on May 1, was a petition by Colonel David  
 Brown, of the Madras Army, for a dissolution of marriage on account  
 of his wife's adultery. Dr. Spinks and Mr. Searle appeared for the  
 petitioner; the respondent did not appear. The petitioner was  
 married to the respondent—who was a Miss Nuthall—at Burmah,  
 in 1861, and there are two children the issue of the marriage. They  
 lived together in India, but not very happily, until 1865, when the  
 respondent returned to England in consequence of ill-health; on  
 doing so she resided with the petitioner's relatives until March, 1868,  
 when the petitioner came to England. The respondent was then  
 living with the petitioner's sister at St. Bernard's-crescent, in Edin-  
 burgh, and the petitioner joined his wife there. After residing some  
 time there in consequence of a letter the petitioner intercepted  
 addressed to his wife, and which raised his suspicions as to her  
 conduct. A separation accordingly took place, and they lived apart.  
 Some time afterwards the petitioner found out that in December  
 1867, while the respondent was residing in Edinburgh, she had a  
 miscarriage, on which occasion she was attended by Dr. Keith, an  
 eminent surgeon. On that circumstance coming to the knowledge  
 of the petitioner he commenced the present suit. After hearing the  
 evidence the Court considered the adultery proved, and pronounced  
 a decree *nisi*, with costs.

MONEY ORDERS ON ENGLAND.—For some time we have heard  
 nothing of the proposal for extension of the Money Order system to  
 drawals by and on England. For some years such facilities have  
 existed between England and the colonies, and we cannot think we  
 ourselves shall have to wait long. It is easy enough to send home  
 £50, but £2 can only be remitted at disproportionate cost. Yet it  
 is worth while to warn our readers that any rates which can con-  
 ceivably be sanctioned must be in all appearance very unfavourable  
 to Indians, for the fancy that a rupee is worth two shillings is a fal-  
 lacy almost too deeply rooted to be overthrown. It is true that  
 it is fixed year by year as the rate for adjustment of transac-  
 tions between the English and Indian Governments, but this  
 is for convenience only; and where in the long run transac-  
 tions may pretty nearly balance convenience deserves to be  
 looked to. Certain privileged classes, too, are allowed to draw on  
 England at the same rate; but a few years ago certain others drew  
 at 2s. 6d. the rupee. In neither case is there a pretence of strict  
 justice, but a conferred privilege. The fact is, a rupee is simply  
 three-eighths of an ounce of silver, somewhat worse than the Eng-  
 lish standard; and as bullion, at ordinary rates, it is worth the  
 merest fraction over 22½ pence. We may compare it with gold, with  
 like though more favourable results. As the sovereign is taken and  
 issued by Government at Rs. 10-4, this may be called Indian Mint  
 price, and gives as the value of a rupee 23½ pence. The market  
 price is generally higher, and, at Rs. 10-6 to the sovereign, gives  
 23 1-16th pence to the rupee. Thus, if in England one per cent. be  
 charged for an order on India, the charge here should be five per  
 cent. to put remitters in the two countries on equal terms.—*Pioneer*.

## Home.

**INNS OF COURT.**—The Inns of Court have resolved to appoint a Reader on Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Indian Law, with a view to the examination of gentlemen from India who ask dispensation of terms as a qualification for call to the English Bar. The Council of Legal Education have the election of the Reader and Examiner on these subjects.

**JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—INDIA-OFFICE, May 4.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Francis Lloyd, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

**LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.**—Messrs. T. G. A. Parkyn and Jas. Cooper, the official liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited), have given notice of a first dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound to the creditors. This notification is accompanied by a full report of their proceedings down to the present time.

**INDIA CONFERENCES.**—The fourth of these conferences on Indian subjects was held on Friday evening, April 30, at the Society of Arts. Mr. George Campbell was in the chair; and the conference was opened by Mr. Leonard Wray, who read a paper on "Indian Fibres," excluding silk and cotton, which have received separate attention. A large and beautiful collection of fibres, lent by the India-office and Mr. Bainbridge, was exhibited. The discussion was continued by Mr. Bainbridge, Dr. A. Campbell, Mr. Briggs, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Mr. C. Horne, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Cornelius Thorne, Mr. Hyde Clarke, and Mr. Login, C.E. The next conference will be held on Friday evening, May 14, on the subject of "Waste Lands."

**CROSS-CUPPING IN THE ARMY.**—With a view of removing any possible misunderstanding, the Director General of the Army Medical Department is, we are informed, about to issue an order prohibiting the practice of cross-cupping altogether. We do not believe that any medical officer would think of cupping a soldier labouring under the effects of organic disease for the simple purpose of marking him. There could be no occasion for such a barbarity. Cupping has, no doubt, been practiced in the army as a substitute for leeching where local depletion was required, on account of the expense of leeches, and their not being always available. It would be absurd, of course, to prohibit all medical treatment which might cause a mark on the skin. We hold, however, that all treatment should have one aim, and one only, in view—namely, the cure or relief of disease; and we think the authorities will act judiciously in abolishing a method of performing a simple operation which, as it is not the ordinary one, is calculated to excite misapprehension if not animosity.—*Lancet*.

**PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT EDWARDS.**—A meeting has been held in London to take into consideration a communication to the residents of Lahore and its vicinity, on the part of Sir Donald Macleod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and a committee has been formed, consisting of General Sir Sydney Cotton, Lord Lawrence, Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Hope Grant, Sir George Lawrence, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir George Pollock, and others, with Colonel J. R. Becher, R.E., as honorary secretary, to co-operate with the Punjab committee in raising funds for a testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Herbert Edwards. As part of the scheme, a marble bust, executed by Mr. Foley, who was well acquainted with the illustrious officer, is to be presented to Lady Edwards. Messrs. Grindlay and Co., of 55, Parliament-street, S.W., and Messrs. H. S. King and Co., of 45, Pall Mall, S.W., have consented to receive contributions on this account; and post-office orders on the Charing-cross Post-office, or cheques, can be made payable to Colonel John Becher, 16, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.

**THE MOYAR COFFEE COMPANY.**—The directors of the Moyar Coffee Company (Limited) have issued their report, in anticipation of the fourth annual meeting, called for the 10th of May. The final instalment is to be paid to Mr. Lascelles immediately, and the company's estates will then be free from encumbrances. The directors say:—"The large payments to Mr. Lascelles will sufficiently explain the reason why no dividend has been declared since May, 1868, but, when the present crop is realised, the directors trust to be in a position to declare a small dividend. They are happy to add that coffee has risen considerably in price lately." Great difficulty has been experienced through the destructive ravages of the insect known as the borer, on the company's properties. Upon this subject the report remarks:—"It appears that hitherto nothing has been discovered to avert the evil. Opinions differ as to the nature of the scourge, and some eminent authorities contend that it will disappear like an epidemic, whilst others fear that the coffee interests in India generally are seriously jeopardised." The directors conclude their report by congratulating the shareholders "on the present position of the company, which, considering the adverse circumstances which have surrounded it since its formation, can but be regarded as satisfactory."

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The biddings for £350,000 in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £335,900; and to Madras, £14,100. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11d. on both presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 29 per cent., those above that price in full.

**ACCELERATED MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH JAPAN.**—The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company will, until further notice, run fortnightly from Hong Kong to Yokohama and *vice versa* direct, instead of via Shanghai, as heretofore. The Hong Kong and Shanghai mail service will be continued as at present. The gain by this arrangement will be five days on the homeward passage and two days on the outward passage.

**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—The exports of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamers between the 24th April inclusive and 2nd May inclusive have been as follows:—To Bombay: Gold, £65,755; silver, £344,600. To Madras: Gold, £1,260. To Calcutta: Gold, £2,020; silver, £93,280. To Singapore: Silver, £10,000. To Penang: silver, £10,000. It will be noticed that the week's exports of silver to Bombay have much exceeded the large amount of a quarter of a million sterling; but it may not have been remarked that for some time past we have been sending silver out of the country in vast amounts, chiefly to the East.

**THE LATE SIR A. BULLER.**—Something more should be said of Sir Arthur Buller than has yet appeared in very meagre obituary notices. The differences of wit and humour were well illustrated, and the one and the other quality excellently exemplified, in the elder and more distinguished brother Charles, and Sir Arthur. A more humorous man than Sir Arthur probably never lived; but a peculiar diffidence prevented him from showing his powers in the House of Commons, where the witty Charles Buller had made himself early a leader of opinion and a favourite. In private circles, and as an after-dinner speaker on semi-public occasions, Sir Arthur Buller was exceedingly and endlessly amusing. He was capable of serious things as well as of being amusing. In early life he was, with his brother Charles, one of the band of writers who, under John Stuart Mill and Sir William Molesworth, made the brilliant beginning of the *London Review*, soon after merged in the *Westminster*. He afterwards went to Ceylon as Advocate-General; and in 1847 Sir John Hobhouse made him an Indian judge. This appointment was doubtless mainly owing to the influence of Charles Buller, who was then a member of the Whig Government. There was something beautiful in the affection of the two brothers. They were both pupils in youth of Thomas Carlyle. They were both members of Lord Durham's staff in Canada. Something more than twenty years have passed since Charles Buller was suddenly snatched away, after a few days' illness, at the early age of forty-two, his name already circled by fame, though he yet stood only at the threshold of political power.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**THE LATE LORD GOUGH.**—The Irish probate of the will of Field Marshal the right Hon. Hugh Viscount Gough, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., P.C., Colonel Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles, late of St. Helen's, Booterstown, Dublin, was sealed in the London Court on the 22nd ult., having been first proved in Dublin. The personalty in Ireland exceeded £11,000, and in England £27,000, paying a probate duty of £525, as being together under £40,000. His lordship entered the army at the age of 15, and from that time was actively engaged in military duties over all parts of the globe—the Cape, the East Indies, the Peninsula, China, the Indian Mutiny—and closed his career at the successful termination of the war with the Sikhs. He was rewarded by the East India Company with a pension of £2,000 a-year, and a like pension was also granted to him by the Houses of Parliament for the lives of himself and his two next successors. His successor is his only son, Lieutenant-Colonel George Stephens Viscount Gough, M.R.I.A., F.R.S., of Loughcultra Castle, Galway, late of the Grenadier Guards, retired, who has three sons and two daughters. This distinguished Field-Marshal attained the advanced age of 80, and died at his residence, St. Helen's, on March 2 last, having executed his will in 1858, and a codicil in 1859. Probate was granted to his son, Viscount Gough, the sole acting executor, power being reserved to the Right Hon. Frances Maria Viscountess Gough, his relict, and his sons-in-law, Mr. Archibald Frances Arbuthnot, and Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. The testator has left his residence to his wife for her life, together with an annuity of £2,000, and has made a liberal provision for his three daughters of not less than £8,000 to each. His lordship inherited considerable property under the will of his late father-in-law, Lieutenant General Edward Stephens, R.A., and from which provision is made for his daughters and their children. To his son and successor, Viscount Gough, he leaves his gold and silver plate, sword-boxes, freedom of cities, jewels, gems, books, MSS., and all presentations as marks of honour, and all insignia worn by him, which shall be held as heirlooms. He has appointed his son, Viscount Gough, sole residuary legatee.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**—The report of the directors states that of the total amount of stock and share capital created—namely, £17,000,000—£1,299,184 was received in the past half year, making, with previous receipts, a total of £15,634,134 to the 31st of December last, leaving a balance of £1,365,866 then to be received.



The sum of £277,030 was also received in the half-year on debenture stock, leaving the balance of borrowing powers unexercised, £1,144,766. The company's officers in India continued to bestow their earnest attention on effecting the completion of through railway communication with Calcutta and Madras at the earliest date possible. Altered arrangements were adopted, with the sanction of Government, during November last, on the north-east line, for carrying on the works of the several sections from the end of the open line at Beerh to Jubbulpoor, which enabled Mr. Brereton, the company's engineer, in a recent report, to express his conviction that all the mass of work in hand would be successfully completed by May, 1870. The directors had great pleasure in recognising the skill and energy evinced by Mr. Brereton in the performance of very arduous duties, by which considerable difficulties had been overcome. They had every reason to expect that under Mr. Le Mesurier's able superintendence satisfactory progress would be made with the continuation of the line from Sholapoor to the junction at Raichoor with the Madras Railway. The second or double line from Callian to Kurjut (twenty-nine miles) had been open for traffic, the old line being temporarily closed for the purpose of renewing sleepers, worn out rails, and ballast. The works of reconstruction generally upon open lines were being pushed forward, and good progress had been made with them. The doubling of the line between Egutpoora and Kujgaum, a length of 130 miles, was completed on the 10th of January last, and opened for traffic. It was expected that a further portion of 25 miles to Myjee would be ready about the present time, and the works on the remaining 35½ miles to Blossawul were being actively carried on. The number of miles worked over in the past half-year was 874½ miles, against 852 in the same half of 1867. The gross revenue for the half-year ending 31st of December last amounted to £610,095, and for the corresponding half of 1867 to £509,756, showing an increase of £100,339. The number of passengers carried during the half-year was 1,640,904, against 1,756,900 in the same half of 1867. The expenditure for the half-year amounted to £425,586, or 69·76 per cent. of the receipts, against £381,618 or 74·86 per cent. in the same half of 1867. The net revenue of the half-year amounted to £184,509, and that of the corresponding half of 1867 to £128,138, showing an increase of £56,371. The capital account to the 31st of December last showed that £20,328,280 had been received, and £17,096,994 expended, leaving a balance of £3,231,286. The balance of interest account with the Government chargeable against half surplus profits over 5 per cent. was £3,408,381.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, May 4.—COST OF THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.—MR. CANDLISH asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he had ascertained and could now state the total cost of the war with Abyssinia which would have to be paid by the United Kingdom.—THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I am sorry to say that I have not yet ascertained the exact cost of the war, as some of it still remains a matter of estimate. I will, however, state all I know on the subject. Mr. Turner, our agent, anticipates that the expenditure in India will be reduced to £6,800,000, but there may be charges and also credits that he does not take in. I cannot say, therefore, that I have ascertained the amount, although I do not think that the estimate I gave will be very much deviated from. The rest of the expenditure is as follows:—£461,000 paid by the War-office; £1,262,000 paid by the Admiralty; and £250,000 paid by the India-office. The total is £8,773,000. The House will remember that on moving the estimates on the 4th of March I anticipated that the amount would be £8,673,000, and that in my financial statement I stated that it would be somewhat under £9,000,000. So that, on the whole, I am encouraged to hope I am pretty nearly right in the amount I have now stated.

## India Office.

May 10, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. E. Drummond, D. M. Gardner, G. H. Lawrence, G. Palmer, G. S. Park, G. H. M. Ricketts, G. P. Money, B. W. Colvin, D. Fitzpatrick, W. H. D'Oyly, J. G. Anderson (Uncov.), J. White (Uncov.), W. T. Blandford (Uncov.), Prof. C. A. Martin (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. C. H. Luard, Engrs.; Surg. R. T. Abbott, Med. Estab.; Capt. F. D. Brown, Staff Corps; Capt. T. R. Bingham, Staff Corps; Lieut. Col. E. Smalley, Staff Corps; Major W. H. Paget, Staff Corps; Major gen. A. M. Becher, C.B., Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. J. Pickance, Staff Corps; Capt. C. W. Street, Staff Corps; Capt. C. J. FitzGerald, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. R. Campbell, Staff Corps; Surg. W. H. Colvill, Med. Estab.; Lieut. S. H. Burnes, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. Ford, 5 mo.; Mr. H. W. Gibson (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Mr. R. A. Sterndale (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. T. Dickson (Uncov.), 6 mo.;

Mr. R. W. Thomas (Uncov.), 4 mo.; Mr. T. W. Webber (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. R. C. Anderson (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. G. A. Parker, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. F. A. R. Morrison (Uncov.), 6 mo.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major F. C. Innes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. F. K. Hawkins, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. Pirrie, Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. E. Gage, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. C. Wray, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Lieut. W. R. Trevelyan, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. W. Gibson (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. C. B. Wither, Inf.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. A. Hawkins, Staff Corps; Major G. D. Eales, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—The wife of the Rev. R. K. Arbuthnot, of a daughter, at Knipton, Herts, May 1.

HUTCHINSON—The wife of Dr. J. A. C. Hutchinson, Bengal Medical Service, of a son, at Eastbourne, April 30.

MCCAUSLAND—The wife of W. H. McCausland, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son, at Woolwich, May 6.

SIM—The wife of William C. Sim, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, of a daughter, at Knowle, Clyst St. George, Devon, April 30.

STAPLES—The wife of Major T. Staples, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son, at 35, Lower Bagot-street, Dublin, May 2.

### MARRIAGES.

LE MOTTEE—ALVES.—Osmond F. Le Mottee, Lieut. R.A., to Emily Mary, daughter of Colonel Alves, H.E.I.C.S., at Jersey, April 28.

MORLAND—RICHARDSON.—George Morland, Esq., late Captain 85th Regt., to Jane E., daughter of the late Major R. H. Richardson, 7th Madras Light Cavalry, at St. Peter's Church, Kensington-park, May 5.

STEWART—PEACOCK.—George E., son of the late Rev. John H. Stewart, of East Carleton, Norfolk, to Mary, widow of the late Edward G. Peacock, Esq., formerly of the Indian Navy, and of the East India House, at St. Augustine's, South Hackney, May 4.

### DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Alice M., daughter of J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq., of Coworth-park, Berks, suddenly, at the residence of her uncle, Lieut. general Sir John Gough, K.C.B., in the county of Tipperary, aged 25, May 1.

BAMFORD—Capt. Henry F. Bamford, late 36th Bengal N.L., at Waltham, aged 38, May 1.

BROWNE—Mabel B., daughter of Major Charles F. Browne, Deputy Judge Advocate-general Bengal Army, at Cliftonville, Brighton, April 28.

BULLER—Sir Arthur W. Buller, M.P. for Liskeard, April 30.

DE HAVILLAND—Louisa, the wife of Lieut. colonel De Havilland, Royal Artillery, at Southsea, May 4.

FEARON—Julia C., relict of the late Major general Peter Fearon, Bombay Army, at Southsea, aged 72, May 3.

JESSOP—George Jessop, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, at Mount House, Diden, Hants, May 3.

KYD—Colonel Hugh McIlwaine Kyd, late of the 1st Madras European Regiment, at his residence Fleetlands, Surbiton, aged 82, May 3.

MONEY—Rowland Money, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, at Les Guime-rais, St. Servan, aged 57, May 2.

NEWILL—Henry Newill, Esq., H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, and British Resident at the Courts of Travancore and Cochin, India, on his homeward passage, on board the *Delhi*, near Gibraltar, aged 49, April 25.

O'BRIEN—Capt. Daniel O'Brien, formerly Resident at Howrah, Calcutta, at Ashburnham-grove, Greenwich, aged 76, April 30.

ROSS—Kate C. R., daughter of the late Robert Ross, formerly of Calcutta, at 22, Belsize-park, Hampstead, aged 21, May 4.

SMITH—Henry G. Smith, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at Upper Norwood, April 28.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 4. Dunkeld, Saigon; Lancashire, Saigon; Drache, Bangkok; Queensland, Bangkok.—5. Hope, Bangkok; Star of Persia, Calcutta.—6. William, Moulmein; Oriental, Colombo; Haddington, Bombay; Psyche, Bangkok; West Amsterdam, Bangkok; Ardanza, Manila; Royal Albert, Tuticorin; Coleroon, Singapore; Blanche, Yokohama; Life Brigade, Cochin; W. W. Smith, Bangkok; President Harbitz, Bangkok; Natolia, Calcutta; Vanguard, Moulmein; Sarah and Emma, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

May 2. Victoria, Bombay.—3. Matheran, Bombay.—4. Waterloo, Bombay; Warwick Castle, Calcutta; Lobelia, Madras; Challenge, Bombay; 6. River Clyde, Calcutta.—7. Mysore, Calcutta.—8. Pandora, Bombay; Calcutta, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Bangalore, May 8.—FROTH SOUTHAMPTON.—FOR BOMBAY.—Cornet E. D. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Colville, Mr. J. Winton, Mr. H. Paget.

FROM MARSEILLES.—FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Mr. A. C. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Havelock, Mr. J. Bradshaw.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

ANTWERP, May 3.—Intelligence from Batavia of March 23 states that the Maria Elizabeth, from Rotterdam to Singapore, which arrived at Anjer March 16, had on board the crew (twenty-two hands) of the Tamaris (French ship), whom she had picked up at sea. The Tamaris, bound from Macao to Havana, had on board 300 Chinese coolies, who mutinied, took possession of the vessel, and kept the master on board in irons.

SINGAPORE, March 30.—The Marian, from Yokohama, for Manila, which put into Hong Kong March 18, was in charge of the second mate, the master having shot himself while in a state of delirium, occasioned through typhus fever, and the first mate was incapable of duty from the same cause. She was placed in quarantine, nearly the whole of the crew being down from typhus fever.

A telegram from Calcutta of April 30 states that the ship Bollingbroke, bound for London, was wrecked off Hooghly Point April 28.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 16.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hennell, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Morgan, Dr. Loch, Mrs. Ross, and Capt. and Mrs. Weston.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. L. Horne, and Lieut. Green.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. E. Sealey, Mr. H. Maneco, Mr. Nixon, Mrs. Floyd, Mr. W. C. Floyd, and Major Eales.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Col. Loch, and Capt. and Mrs. Henchy.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. Short.

MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. Moscrop, Col. Rowlandson, and Miss L. Joseph.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson and two children, Misses Robinson (two), Capt. Chichester, Major gen. and Mrs. Renny, Mr. and Mrs. Vane and infant, Miss Vane, and Mr. Iron.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Collingwood, and Mr. G. Honey.

MARSEILLES TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Heywood.

SUEZ TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Pollard, Dr. Orio, and Signor Valini.

MARSEILLES TO MHLBOURNE.—Mr. Rutherford.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PENANG.—Mr. G. Clemens.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. C. Miller, and Mr. Jessop.

MAY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Hennell, and Mr. Jackson.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Fraser.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Janssen.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Capt. Chatterton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Strahan.

MARSEILLES TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Birdie.

MARSEILLES TO YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Andreis.

MARSEILLES TO BATAVIA.—Mr. Otto Stielcken.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

## THE REJECTED RETIRING SCHEME.

The *Home News* concedes force to the argument, based on Sir Charles Wood's declaration, and allows that great dissatisfaction would have been expressed by those officers who, on the strength of his decision, have retired from the service, but is quite certain that the disappointment will be much more widespread and general when the numerous unemployed officers in India realise the determination of the Secretary of State not to offer them any inducement to retire. These officers have for a long time been indulging the hope that relief would speedily be afforded them, and that a sum in hand would have given them the same facility for leaving India which they would have enjoyed had not the bonus system of "John Company" been destroyed by the amalgamation. That hope is now done away, and no officer can be advised to hold on in the expectation of a re-consideration of the decision of the Indian Council. It was inconsiderate—it was even cruel—to raise expectations which there was no real intention to satisfy, and the wrong has been greatly increased by the delay in issuing the documents. Far better not to have allowed the proceedings of the Bengal Government to become known. But we failed to see the force of the Secretary of State's remarks on this subject, inasmuch as his Council have needlessly increased the disappointment by the manner in which they sought to keep their secret. We would ask, moreover, whether it is possible that their decision has been influenced by the belief that, now that the revelation has been made, officers who have hitherto abstained from retiring will leave the service in such large numbers as to establish the correctness of General Hannington's calculations. Even if this should be the case, and ultimately half a million per annum be the extent of the charge for Staff Corps colonels, it will be impossible to acquit the Indian Council of the reverse of wisdom in their dealing with this important and, to our minds, deliberately mystified "situation."

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those VIA MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be as follows, viz.:

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29, and June 12 and 26.

VIA MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, and June 4 and 18.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 1s. 1d. |  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 9d. |  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, *via* Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce *via* Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, *via* Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings April 15th, May 13th, June 10th, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R	Actual Sales.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sioca)	...	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1828-29	...	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1832-33	...	96	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterling taking	92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	Co.'s Rs.	92
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	...	1,000 as	91 1/2
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	equiva-	92 1/2
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	lent to	102 1/2
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	£2100.	105 1/2
10th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59	...	110 1/2	106 1/2
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60	...	110 1/2	110 1/2

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11 1/2 d.	1s. 11 1/2 d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	5s. 0 1/2 d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 1/2 d.		
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	...	4s. 11 1/2 d.		

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	...	211
	India 5 per cent.	...	114 1/2
	India 4 per cent.	...	102 1/2
	India 4 per cent., 1888	...	100 1/2
	India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent.	...	92 1/2
	India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872	...	105 1/2
	India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5 1/2 per cent., 1879	...	110 1/2
	India Stock Debentures, 1869	...	...
	" " " 1869	...	...
	" " " 1863	...	...
	" " " 1864	...	...
	" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...
	India Debentures, 1873	...	104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100
	India 5 per cent. for account	...	...
	India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104
	India 4 per cent., 1888	...	100 1/2
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104 1/2
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...
	India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...
	Do. (under £1,000)	...	par to 5s. pm.
		...	par to 3s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	103 1/2 to 104 1/2
20	Ditto F Shares	18	...
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105 1/2 to 106 1/2
Stock	East Indian	100	109
20	Ditto L Extension	all	1 to 1 1/2 pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto (new)	10	1 to 1 pm.
20	Ditto	4	1 to 1 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	104 1/2 to 105 1/2
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	87
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, guar. 5 per cent.	all	106
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2 1/2	1/2 pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	...
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	104
20	Ditto	15	1/2 pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	104
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	2 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	19 xd
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	30 1/2 to 31
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 xd
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	4 1/2
5	New	4	1 to 1 1/2 dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3 1/2 dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	...
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	5 to 3 dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	2 1/2 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5 1/2	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	60
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

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Ditto, best quality ... 12 12

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<p><b>HAMS, BACON, &amp;c.,</b> Hermetically Sealed, per lb.</p> <p>York Hams, weighing about 11 lbs. each ... 1 5</p> <p>Breakfast Bacon, In 4lb. tins ... 1 0½</p> <p>In 2lb. tins ... 1 2</p> <p>Pigs' Cheeks each ... 3 9</p> <p><b>CHEESE</b> Hermetically Sealed, per lb.</p> <p>Whole Loaf Cheese, weighing about 6 lbs. each ... 1 2</p> <p>Half do., weighing about 3 lbs. the half ... 1 3</p> <p><b>PRESERVED OX TONGUES,</b> each.</p> <p>Cooked in long cases... 4 6</p> <p><b>SAUSAGES &amp; SAVORY PIES</b> per tin.</p> <p>Real Oxford Sausages, in square tins ... 1 9</p> <p>Real German Sausages ... 1 5½</p> <p>Real Bologna Sausages ... 2 6</p> <p>Pork Pies ... 1 2</p> <p>Veal and Ham Pies, truffled ... 1 6</p> <p><b>SARDINES</b> per doz.</p> <p>½ tins Sardines... 4 0</p> <p>½ tins ditto ... 7 0</p> <p>Extra fine quality, in large tins ... 9 0</p> <p><b>FISH</b> per lb.</p> <p>Salmon, real Scotch ... 1 2</p> <p>Ditto Cutlets ... 0 6</p> <p>Lobsters ... 0 6</p> <p>Finnon Haddock ... 0 6</p> <p>Kipper Haddocks ... 0 10</p> <p>Herrings, a la Sardine ... 0 11</p> <p>Oysters ... 0 9½</p> <p><b>RED HERRINGS,</b> highly cured, per tin.</p> <p>12 herrings in a tin ... 1 1</p> <p><b>MEATS</b> per lb.</p> <p>Corned Beef ... 0 8</p> <p>Roast Beef ... 0 9</p> <p>Spiced Beef ... 0 9</p> <p>Minced Collops ... 0 7</p> <p>Mutton and Vegetables ... 0 8</p> <p>Boiled Mutton ... 0 8</p> <p>Roast Mutton ... 0 8</p> <p>Lamb and Green Peas ... 0 10</p> <p>Calves' Head ... 0 8½</p> <p>Roast Veal ... 0 10</p> <p>Veal and Green Peas... 0 10</p> <p><b>SOUPS AND BROTHS</b> per lb.</p> <p>Soups and Bouilli ... 0 5</p> <p>Julienne Soup ... 0 7</p> <p>Ox-Tail Soup ... 0 7</p> <p>Gravy Soup ... 0 7</p> <p>Mutton Broth ... 0 7</p> <p>Hotch Potch ... 0 7½</p> <p>Mock Turtle Soup ... 0 7½</p> <p>Hare Soup ... 1 0</p> <p>Grouse Soup ... 1 0</p> <p><b>ESSENCE OF BEEF</b> In ½ pint tins, per tin... 0 5</p> <p><b>LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT</b> (Extractum Carnis Liebig) per tin.</p> <p>In ½ lb. tins ... 2 0</p>	<p><b>FRENCH PRESERVED PROVISIONS</b> per tin.</p> <p>Pate de Foie Gras Truffe 3 7</p> <p>Truffled Pate of Partridge, Hare, Plover, &amp;c. ... 3 0</p> <p>Asparagus ... 1 3</p> <p>Petits Pois ... 0 7½</p> <p>Haricots Verts ... 0 6</p> <p>Mixed Vegetables ... 0 9</p> <p>Mushrooms, per ½ lb. ... 0 6</p> <p>Truffles, fine ... 3 6</p> <p><b>BUTTER—Preserved French—</b> In tins 2lb. 3 oz. each ... 2 6½</p> <p><b>POTTED MEATS—in tins</b> For Breakfasts, Luncheons, &amp;c. per doz.</p> <p>Potted Beef ... 6 6</p> <p>Ham ... 6 6</p> <p>Tongue ... 6 6</p> <p>Strasbourg Meat ... 6 6</p> <p><b>ANGLO-SWISS MILK</b> per doz.</p> <p>In tins to make 5 pints of Milk... 11 6</p> <p><b>VEGETABLES</b> per lb.</p> <p>Carrots ... 0 4½</p> <p><b>GAME</b> per doz.</p> <p>Roast Partridges each ... 2 3</p> <p>Roast Grouse ... 3 6</p> <p>Jugged Hare ... 0 11</p> <p><b>OPENING KNIVES</b> per doz.</p> <p>Small ... 3 9</p> <p>Large and strong ... 9 9</p> <p><b>JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE.</b> In 1lb. stone jars or 1lb. tins, per doz.</p> <p>Orange Marmalade... 6 6</p> <p>Greenapple Jam ... 7 0</p> <p>Black Currant Jam ... 7 0</p> <p>Damson Jam ... 7 9</p> <p>Raspberry Jam ... 8 0</p> <p>Strawberry Jam ... 8 6</p> <p>Black Currant Jelly... 9 6</p> <p>Red Currant Jelly ... 9 6</p> <p><b>BOTTLED TART FRUITS</b> per doz.</p> <p>Gooseberries ... 6 6</p> <p>Damsons ... 7 6</p> <p>Rhubarb ... 5 6</p> <p>Black Currants ... 7 6</p> <p>Red Currants ... 8 6</p> <p>Apples ... 8 0</p> <p><b>SUPERIOR CANDIED PEEL—</b> In 2lb. Jars, per doz.</p> <p>Orange Peel, per doz. 17 5</p> <p>Lemon Peel, " 18 5</p> <p><b>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN BRANDY—</b> per doz.</p> <p>Greenapples, Crystallised 20 9</p> <p>Apricots ... 25 6</p> <p>Mixed Fruits ... 21 6</p> <p>French Plums in Brandy 28 0</p> <p>Cherries ... 18 9</p> <p>Apricots ... 34 0</p> <p>Stewed Pears, in 2lb. tins 14 0</p> <p>Apricots in syrup in 1 lb. tins ... 14 6</p>	<p><b>PICKLES—</b> Imperial pints.</p> <p>Mixed Pickles ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Onions ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Piccalilly ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Gherkins ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Walnuts ... per doz. 5 8</p> <p><b>CAPERS</b> per doz.</p> <p>French Capers, ½ pints 4 3</p> <p><b>OLIVES, Imperial measure</b></p> <p>French Olives, pints 11 6</p> <p>Spanish do. ... 9 0</p> <p><b>GENUINE VINEGAR</b> quarts per doz.</p> <p>Superior Table Vinegar 4 3</p> <p>Crystal, ditto ... 4 11</p> <p>Raspberry Vinegar, ½ pints ... per doz. 4 3</p> <p><b>FINE SALAD OIL—</b> ½ pints, per doz. ... 4 6</p> <p><b>COD LIVER OIL—</b> ½ pints, per doz. ... 4 3</p> <p><b>FINE HAIR OIL</b> ½-pints.</p> <p>Perfumed ... per doz. 4 4</p> <p><b>ESSENCE OF COFFEE</b> (Smith's) ... per doz. 9 0</p> <p><b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, HERBS, &amp;c.</b> In 1 oz. bottles, per doz.</p> <p>Essence of Vanilla ... 4 3</p> <p>" Lemon ... 4 3</p> <p>" Almonds ... 4 3</p> <p>" Peppermint ... 4 3</p> <p>" Ginger ... 4 3</p> <p><b>LOZENGES</b> In ½lb. Stoppered Bottles per doz.</p> <p>Peppermint Lozenges... 5 5</p> <p>Scotch Mixture ... 5 5</p> <p>Sugared Almonds ... 5 7</p> <p><b>ALMONDS AND RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, PLUMS, &amp;c., in 2lb Stoppered Bottles.</b> per doz.</p> <p>Almonds and Raisins... 26 6</p> <p>Figs ... 16 3</p> <p>Cosques ... 12 0</p> <p>Fine Currants ... 10 6</p> <p>Eleme Raisins ... 13 0</p> <p>Muscadel Raisins ... 22 9</p> <p>Sultana Raisins ... 14 0</p> <p>Imp. French Plums... 30 0</p> <p>Sweet Shell Almonds... 11 0</p> <p>Sweet Jordan Almonds 31 9</p> <p>Barcelona Nuts ... 7 10</p> <p>Walnuts, kiln dried ... 0 0</p> <p>Normandy Pippins ... 14 9</p> <p><b>MINCEMEAT FOR MINCE PIES—</b> 1 lb. tins ... per doz. 12 0</p> <p><b>CHRISTMAS PLUM PUD-DINGS—</b> 2 lb. tins ... per doz. 20 0</p>	<p><b>RICH SAUCES</b> Imperial ½ pints, per doz.</p> <p>Mushroom Catsup ... 4 1</p> <p>Harvey Sauce ... 4 1</p> <p>Reading ditto ... 5 0</p> <p>Lea and Perrin's ... per doz. 9 4½</p> <p>Worcester Sauce ... 9 4½</p> <p><b>ANCHOVY PASTE, &amp;c.</b> per doz.</p> <p>White pots ... 5 6</p> <p>Anchovy Paste ... 4 2</p> <p>Bloater Paste ... 4 2</p> <p>Pate au diable ... 4 2</p> <p><b>FINEST BRITISH TABLE SALT</b> per doz.</p> <p>2lb. bottles ... 2 9</p> <p><b>MUSTARD—</b> per doz.</p> <p>Colman's Finest quality ½ lb. ... 6 11</p> <p><b>MAILLE'S FRENCH MUSTARD</b> Small Jars ... per doz. 4 11</p> <p><b>DRIED HERBS</b> per doz.</p> <p>Mint ½ pints... 4 6</p> <p>Mixed Herbs ... 4 6</p> <p>Marjoram ... 4 9</p> <p>Celery Seed ... 5 1</p> <p>In 2 lb. stoppered bottles, per doz.</p> <p>OATMEAL, Fine Scotch 7 3</p> <p>Pearl Barley ... 8 3</p> <p>Flour—Fine Kiln-dried 7 3</p> <p>Fine Pearl Sago ... 8 6</p> <p>Fine Tapioca ... 10 9</p> <p>Arrowroot—West India 10 5</p> <p><b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS</b> per doz.</p> <p>In 1lb. canisters, soldered 6 8</p> <p><b>BROWN &amp; POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.</b> per doz.</p> <p>In 1 lb. tins, soldered 7 11</p> <p><b>MACCARONI &amp; VERMICELLI</b> per lb.</p> <p>In 4lb. or 7lb. Tins ... 0 6½</p> <p><b>GENUINE ISINGLASS—</b> 1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Brazil Isinglass, per doz. 7 6</p> <p>Russian ditto ... 12 3</p> <p><b>NELSON'S GELATINE</b> 1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Opaque Gelatine, per doz. 3 3</p> <p><b>SPICES, ½ pint bottles</b> per doz.</p> <p>Cinnamon ... 7 7</p> <p>Nutmegs... 7 4</p> <p>Mace ... 6 0</p> <p>Pimento ... 2 9</p> <p>Cloves ... 2 11</p> <p>Ground Mixed Spice ... 4 3</p> <p>" Ginger... 4 3</p> <p>" Pepper, Black 3 8</p> <p>" White 4 8</p> <p>" Cayenne Pepper 4 5</p>	<p><b>MOORE'S COCOA &amp; MILK</b> ½lbs. ... per doz. 6 7</p> <p>Moore's Chocolate and Milk... per doz. 7 11</p> <p><b>EPP'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA</b> per lb.</p> <p>In ½lb. and ¼lb. packets 1 0½</p> <p><b>COFFEE, Roasted and Ground,</b> In 1lb. stoppered bottles, per</p> <p>Pure Coffee ... 1 3</p> <p><b>TEA, in 1 lb. tins</b> per lb.</p> <p>Black Tea, Congou ... 1 11½</p> <p>" Souchong ... 2 4½</p> <p>Green Tea, Young Hyson 1 11</p> <p><b>MACKENZIE AND MACKENZIE'S ALBERT BISCUITS</b> In 2lb. tins ... per doz. 23 3</p> <p><b>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S READING BISCUITS.</b> In tins containing about 1lb. each per doz.</p> <p>Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds 14 1</p> <p>Mixed Dessert, 16 kinds 18 10</p> <p>Abernethy, small ... 9 5</p> <p>Captain's, small ... 9 11</p> <p>Ginger Nuts ... 11 9</p> <p>Macarons &amp; Ratafias 16 9</p> <p>Ginger Wafer ... 19 0</p> <p>Caraway Wafer ... 19 0</p> <p>Orange Dessert ... 9 5</p> <p><b>CHLORODYNE</b> per doz.</p> <p>Dr. J. Collis Brown's 8 6</p> <p>In 1 lb. bottles, per doz.</p> <p><b>CREAM OF TARTAR...</b> 13 4</p> <p>Tartaric Acid ... 20 6</p> <p>Sal-Aeratus ... 4 5</p> <p>Epsom Salts ... 2 10</p> <p>Bi-Carbonate of Soda... 4 5</p> <p><b>SCENTED SOAPS—</b> In 1lb. Packets.</p> <p>Brown Windsor Soap per lb.</p> <p>White Windsor ... 20 6</p> <p>Assorted Fancy ... 0 5½</p> <p>Honey ... 0 5½</p> <p>Glycerine ... 0 5½</p> <p>Toilet Marine ... 0 5½</p> <p><b>YELLOW SOAP</b> per cwt.</p> <p>Fine Primrose Soap ... 36 0</p> <p><b>BLACKING (Day and Martin's)</b> per doz.</p> <p>Liquid, in ½-pint bottles 2 7</p> <p>Paste, in small tin boxes 2 7</p> <p><b>CANDLES</b> per lb.</p> <p>Price's Belmont Sperm 0 8½</p>
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*J. T. MORTON will be happy to forward FREE to any part of the world a copy of his FULLY DETAILED WHOLESALE EXPORT PRICE CURRENT upon receiving a request therefor. Orders will be shipped upon receipt of one quarter of probable invoice amount, and the balance drawn for after shipment.*

### JURORS' REPORT. HAVRE EXHIBITION, 1868, SILVER MEDAL. J. T. MORTON, PRESERVED MEAT AND FISH.

J. T. MORTON begs to state that the above is the Fifth Exhibition in which he has shown his Preserved Provisions, namely:—

IN LONDON IN 1862. IN OPORTO IN 1865. IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1865. IN PARIS IN 1867. IN HAVRE IN 1868.

At all of which he has obtained the Highest Award given for Preserved Provisions to any English or Scotch Manufacturer.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KENDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., in the Parish of St. Clement Danes; and Published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—May 12, 1869.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR] PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 866.] LONDON, MAY 19, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 24; Agra and Calcutta, April 20; Madras, April 19.

After the stir caused by Shere Ali's visit, comparative quiet reigns in British India. Lord Mayo and his Council, with the exception of Sir W. Mansfield, are all at Simlah. Lord Napier of Magdala had reached Poonah on his road to Bombay. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was wending his way to Mahableshwar, and Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, was to leave his capital for the Shevaroy hills in the beginning of June. Sir Joseph Arnould's departure from Bombay, which was fixed for the 1st of May, has been heralded by a public meeting of native residents, who resolved to found an Arnould Scholarship for the study of Hindu and Mohammedan law.

SHERE ALI reached Peshawar on the 14th April. The Indian papers are still discussing the terms of the compact between him and Lord Mayo. In flat contradiction to the *Friend of India*, the *Bombay Gazette* denies that the Ameer asked either for the services of European officers or the presence of European agents in Afghanistan. Had any such request been made, Lord Mayo would not have listened to it for a moment. The same journal adds that Shere Ali never urged the Viceroy to notice the Persian encroachments on Seistan.

THE cause of Mr. W. Tayler's arrest in Calcutta, which last week was shrouded in so much mystery, has at length been explained. A lady, to whom he sold an estate, had sued him for not telling her that an attachment lay against it. Mr. Dwarkanath Mitter, the native judge who tried the case, declared in plain terms that Mr. Tayler had committed a fraud. Indignant at what he deemed a false charge, Mr. Tayler wrote several letters to the *Englishman* reflecting on Mr. Justice Mitter's fitness for his post. On the morning after the last of these appeared, he was summarily arrested and brought before Sir Barnes Peacock for contempt of Court. Having owned to the authorship of the letters, he was allowed, after some discussion,

to return home with an order to reappear on the 20th April. What happened then we have yet to learn. Opinions differ as to the justice and wisdom of proceeding at all against him for strictures published in self-vindication from a charge which Sir Barnes Peacock himself appears to have retracted, if the other judge had not. Are legal judgments sacred from outside criticism, or did Mr. Tayler exceed the bounds of fair comment thereon? But in Calcutta it is generally felt that the mode of procedure smacked too much of personal spite. On the other hand it is pleaded that the summary arrest was caused by a rumour of Mr. Tayler's impending departure for England. It seems that he offered a full apology for any expressions that might be construed into contempt of Court, but retracted none of his reflections on Mr. Justice Mitter.

THE tenders for the loan of £2,000,000 were opened on the 17th April, as we have already seen. The lowest tender was at 90, but the sums tendered above that rate amounted to £1,670,170. All these latter were of course accepted, leaving the balance to be divided among the tenders at 90. The whole loan has been taken up at an average of Rs. 90-2-10, or rather more than 4½ per cent., which the Financial Department calls a decided success. Of the accepted tenders 115 come from natives and 125 from Europeans. The latter include the Rothschilds, accepted for £200,000, the National and the Chartered Mercantile Banks for £400,000 each, and the Bank of Bombay for £100,000. The *Times of India* gives the figures somewhat differently from its Calcutta rival, the *Friend*. According to the *Englishman* the amount divided between the National and Mercantile Banks stood at ninety lakhs. The whole sum tendered is said to have been five millions and a quarter.

As a Bombay paper truly remarks, the occupation of the Nicobar Islands is "not a very great event" in itself. It is noticeable chiefly as a formal transfer of the islands from Danish into British hands, the Danes having long since virtually abandoned them. Under the Indian Government this group will become at once a centre of action against the pirates who still haunt their neighbourhood, and also the seat of farming operations on the part of the Government. Three only of the main group will, for the present, be occupied, but they are all placed under the charge of Colonel Man, Commissioner for the Andaman Isles. No convicts are to be sent there.

THE Indian papers are re-echoing our own intimations regarding the likelihood of Sir N. Chamberlain's being attached to the suite of the Duke of Edinburgh during his stay in India, as a sort of manager-general to prepare the Prince's way before him from place to place. All eyes in India are now mentally looking forward to the long-promised advent of his Royal Highness. It is said that Colonel Seymour Blane will be on the Duke's personal staff.

APPLICATIONS for divorce have already been filed in Madras and Calcutta. The Madras scandal is said to touch persons of high social standing, and the damages are laid at a lakh and a half of rupees. The *Madras Mail* hopes—in the interest, we charitably assume, of public morality—that this case will not be heard in the judge's own chambers. Certainly, unless the details are peculiarly disgusting, there is no reason for allowing the rich a privacy denied to the poor. In this connection, we may note that the Indian press is talking with much sorenness of the way in which English writers exaggerate the moral short-

comings of Anglo-Indian society. Exaggeration there may be, but does it not cover a certain amount of truth? It is certain, however, that gossip in India is far more prurient and ill-natured than even at home, and that many fair characters are foully lied away through sheer recklessness.

MR. PICKFORD, the new Professor of Sanskrit in the Madras University, has been busy rummaging among the libraries of Southern India, in search of Sanskrit books. At Tanjore he discovered some valuable works in duplicate, the Rajah having shown his fondness for Sanskrit literature by having copies taken of most of his manuscripts. Mr. Pickford proposed to overhaul the libraries at Venkatagiri, Mysore, and Travancore. Government has also placed at his disposal a number of old manuscripts which have long been lying in the out-houses of the Old College at Nungumbaukum, a prey to white ants and the climate.

We hail with no small satisfaction the reappearance in a pamphlet form of Sir Vincent Eyre's masterly lecture on the Affghan war in connection with passing events in Central Asia, on which we commented some weeks ago. The retrospect of campaigns in which he figured as "a wretched subaltern of artillery," and to which he devoted his first essay as a historian, serves as a useful and very readable introduction to his survey of the present position in Central Asia. From the comparative ease with which Afghanistan was twice conquered by our troops, he draws the lesson of abstinence from any similar enterprise in the future under the impulse of a Russian panic. What we have done before we could easily do again under more favourable conditions; but for that very reason he would deprecate the attempt, as a counter movement to any supposed designs on the part of Russia. What General Eyre thinks of Russian policy and of the probable results of a Russian march among the Afghan mountains, we need not here repeat. Enough to say that he utterly scouts the chimera of a Russian invasion and the belief that we are not strong enough to crush any force that showed itself on the plains of India. But he has made two useful additions to his lecture, a very good map at the beginning and a sketch of Russia's progress in Turkistan at the end. From both together we may see for ourselves how next to impossible it would be for Russia to invade India with success, either by the Leh and Cashmere line across two lofty mountain ranges, or by the way of Khoondooz, over the great Hindoo Khoosh and through a number of intricate passes to Peshawar. The treaty with Persia has barred against Russia the road by Candahar and the Bolan Pass, itself sixty miles long and impracticable for a large army; while the Suliman Range and the vast deserts bordering Sindh hold out no sort of inducement to an attack in that direction. In short, a glance at the map prefixed to this pamphlet ought to satisfy any intelligent being that Russia's game for ages to come will be played in the broad regions between the Tien Shan and Kuen Lun mountains, and that she will never be fool enough to attempt an invasion of India while a British army garrisons the Punjab and guards the line of the Indus. It is at once rude to keep on making rash charges against a foreign Power in the teeth of repeated denials, and unfair to charge a Government remarkable for shrewdness with designs that would only convict her of extravagant folly.

INSTEAD of raising up bogies on the North-West frontier, we would invite the alarmists to prepare for squalls from quite another direction. Our next assailant, if we are to have one, will most likely come by sea. A war with America is not at all likely; but it might happen some day, and Bombay, even more than Calcutta, would prove a tempting target for the guns of an enemy's fleet. In view of such a possibility what steps are being taken to fortify Bombay Harbour or to guard the approaches to Calcutta? Kurrachee too and Rangoon are worth considering. A Torpedo Committee was to be appointed a year ago, with power to consider the general question of harbour defences, but no one seems to know what it has been doing or whether it really exists. A beginning is said to have been made in the seaward defences of Bombay; and the *Friend of India* "hopes" that the projected works at Fultah and Diamond-harbour may soon be "set about in earnest." A couple of iron-clad monitors have been ordered, we believe, for the defence of Bombay-harbour. But what has hitherto been done in this matter must be only a small instalment of what ought to be

done. Australia has started a navy of her own; why should India be denied the same independence?

WE regret to find Sir Sydney Cotton among the obstinate Russophobists. He cannot see, with General Eyre, that along the Punjab we have one of the strongest natural frontiers in the world. He, a military man of some repute, would actually advance our outposts beyond the Khyber, even to Kabul and Herat, thus placing in our rear the whole of those border tribes whose turbulence we have never yet succeeded in quelling for any time, and on whose loyal help in the event of a reverse befalling us we could never for a moment reckon. A wilder proposal under the circumstances we could hardly conceive. If Russia were really bent on fighting us for the possession of India, she could wish for no move on our part more conducive to her own ends. So long as we keep the Afghan passes and the hill-tribes in our front, our position is all but impregnable. To talk of occupying Herat or the Koorum Valley in a time of perfect peace is like going into action without field-guns or musket-ammunition. When the proper time comes, we can always count on the independent spirit or the greed of the hill-men to close the passes against our enemies.

WE learn by telegram that Sir R. Temple sailed from Bombay for England on May 8.

REVERTING to the question of a successor for Mr. Maine, we should mention the name of Mr. W. Forsyth as one of those which rumour has brought most prominently into view. Of the high qualifications of a gentleman who for many years has been Standing Counsel to the India Office, a post for which in 1866 he had to resign his fair prospects of a Parliamentary career, there can be no question. Indeed, we believe that Mr. Forsyth had the first offer of the appointment afterwards bestowed on Mr. Maine. If so, we can only hope that the reasons which led him to refuse it on the last occasion may prove less powerful on the next, if the choice should once more be open to him.

WE understand that Prince Alamayoo, son of the late King Theodore of Abyssinia, is likely soon to be taken out to India, under the charge of Captain Speedy, who has had the guardianship of the prince ever since he was brought into the British camp. We have heard this with much satisfaction, as we have always considered that there was little need to bring him to England at all; and we trust that the intelligence will prove correct.

WE understand that applications on the part of gentlemen conversant with Oriental languages are being received by the Duke of Argyll for the Librarianship of the India-office, vacated by the resignation of the present holder.

THE Duke of Argyll has appointed Mr. Francis H. Pryce to be a senior clerk in the India-office, in the place of Mr. Richard C. Plowden, who has retired in consequence of ill health.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'S FORCES.—Major J. Leith, V.C., late 14th Hussars, May 12. Major general Sir E. C. Wetherall, K.C.S.I., late Chief of the Staff Central India Field Force, suddenly, at Delhi, May 11.  
BENGAL.—Lieut. col. W. Aldous, Bengal Infantry, at Worthing, May 12. Major gen. J. Christie, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, at San Remo, Italy, May 7. Lieut. col. J. H. Simmonds, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Southstoke, near Bath, May 7.  
MADRAS.—G. A. Underwood, late H.M.'s Madras Engineers, at Edinburgh, May 12. BOMBAY.—Col. Penley, late of the Bombay Army, at Croydon. Dr. Stovell, C.S.I., late Principal Inspector-general Bombay Medical Department, at 60, Belsize-park, Hampstead, May 8. Staff Commander H. B. Alcester, H.M.'s troopship *Malabar*, Bombay, April.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Shaw, Rev. S. C. Viret, Mr. R. W. Wynne, General, Mrs., and Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and child, Mrs. Brett and infant, Dr. Simpson, Mr. F. A. Goodeve, Mr. F. Vincent, Captain Lambert, Lieut. colonel Bacon, Mr. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes and two infants, Mrs. Terry and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bamber and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mrs. Present. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, Mr. G. Simmons, Mr. R. W. Barrington, Colonel and Mrs. Shakespear. From BOMBAY.—Major Akeley, Surgeon major Stewart, Mr. Martin, Mr. Anesley, Col. Sir W. W. Turner, Lady Turner, Mr. J. Geaves, Mr. Hardern, Mr. Aldis, Lieut. Barnett, Capt. Evans, Mr. Arathoon, Mr. Aitken, Capt. Maxwell, Dr. Macpharland, Lieut. and Mrs. Malden, Mrs. Macaulay. From Hong Kong.—Mr. H. Nicause.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Tanjore, May 21.—From CALCUTTA.—Col. Anderson, Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. O. Russell and four children, Mrs. Anley and three children, Mr. Campbell and child, Dr. and Mrs. Durant, Miss Durant and two children, Mrs. Harris, Major and Mrs. Williamson and three children, Messrs. P. and S. Shillingford, Rev. J. and Mrs. Clough and infant, Mr. Penderel, Mrs. Simpson and five children, Mrs. Smith and four children. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sun and child, Miss Sim and three children, Mrs. Abdy and child, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mrs. Vizard and two children. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. Rawlinson, Lieut. Gataker, Major and Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mr. G. J. Hooley, Capt. Ratray.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869.

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE right of appointing seven out of the fifteen members of the Indian Council was taken away from the Council last Thursday by the votes of a considerable majority in the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury's amendment, vesting the sole power of nominating members in the Crown, was vainly opposed by the Duke of Argyll, who pleaded that the old system had always worked well, and quoted in evidence the names of four of the elected members. In spite however of Lord Halifax's testimony to the same effect, the amendment was carried against the Indian Minister, Lords Lyveden and Lawrence both maintaining that however good were the men selected by the Council, the Secretary of State had always appointed men as good, if not better. Lord Lawrence had no doubt of the advantage to be gained by limiting the right of appointment to one responsible head. He also laid some stress on the tendency of aspirants for place to canvass existing members of the Council. This evil, such as it is, will hardly be removed by shifting the right of choice from seven pair of shoulders to one. In future the Secretary of State may fill up the vacancies in his Council with whomsoever he will; but his choice will still in a measure be guided by some influence outside himself, whether by the advice of one or more members of Council, or by the prompting of personal friends. In either case candidates will be just as likely as they are now to try and bespeak the good offices of powerful mediators; and the fewer these may be, the greater will seem the inducement to seek their help. Such means however might be employed under the best conducted system of selection, and the only efficient check to such solicitations lies in the patron's sense of responsibility, quickened by the free play of public opinion. It has not hitherto been found that the nominees of the Secretary of State have been less carefully chosen than those of the Indian Council, and we have no reason for apprehending a change for the worse in that respect under the new rule. The whole question indeed is of no great importance. Men of Indian mark and experience would continue to be appointed under any system, and probably few members of the present Council will much regret the transfer to other shoulders of a privilege which Lord Lawrence himself regarded as more of a burden than a boon.

On the other question once more mooted by Lord Salisbury, the real power of the Secretary of State in matters connected with the spending of money, we are no nearer daylight than we were before. His Lordship's notice of an amendment, after-

wards withdrawn, for a clearer limitation of powers so differently interpreted by different lawyers, had the effect of drawing from the Duke of Argyll an admission that he is compelled to consult his Council on questions involving money, and a statement of his belief that the power of the Secretary of State, "already the greatest power exercised by any man in the empire, because it was practically uncontrolled," ought not to be increased. In spite of the seeming contradiction between the two parts of his Grace's reply, Lord Salisbury accepted the latter as, on the whole, a virtual recantation of the sweeping statement that the Secretary of State was "supreme in all matters whether they did or did not cost money." Possibly it is so, but Lord Salisbury himself appears to have changed also since the day when he talked as if the Indian Minister had not power enough over the votes of his Council.

## THE DEMAND FOR BONUS COMPENSATION.

IN view of the appeal they are once more about to prosecute in Parliament against the recent awards of the Bonus Compensation Committees, the retired officers of the Indian army have done well to put forth in the form of a pamphlet a brief categorical statement of the facts on which they rest their claim to further redress.\* Confining his own remarks to the briefest possible explanations and criticisms, the compiler has so arranged the documentary evidence as to let it speak as far as it can for itself. He begins by showing in an extract from their despatch of November, 1837, how the East India Company formally sanctioned the practice of subscribing to regimental bonus funds, as one which "must conduce to the contentment of the officers and to the efficiency of the army." From the famous "Henley Clause" in the Act of 1858, on the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown, an Act which formed the basis of all subsequent legislation, we may learn the true significance of a guarantee renewed in the Act of 1860, providing that "the military forces" of the dispossessed Company "should be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company." These words are the *Magna Charta* of the old Indian army. Their meaning was made clearer, if that were possible, by Lord Derby's public assurance—he was then Prime Minister—that the officers and men of that army "shall have reserved to them all rights, privileges, and expectations which they were led to form at the time of their admission into the service." In 1860 again Sir C. Wood declared in the Lower House that there would be "no change in the position of the officers," in token of which he "was willing to accept" Mr. Henley's amendments "with respect to the rights and privileges of the officers and soldiers of the local army of India."

Put these passages side by side, and what is the natural inference? What else can fairly be inferred from them, than that the system of regimental bonus funds, as finally sanctioned in 1837, formed an essential part of the rights, privileges, advantages, and so forth, reserved to the old officers by the Acts of 1858 and 1860? All quibbling apart, is it not clear that the practice of buying out senior officers by means of a bonus raised from the joint subscriptions of their juniors, a practice which, in the twenty years before the Mutiny, had grown into a regular system, established a right or privilege which, under the Henley guarantee, could not be done away without full compensation granted for consequent losses? As securing "advantages" in the way of promotion, it was the chief countervailing benefit to the drawbacks of a strict seniority system, and therefore was it sanctioned by the Court of Directors. The reorganisation of the old army, delayed for nearly three years, and crowned at last by the institution of the staff corps, gave the system its death-blow; a result foreseen and deprecated by several members of the India Council, in written protests from which Colonel Phillips has made some pertinent extracts.

\* Abolition of the Bonus System in the Indian Army. Compiled by Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Phillips. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1869.

For the losses thereby entailed on a good many officers, through no fault of their own, some compensation was surely due. Petitions for redress flowed into Parliament. At last, in May, 1865, Colonel Jervis moved an address for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the grievances of the Indian army. His motion was seconded by Colonel Sykes in a speech from which some telling passages are quoted in the pamphlet before us. He showed how the bonus system, "twice officially sanctioned by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and consequently by the British Government," had nothing in common with that personal sale of offices which the Act of George III. had made illegal. The working of the regimental retiring-funds was "literally in the interest of the public service," and it was "most ungenerous to take advantage of a supposed legal impediment, and a decision in the Queen's Bench which was inapplicable to the bonus system of the Indian armies, to confiscate all the contributions of present officers, and all advantages which they had a right to derive from these contributions." By way of showing the market value of these retiring-bonuses, Colonel Sykes quoted the case of Major-general Pears, now Military Secretary at the India Office, who received as much as *six thousand pounds* from his juniors for his regimental step. We should like to know whether this officer approves of the excuses on which officers in like circumstances have since been shut out from all chance of like additions to their retiring pay.

The motion was carried, and a year later, in August, 1866, Lord Cranborne sketched out before the House of Commons a scheme for partially satisfying the demands of Indian officers. Of course he contrived to make light of the Parliamentary guarantee, and to misstate the real objects and working of the Indian bonus system. Misstatement on Indian subjects may indeed be accepted as the rule. But his speech contained at least one important admission, and one intelligible promise. "It is clear"—he says to the House—"that if your servants have been largely damnified by any sudden or unexpected act of yours, the principle that ought to be observed in every branch of the public service is, that we ought to do something to compensate them." And how does he propose to compensate the sufferers from the legislation of 1858 and 1860? He proposes to appoint in each Presidency a committee "which, as soon as an officer retires, shall inquire into his case, in order to ascertain how much money he is really out of pocket in payments to officers who have retired, and the loss, whatever it may be, the Government propose to make good to him." "With interest?" asked a member. "No, not with interest;" all things considered, his Lordship thought that "*interest on neither side should be allowed, neither for nor against the officer.*" It was further calculated that the process of compensation would cost about £8,000 a-year for twenty years.

How has the principle been applied and the promise fulfilled? Two days after his speech Lord Cranborne signed a despatch containing certain broad rules for the guidance of the Indian Committees. One of these limited their inquiries to the claims of officers "borne on the strength of the army on February 18, 1861," thus ignoring the claims of those who had retired between that date and 1858. A second excluded from consideration all sums paid on account of invalided officers, an exception utterly at variance with the usage of the Indian services, which made no difference between officers who went to the invalids and officers who retired on their pensions. By a third, the committees were instructed to "*estimate the value in money of the advance in rank or position which accrued to the officer from his bonus subscriptions, and to debit him therewith,*" in the very teeth of Lord Cranborne's promise to "allow no interest on either side," and in strange ignorance or disregard of the fact that such advance in rank was sometimes purchased by actual loss of present allowances, while very often it would be virtually impossible to strike a fair balance between the money spent and the resulting gain in respect of promotion. A fourth rule deducted from the amount of an officer's claims "the value of any special annuity" granted in addition to "the regu-

lated pension;" as if such annuity had been granted not for the special purpose of bribing unemployed officers to retire, but as an actual settlement in full of all demands.

The Indian Government in its turn bettered these instructions by ordering the committees "not to take into account any deaths of officers subsequent to retirement as affording a claim to a credit, on the ground that the purchase of the step had not produced the full benefit anticipated. Moreover "the burden of proof of payment" was in each case to "rest with the officer preferring a claim," as if all or even most officers were likely to have kept the needful documents by them through a long space of years, under the influence of some wild foreboding that such proofs would some day be required!

The results of this very pretty game of "Heads I win, tails you lose" ought to surprise no one of average shrewdness. "In the majority of cases either nothing has been refunded, or the awards have been so small as to prove a perfect mockery of compensation." In some cases the claimants have found the injury of a rejected claim enhanced by insulting attempts to turn the tables and prove them debtors to the Government. To no officer who received an extra pension, however small, has a single penny been refunded, however large his previous outlay. Some officers who were borne "on the strength of the service" at the end of 1861 have been put off with the short answer that their subsequent retirement dated back from before the 18th February, 1861. The absence of documentary proof, however explicable and often inevitable, has been made a convenient handle for the dismissal of other claims, however fortified by declarations made on honour and references to private memoranda. "Interest," in the shape of quickened promotion, additional pensions, and such like advantages, has been carefully reckoned up against the officers, while interest of any sort telling in their favour, such as the early death of bought out officers, the frequent loss of a staff appointment involved in the gain of a step of rank, and the years that have elapsed since the stoppage of the bonus system, has been just as carefully ignored. Thus in most cases the principle and the promise contained in Lord Cranborne's speech have alike been set at naught, and the desire of Parliament to make some reasonable concession to a just claim has been every way stultified by the methods used to that end. It is not therefore without good reason that the officers so aggrieved are ready once more to appeal to the fountain-head of Imperial justice against the mockery of justice awarded elsewhere. "All they ask," says the writer of the pamphlet, "is a full, impartial, and unbiassed inquiry into their several cases," at the hands of gentlemen "elected by the voice of their country to see justice done to her Majesty's meanest subject." Had Lord Cranborne's promise, which limited compensation by the payments actually made in each case, been fairly carried out, the question would probably never have been stirred afresh. The present demand, however, includes the broader question of compensation for the average value of an officer's step on retirement; and that, no doubt, is the true way of testing an officer's actual loss from the amalgamation of the old Indian services with the Queen's. It is also by far the simplest way, and we have very little doubt that the officers concerned would be satisfied with something less than the full average value of their steps, if only this method of adjusting their claims be finally conceded. Smarting as they do under the proffer of a few fallacious crumbs, they would feel comparatively grateful for the concession, let us say, of half the loaf.

## Correspondence.

### THE WELL AT CAWNPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Could any of your readers oblige me through your columns by informing me what is the inscription placed round the Memorial Well at Cawnpore? A SUBSCRIBER.

May 15, 1869.

[We cannot at this moment enlighten "A Subscriber," but we rather think that Mr. Trevelyan's "Story of Cawnpore" contains the inscription.—ED. A. I. M.]

## Notices of Books.

*The Parks, Promenades, and Gardens of Paris, Described and Considered in Relation to the Wants of our own Cities, &c.*  
By W. Robinson, F.L.S., with more than 400 Illustrations.  
London: J. Murray. 1869.

This is a handsome volume on a subject which ought to interest all who, dwelling in cities, would like to surround themselves with reminders of the pleasant country beyond. "A belief that London may, without great sacrifice on our part, be made the noblest city in the world—as fair and clean as wide-spreading and wealthy—and the knowledge that the system of public gardening now pursued by us is not the one calculated to lead to this end," have induced the author to show his readers how successfully the art of public gardening has been applied in Paris to the embellishment of the city and the sanitary advantage of its inhabitants. London also has its parks and gardens, but they are mostly in the wrong place for benefitting the million, crowded together in narrow streets, courts, and alleys, into which no fresh air worth speaking of can find its way. We are still babes in the matter of boulevards, and the planted spaces in the heart and the slums of London are growing yearly smaller and fewer. If our streets were properly lined with trees and our chimnies forced to consume their own smoke, London might soon become the cleanest and healthiest city in the world. Whoever would see how this can be done should study Mr. Robinson's ample volume, full as it is of practical suggestions, and enriched with hundreds of useful woodcuts.

*Lives of Indian Officers.* By J. W. Kaye. London: Strahan and Co. 1869. Vol. I.

We have here before us a second edition in smaller type, at a reduced price, of a work which has already found a wide circulation. This unabridged reprint, which is very neatly got up in a handy form, will doubtless ensure for Mr. Kaye's pleasantly written sketches a yet wider popularity. There is no need to discuss over again the special characteristics of a work we noticed on its first appearance. Its republication seems to show that another public besides the Anglo-Indian has interested itself in a book devoted to Anglo-Indian heroes.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Englishman* believes that, as regards making up returns from furnished data, the Indian Finance Department can challenge competition with that of any country in Europe, both as regards the rapidity and the accuracy of its work. We have arrived at this decision from a series of facts and figures with which it is unnecessary to trouble the reader. But the same series of figures prove that if statistical manipulation is well performed by the finance department, the data which it has to work upon are slender and unreliable compared with those at the disposal of the English Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone can predict with admirable precision what an extra penny of income-tax will yield. But the Indian Finance Minister can only estimate what it would yield if the increase does not alter the conditions under which the lesser rates were levied. The event alone can decide this. Our English forms of taxation are new to the people, and very imperfect evidence exists as to the effect which any new import or any alteration in an old one will produce. Take, for example, the change of the Certificate-tax into the Income-tax, which this month ushered in. If the tax-paying classes were precisely in the same position that they were when Sir Charles Trevelyan left India, and if the machinery for collecting the income-tax were neither less nor more effective than then, it would be easy enough to predict the results of the recent import. But every year witnesses changes among the Indian rate-paying classes, such as do not take place in a decade at home, and since Sir Charles Trevelyan's administration the whole machinery of collection has been destroyed and reconstructed. It would, therefore, be mere quackery to claim for prognostications regarding the resuscitated income-tax anything like the precision which belongs to Mr. Gladstone's estimates. Various calculations have appeared varying from three-quarters of a million sterling to a million and a-half, and if the Budget estimate of £900,000 turns out to be the true one, all that can be said is that the Finance Minister has been very fortunate. So much for the revenue. With regard to the expenditure, the disturbing influences peculiar to Indian estimates are threefold. The first arises from the sudden calls upon the military department, which so extended

a frontier and such a vast and loosely consolidated Empire may occasion. War in England is a very deliberate proceeding, but, nevertheless, war expenses are almost provided for in the first instance by supplementary estimates, nor is the necessity for exceeding the original budget considered a discredit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In India we have no civilised neighbours, and at any moment a conflagration may be lighted upon our frontier that a million sterling will scarcely put out. Fortunately such sudden outbursts are becoming rarer, but it is right to bear in mind that they form an element of uncertainty wholly unknown in the English estimates for the expenditure of the coming year.

### NATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Friend of India* expects that practically the Act will be worked by the Governor-general in this way. The long desired separation of the Covenanted Civil Service into an executive and judicial branch will be effected, and native gentlemen will be appointed to the latter in the first instance. If Justices Sumbonath Pundit and Dwarkanath Mitter have proved entirely satisfactory judges on the highest bench, and if more than one of their educated countrymen have shown similar qualifications as Small Cause Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens with all the civil powers of a covenanted district judge, it will not be difficult to find able and pure, because highly-paid native judges, for many of the Zillah or District Courts. We have no fear that this will tell injuriously on the present covenanted service, by diminishing the number or the value of its prizes. It will probably be long before many of the new native appointments are made, and meanwhile Competition-wallahs will be more than recouped by the covenanted posts in the old non-regulation provinces now filled by military men, the supply of whom is dying out as a consequence of the death of the Indian army. It may be said, however, that much of the usefulness of the two native judges of the Bengal High Court is due to the fact that each has had, or has, so many English colleagues and works under an able Chief Justice. That is true, but a similar result is likely to be secured by forming those benches of Mofussil Judges which even Mr. Maine lately advocated: Such benches, besides enabling Government to restrict the evil facilities for appeal, would associate the new native judges with one or more English colleagues, to their mutual benefit, and the supervision of the High Court would be even more strict than it is now. Such covenanted native judgeships would form an admirable training for the High Court bench and even the Governor General's Council. Nor let it be supposed that the new appointments would be given exclusively or chiefly to the *novi homines*, whom we manufacture in our colleges at such an expense to the public and at a rate which threatens to prove so serious to the general contentment. The moment appointments of from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 a month are open to natives, the sons of the old families will be trained for them. Our children will doubtless see the sons of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, or that pensioner himself, and the younger sons at least of the old Rajahs and Nawabs all over the country, pressing to fit themselves for offices worthy of their ambition. This and the general success of the plan will depend on the regulations to be adopted for carrying it out "slowly and tentatively." The principle does justice to the people of India, while, unlike the competitive system, it will be applied only where there is fitness for the office, and that fitness is to be judged of by the responsible Governor General in the light of public criticism. It will now rest with the natives themselves to do their part.

### OUR AFGHAN POLICY.

The *Pioneer* can quite understand the feeling which prompts the Supreme Government to be reticent as to the result of the late negotiations at Umballa until the Ameer has had time to communicate with his sirdars at Cabul, and the Secretary of State has had the chance of laying his despatches before Parliament. But, whenever the moment may come for revealing the understanding between the two countries, we trust that all the steps which led up to the recent interview will be disclosed also. In the autumn of last year a memorandum by Sir H. Rawlinson, advocating an aggressive policy towards Afghanistan, is said to have reached India, and to have provoked minutes from the Governor-general and his Council remarkable for their unanimous condemnation of Sir Henry Rawlinson's views. We should like, too, to see whatever correspondence took place between the Ameer and Sir John Lawrence during the last few months of the latter's administration, for then there would be the means of judging whether the *Friend of India's* oft-repeated assertion that Lord Mayo has reversed his predecessor's policy has a particle of truth in it. We ask for the publication of these papers, as much in the interest of the Government as in our own. We are convinced that much misunderstanding would be obviated for the future, and much wrong inference in the past be belied, if the whole action of our rulers in this important subject were made known. A turning-point in our relations with the Ameer has doubtless lately been reached, but the public has not thus far the means of determining whether the change is simply the development of the principles on which Sir John Lawrence conducted foreign affairs, or whether Lord Mayo has taken a distinct line of his own. It is desirable, too, that it should be shown whether certain of our contemporaries, who assume to

## Bengal.

## STATION TALK.

SMILA, April 10.—Though the season has not yet commenced, your special Simla correspondent deems it but proper to apprise you of his existence and presence here, and his desire to open another annual Simla special correspondence campaign, in the good cause of the *Times of India*. This beautiful hill retreat never looked better than it does just now. The hill slopes are burdened with bright green foliage and the crimson flowers of the rhododendron; the air, clearer than crystal ever was, is vaulted in with light azure, dotted and flocked with spotless white; bright welcome sunshine is bathing every spur, cliff, bluff, tree, and flower with pale gold; while, far away to the north, north-east, and north-west, are the sublimely contoured peaks and ridges of the great Himalayan range, still completely shrouded in snow, whose marble whiteness shows in beautiful contrast with the verdure of the nearer hills through whose openings the range is seen, and throws every swell and visible feature of the range itself into proudest relief against the dark blue northern sky. The weather is, however, as yet rather too much of the kind which a new arrival from Europe would style sharp, crisp, and bracing. The nights and mornings are keenly cold, and blankets and blazing grates are things that, for at least another month, will continue to be desiderated. Yet, during the middle of the day, the sun is not only powerful, but fiercely so; and, to such a degree, that going out without an umbrella, or hat as good as umbrella, is anything but wise. Simla, is, however, still empty; that is, there is not yet visible more than a weak advance guard of the crowd who will throng it a month hence, or within less time. Lady Mayo has been here for some days, and some, not all, of the members of Council have arrived. The same may be said of the Secretaries, some of whom are yet due. The Foreign, Home, Military, and Public Works offices are at work, but as yet have not been able to put "full power" on. A considerable proportion of the office establishments—especially the married men—continue due, but a day or two will see them all here. Government-house is supposed to be non-existent at present, but before the month expires it will have asserted its pre-eminence. Its locality is unchanged, Peterhoff, the viceregal residence of Sir John Lawrence, having the honour of having for its present lessee Sir John Lawrence's viceregal successor. The site is an excellent one, and in your correspondent's humble opinion about the most salubrious in Simla, while commanding as abundant foliage and as picturesque views as any other site in the place. The house itself is about the very best in Simla—two-storied, with apartments of goodly size, and admirable furniture. Orbitted round it, at convenient distances, or rather at very short distances, are the houses occupied, or to be occupied, by the personal staff. Sir Richard Temple did not come to Simla. He is now in Calcutta, preparatory to starting for England on six months' leave; but before he embarks he will have paid a flying visit to Darjeeling to sketch the snows! Your correspondent does not give you this as a joke, but as what he has heard as sober fact. Lord Mayo may well pride himself on his management of matters at a most critical period of our Afghan policy. There has been no actual change in the policy of the Government of India; and yet there has been change, and great change, too, in the manner of working that policy. In spite of all the special correspondents say of the inscrutable secrecy preserved with reference to the purport of the recent negotiations, no thoughtful, well-informed Anglo-Indian need be at a loss for the substance of what has been done—that is, agreed to by the India Government. A tolerably safe guess would be that a somewhat larger degree of assistance, pecuniary and of every other kind,—short of sending Europeans of any grade to Afghanistan—than was accorded Dost Mahomed in 1856-57 at the rate of a lakh of rupees a month, has just been re-accorded his son and successor, Shere Ali, to enable him to achieve victory over his enemies, defend his just and lawful rights, and effect the consolidation of his dominions. In return, Shere Ali, it may safely be presumed, has promised a faithful friendship in the fullest sense, encouragement of trade, and active frontier co-operation, should such be desired of him. Your correspondent says promised, for the Ameer's verbal promises have probably been deemed better than a treaty, which would bind us, and which he would be certain to break whenever it suited his purposes to do so. The only reason for attempting to keep matters so secret as the Government of India is doing, is deference to the Secretary of State. It is, however, probable that every paper connected with the negotiations, and a number of Central Asian and Frontier minutes of preceding date, will be given to the public by Lord Mayo's Government on the earliest possible date; that is, very soon. . . . But to Lord Mayo, and Lord Mayo alone, is due the credit of having brought Shere Ali to Umballa, instead of having had him met and negotiated with by Sir Donald Macleod at Peshawur, or some place in the Punjab. That was the great stroke of policy of the whole affair; and the good it has done, as regards native India, is incalculable. Lord Mayo may well plume himself on the opening scenes of his administration of the sovereignty of India. He has taken up the threads of a great and wise, but assailable and difficult foreign policy, and holds and pulls those threads with the skill which thorough competency alone could im-

speak with authority, have had real grounds for statements, the worth of which at present only those who are behind the scenes can rightly estimate. . . . Lord Mayo has followed step by step in Sir John Lawrence's path. Sir John Lawrence held off until a strong Government had been established in Afghanistan, but as soon as this had been effected he at once recognised the *de facto* ruler, and long before Lord Mayo had set foot in the country, Ameer Shere Ali received effectual aid in money, arms, and ammunition from Sir John Lawrence's Government. It was Sir John's masterly inactivity which saved this country from being compromised by connection with a failing cause, and which secured it the friendship, or at any rate spared it the active enmity, of the dominant party in Afghanistan. We are, however, glad to see that the *Englishman* accords to Lord Mayo the credit of carrying on where needful the "masterly inactivity" policy. The *Englishman* adds:—"The other great result of the conference would seem to be that Lord Mayo reserves himself until Ameer Shere Ali shall have finally extinguished the fortunes of his rival and enemy Azim Khan. In what, we would ask, does this great result differ from the great policy of wise reticence which the *Englishman* ever hastes to decry? To us, at all events, it seems to be "masterly inactivity" writ large. That Lord Mayo should have given in his adhesion to his predecessor's wise and thoughtful foreign policy is not the least of his claims to our confidence and admiration.

## SNOBBERY.

The *Pioneer* exclaims with Thackeray, what incomparable snobs we, English are! It is not so much that we all of us dearly love a Lord, and abjectly adore the rising sun, but that we so utterly and quickly forget the orb that has once sunk below the horizon! Listen to the chorus of *claqueurs* as they bid against each other. "Lord Mayo," says one, "entered the durbar looking every inch a king—how different his innate dignity from Sir John's *gauche* manners!" "Lord Mayo," remarks another, "true sportsman that he is, has expressed a wish to see a tiger, and has laid a dawk of horses, of which he has no less than twenty-eight. Sir John would have gone in a dooly." "The present Viceroy," chimes in a third, "with prince-like magnificence has pitched out of the windows of Government House the furniture that so well satisfied the late Viceroy, and was perhaps good enough for one sprung from the people." "What bonhomie, what perfect courtesy, what vigour, what energy!" is re-echoed on every side. "No 'masterly inactivity' now! No fear of his being led by the nose!" "Perfect taste in dress," suggests the tailor instinct! "Dear, how sweetly he sneezed, God bless him!" pleads Parvenu Witting, Esq.; "Sir John would have had a dry, hard cough." And so on, *da capo*. No doubt this is all very unjust to the late Viceroy, but there is some one else to whom it is still more cruel, and that is the present. Praise as yet unearned is exasperating to any man who feels he can earn it. Lord Mayo would too be the last man in the world to wish his reputation built up by the destruction of another man's glory. We may reasonably believe that, surrounded as he is by able advisers, and possessed himself of sagacity and decision, he will administer the Empire placed in his hands in such a manner as to make himself a name in story, and win the admiration of all whose admiration goes for aught. But as yet he has hardly had time to fit on his harness, much less to return triumphant from the struggle; and in the meanwhile he would, one may be sure, choose to be painted with all his scars, rather than be made beautiful for ever by the enamel of sycophants. If when, five years hence, his Lordship comes to resign his trust, he is able to look back upon his career with that proud sense of duty done which made happy to Sir John Lawrence the last days of his reign; if, too, the weathercock of popularity, now steadily turned in one direction, shall never have veered round to the opposite point, then may Lord Mayo reckon himself among the most fortunate of the sons of men. Without any foreboding, nay, with the brightest possible expectations, we may still refuse to pronounce anyone blessed until he has passed away.

SHERE ALI AT PESHAWUR.—The Ameer arrived at Peshawur on Tuesday, April 13th. Unpunctual as usual, his Highness arrived before his time. He was not expected until Wednesday morning, but a telegram from Attock informed the civil authorities that the Ameer was on his way to Peshawur, and had left Attock at three o'clock in the afternoon. The ordinary time of the journey is five hours, but Mr. Faichnie's good arrangements facilitated the Ameer's progress to such an extent that he "did" it in three hours, arriving at six o'clock P.M. A battery of Artillery arrived just in time to give the Royal salute, but the Commissioner and escort were too late to receive him. His Highness, however, should have learnt by this time that it is just as unpunctual to be too soon as too late. He was accompanied by Dr. Bellow, Colonel Chamberlain, and Captain Uperton. His Highness again occupies the Church Mission House, which is situated in the corner of a large quadrant called the Ghurk-hutree. His Highness has several times expressed himself as much pleased with the noble and kingly bearing of the Viceroy, and appears much pleased with his reception at every station, except Loodiauh, where the authorities appear to have done their best to perpetuate the "unpleasant associations" connected with that place.



part. He has, moreover, to change the metaphor, assumed charge of the helm at a very difficult crisis; and instead of nervousness, or the faintest sign of bewilderment, has boldly steered the good ship of the State into broader and more open waters, where her own beauties, and the advantages of the course given her, will, more than heretofore, be visible to all. Colonel Seymour Blane left Umballa for England, *via* Bombay, on the 4th inst., and is probably in your good city by this. He became full colonel on the 18th of last month. He will return to India in time to meet the Royal Duke at Calcutta in November, though it is next to certain that his Royal Highness will not reach this country until, at earliest, next December. There is no reason to doubt the statement which has appeared that Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain meets the Prince on his landing, and accompanies him during his tour. No official information to this purport has been received by the Government of India Department most concerned; but that is not a conclusive reason for rejecting the statement. The probability is that as the Royal Duke is still considered to need "looking after," Sir Neville will, under the designation of Special Commissioner, be the chief bear-leader, while Colonel Blane and another will be equerries. At any rate, Sir Neville Chamberlain will be the representative of the Government of India with his Royal Highness, while Colonel Blane and the other equerry will be on the personal staff. The Duke, despite winter, will force his way into Cashmere, and will be to many the chief attraction of the great durbars to come off at Agra. He will also visit Benares, Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and some of the hill stations, trying his hand at a tiger, if one can be had somewhere near where Lord Mayo is now trying his prentice hand at the same sort of high game. The Duke's stay in India is to last until March, 1870.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

KUSSOWLEE, April 14.—Lord Mayo left Umballa for Simla on the 13th, arriving at Kalka the same day, where his Excellency remained for the night, moving on in the early morning, and arriving here at 8.45 A.M. His Excellency breakfasted with Major-General Taylor, and left this for Sanawur about a quarter to one P.M. A more propitious day for travelling could not be desired. Before the day was light a thunder-cloud passed over these parts, besprinkling the ground with rain, and making it deliciously cool for travelling. His Excellency must have been much struck at such a transition of temperature from the plains as this day must have proved. Fleecy cirrus clouds, the remnant of last night's storm, covered the canopy of heaven, enfeebling the fierce rays of the sun, and making the day delightfully pleasant. Lord Mayo, accompanied by Major-General Taylor, Major Bourke, Colonel Dawson, Captain Beadon, Colonel Strachey, the Rev. C. Toussant, the Rev. Father Mackin, Captain Lockwood, and Captain Wingfield, proceeded to visit Sanawur. On gaining the grounds two arches were seen quaintly decorated for the occasion. Over the first arch, on entering, might be detected, without the help of binoculars, the word "Welcome!" Two hundred yards farther brought the notables to the massive stone gate of the institution, which was ornamented with flags of various colours, and over the portals, lettered in glaring hues, "God bless our noble Viceroy." Here there was a guard of honour composed of the bigger boys and the institution band; this with *pièces de position* on the height thundering forth 21, gave a right loyal reception to his Excellency. The boys were then marched past in slow, quick, and double time, stepping to the music of their band. The drilling was excellently conducted, and apparently gave every satisfaction, after which the companies were formed in line, and Lord Mayo addressed the children:—"Well, boys, I am very glad to see you this morning looking so well and happy. I think you should be very grateful to Government for all the advantages of this institution; and I hope that you may profit by them. I also hope always to hear of your good behaviour and strict attention to your studies, which will alone insure happiness in after years." Three hearty cheers from the boys vociferated in appreciation. His Excellency next inspected the dormitories, then proceeded to the Church, and from thence into the girls' room, where they were collected in order to greet his lordship with their melodies. In this they evidently succeeded, for the pathos of one of the songs affected his Excellency so much that he was seen to "wipe away a tear." However, to give the darlings their due, they sang very sweetly, as becometh their sex. By this time, Mr. Editor, you may imagine that his lordship was tired and hungry. Seemingly fortune always smiles on the great; and here, just in the nick of time, his Excellency's nasal organ was tickled with the odour of sweet steaming cakes. "What do I smell and hear?—something very nice." "Yes, my lord," was the rejoinder, "You smell savoury things and good; Hear the fryingpan on the wood!"

"Will your Excellency just step into the girls' kitchen, and see and taste?" His Excellency turned in and saw a few girls hard at work in a very cleanly-kept kitchen, and ate some cakes, which his Excellency pronounced to be really good. Being now quite fortified against further inspections, Lord Mayo was shown over the girls' building, hospitals, infant-schools, &c. The thunder rolls; the sky is overcast with dark clouds; the wind whistles through the trees; and amidst this ominous scene the Governor-General is determined to reach the dak bungalow at Hurrepore, and started from Sanawur about 3.30 P.M. The Mountain Battery from Allahabad reached Durumpore to day on its way to Jutogh.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

RAWUL PINDEE, April 13.—The Ameer Shere Ali Khan reached Rawul Pindie on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and it being Sunday, was received with no salute or military ceremonial of any kind. At first the whole garrison was ordered to parade to receive him as on his previously passing through, but better counsels ultimately prevailed, and the parade was countermanded. At sunrise on Monday the whole force, namely, D battery, 7th brigade, R.H.A.; E battery, 19th brigade, R.A.; No. 5 battery, 25th brigade, R.A. (mountain battery); 1st battalion 6th foot, 1st battalion 19th foot, 16th Bengal cavalry, 23rd Punjab pioneers, 24th Punjab N.I., and a company of sappers, paraded in line of quarter distance columns on the 19th parade, and received the Ameer with a Royal salute, after which a field day was gone through over the hilly ground to the southward of cantonments. The enemy were supposed to occupy the first ridge beyond the new fortified magazine now in course of construction. Throwing out skirmishers, the infantry and field artillery proceeded to attack the enemy's position in front, the mountain battery ascending a small hill on the left, whilst the cavalry and horse artillery, under Lieut. colonel Renny, v.c., R.H.A., making a rapid detour to the right, seized an eminence whence the horse artillery were able to enfilade the enemy's position. The enemy were then supposed to be driven from the first ridge across a valley to a second and higher ridge. Here the same manoeuvre was repeated, the cavalry threatening the retreating enemy on his way across the valley, and enabling the Horse Artillery to crown the end of the higher ridge. Our infantry following the retreating enemy drove him from the second ridge and finished the affair. The force then returned to cantonments and marched past the Ameer in quick time. Throughout the field day the Ameer accompanied the troops in his carriage horsed with a team of Horse Artillery horses, which carried him over the ridges in fine style. He appeared much interested in all he saw, and expressed himself much pleased with the practical nature of the evolutions. In the afternoon the Ameer called on Major-General Haly, Commanding the Jhelum Division, and on Lieutenant-Colonel Farrington, the Deputy Commissioner. In the evening, attended by Shahgassie Shere-dil Khan and his Wazir, he went to an amateur concert given by the officers of the 19th Regiment, and appeared much pleased. This morning he left for Attock under a Royal Salute. While here he occupied Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain's house, the same he lived in on his way down, and which was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. It is again beginning to rain. It is to be hoped it may not continue, or much damage will be done to the crops already in ear.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

A WISE DECISION.—At the request of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has intimated to the local Governments that all news of importance should in future be communicated by telegraph to the Home Government.

ORISSA.—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division has reported to the Bengal Government that the outturn of the season's crops is such as to render unnecessary any remission of Government revenue either to zemindars or on Government estates.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.—The construction of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway has not yet been commenced. Meanwhile, according to a contemporary, the staff and establishments, who are, perforce, doing nothing, have to be maintained at a cost, it is said, of some like a lakh of rupees per month.

PLOT AGAINST THE KING OF BURMAH.—The *Rangoon Times*, which now appears as a daily paper, announces that a conspiracy against the King has been discovered in his Majesty's zenana, but that the *intrigantes* have been pardoned. Fighting is still going on in Yunnan, but no detailed accounts reach the Burmese capital.

THE STUD COMMITTEE.—We read in a letter from Saharunpore that "the Stud Committee has been here and gone. The officers will very shortly assemble at Simla to come to a final decision as to whether the present system of supplying the several regiments with horses that cost twice their real value is indispensable."

JODHPORE.—The *Pioneer* instances some symptoms of amendment on the part of the Jodhpore Rajah. The difference between him and his chieftains will, it is believed, be adjusted by the grant of puttahs, and several lakhs of rupees have been placed in the hands of his dewan to satisfy the demands of the State. Colonel Keatinge returned from Calcutta to Ajmere on March 29.

THE KHETTREE RAJAH.—The small chief of Khettree, in Rajpootana, who was so highly and deservedly praised for his enlightenment by Sir John Lawrence, has published an autobiography. The extracts given by the *Hindoo Patriot* bring more grave charges against feudatory chiefs than any of our political reports. Polygamy, concubinage, slavery, want of education, drugging and drunkenness even among "respectable ladies and women," widow unchastity and infanticide, are all charged against the Rajpoot chiefs at least, and are mostly traced to Mahomedan influences. The autobiography seems to be written in fairly good English; we commend it to the school which upholds the divine right of princes in feudatory States as against the people from whom we have taken the power to rebel.

**HURDWAR FAIR.**—The Hurdwar fair has passed off without sickness, disturbance or accident of any kind. There were two bathing days, the 11th and 12th April, and quite two hundred thousand pilgrims have visited the fair. His Excellency the Viceroy was present for nearly two hours on the 11th, at the sacred Ghat, watching the bathers. He left on the morning of the 12th for Roorkee.

**PESHAWUR RAILWAY.**—It is said the Peshawur line of railway, instead of, as at first proposed, going round by Jalalpoore towards the salt mines, is to be carried through Jhelum. Economy being the order of the day, it is expected that, where practicable, the line will be laid on the bank of the Grand Trunk Road, that is, taking a twelve or fifteen feet wide track along the top and laying the ballast and rails on it.

**THE FOLLOWERS OF THE AMEER OF CABUL AT PESHAWUR.**—It is said that the men left by the Ameer at Peshawur are constantly committing themselves; on the 5th inst. two of them beat a carpenter near the Kotwali to such a degree that doubts were entertained of his life. Another of their number treated a bania the same way at the Cabuli gate of the city. No notice was taken by the police, as the men implicated belonged to the Ameer.

**POOR SPORT.**—On his way to Simla the Viceroy does not seem to have done much in the way of sport. A Saharunpoore news-letter says:—"His Excellency the Viceroy returned from his hunting expedition yesterday (13th) and left the same evening for Simla, accompanied by Major Bourke and others. I have not heard whether any tigers, &c., were bagged; but am rather inclined to the belief that the expedition proved a wild goose chase."

**FRONTIER POLITICS.**—Should the Ameer consolidate his power in Afghanistan, there is now little doubt, says the *Friend of India*, that, on the departure of Sir Donald Macleod ten months hence, the management of the frontier, our relations with Cabul, and our new intercourse with Russian Turkistan, will be entrusted to an officer of high political ability, with a jurisdiction more or less direct over the country from the Indus to that part of Russian-Turkistan in which our Consul may be stationed.

**A GUBBINS SCHOLARSHIP.**—Mrs. Bathoe, widow of the late Mr. Charles Gubbins Bathoe, of the Bengal Civil Service, formerly Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, has assigned the sum of eleven thousand rupees for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be attached to the Government College of Delhi, and called the "Gubbins Scholarship," in memory of her late husband, Gubbins being the name he is known by at Delhi. This fact is culled from the Punjab Educational Papers for 1867-68.

**IRRIGATION.**—The progress of irrigation projects, it appears, has not been arrested by Colonel Strachey's removal to the Public Works Secretariat. The Damooda canal is to be begun immediately. The Gunduck and Oudh canals are about to be sanctioned. Colonel Anderson has been inspecting the Delhi Works, and is satisfied with the progress on the head weir of the new canal for the Agra and Muttra districts. Work will soon be begun on part of the canal on the left bank of the Ganges for Rohilkund.

**THE LOSHAIS.**—Some of those who shared in the Loshai expedition are of opinion that these refractory hill men intend again to give trouble in November next. Their rajah is said to have some 20,000 fighting men, amongst whom are small bodies tolerably well armed and disciplined. Whatever may have led to the raid of last year, the "demonstration" it provoked on our part, will, we fear, serve only to suggest to the Loshais the organisation of another foray, and ten to one it would be successful.

**BUST OF GENERAL NICHOLSON.**—The bust of General Nicholson, ordered for the Dalhousie Institute, has arrived in Calcutta. It is said to be a very fine work of art, and with the busts of Havelock and Neil, received some time ago, will add greatly to the attractions of the Institute. The *Englishman* records that some progress is being made with the Institute building. The marble panneling and pillars are being erected, though at a rate which will even yet make the completion of the building a work of time.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A LANCER.**—A most extraordinary event is reported by the *Mofussilite* to have occurred to a trooper of her Majesty's 5th Royal Irish Lancers at Lucknow. The man was in the act of mounting a restive animal, having his lance slung on his left arm, when the horse plunged, and eventually succeeded in unseating the rider and impaling him on his lance, which passed through the right side of his ribs and came out near the spine. In order to extract the lance without endangering the man's life, it had to be sawn off near the head. There is every hope of the man's ultimate recovery.

**A HOAX.**—The *Delhi Gazette* relates a hoax perpetrated upon a poor old native of Delhi by a couple of budmashes, who induced him to give them 100 rupees in return for a young and beautiful bride whom they promised to procure for him. The marriage was to take place at Jugadhri, and thither the old man proceeded and was duly married, with as much haste as possible, to a veiled bride. The happy pair set out for Delhi, and on the way the bride got down from the ekka and vanished in the jungle. The bride was afterwards found to have been personated by a young male accomplice of the budmashes, shaved for the occasion, and the old man has since been able to get no satisfaction for his promised spouse.

**THE RETURN JOURNEY OF THE AMEER OF CABUL.**—*Indian Public Opinion* reports that his Highness Shere Ali Khan arrived at Jhelum on the 10th instant, between eight and nine o'clock A.M., and started the following morning for Rawul Pindee at five A.M. The evening of the day of his arrival was very lovely; and in company with the chief civil authority, Colonel Chamberlain and Captain Upperton, he spent some hours on the river fishing. The river was dragged, but the haul was not successful. The sunset was however so beautiful, and the snowy range was so gorgeously swathed in brilliant colours, that the steeled heart of the renowned warrior gave way to an emotional surprise, and burst forth with the exclamation, "How beautiful!"

**CHOLERA AT AJMERE.**—A correspondent of an up-country paper, writing from Nusseerabad on April 12, says:—"I have just heard that cholera of a virulent type broke out in Ajmere on Wednesday last, when four cases occurred, with three deaths. On Friday there were six deaths, all natives. I have no later information about the spread of the disease. No European had been attacked, but yesterday morning the company of the Royals stationed in the fort was marched out and quartered in the residency bungalow at some distance from the town. The fort is situated in the focus of the disease, and yet I hear that Captain Repton, the officiating deputy commissioner, was opposed to the removal of the troops. The appropriation of the vacant residency bungalow, his absent chief's winter palace, was, it is said, at the bottom of this remarkable policy."

**PLETHORA OF FIELD OFFICERS.**—A glance at the last Bengal Army list reveals the fact that the number of lieutenant-colonels exceeds the number of subalterns by 43, the strength of the two ranks being respectively 248 and 205. Recent calculations, again, make the number of lieutenant-colonels to stand at the end of the year at 281, while the number of subalterns can possibly be increased by only a few units. We see further that there are 26 lieutenant-colonels doing "duty" throughout the Bengal Presidency at an annual charge to the State considerably exceeding £25,000, and 18 majors who receive more than £13,000 for doing nothing. Now that Colonel Broome's scheme has been rejected by the Home Government, what escape is there left from the evils of such a system?—*Friend of India*.

**DISTURBANCES IN THE EAST OF BURMAH.**—The *Burmah Herald*, a vernacular paper, gives some particulars regarding the disturbances on the eastern frontier of Burmah. The primary cause seems to be the feud between Tzolopawghee, the chief of the eastern Karens, and the Zimmay chief, of which all the lawless characters on the frontier are taking advantage. The greatest evil resulting from these feuds is the cessation of the timber trade, to which so many circumstances are at present adverse. Lately several parties of foresters who had gone from British territory to the Karennee woods have had to pay duty twice over, and have been plundered of their elephants and other property, so that they are on the point of returning to British territory. The decline of the Moulmein timber trade has now become a matter of public anxiety.

**INDORE.**—We are sorry to learn from Indore that cholera pervades the greater part of the town, causing a panic amongst the inhabitants. Holkar, instead of making proper conservancy arrangements, issued lately the following absurd orders. All the bazaars and streets were ordered to be closed, in the houses no fire was to be lighted, no grain of any sort ground, nor any bunniah to weigh anything. No person was to carry one gurrah of water above the other, nor one basket upon another on his head. Every person having occasion to go out of the city was to go by one road, over the roadway of which a rope extended, and under this every one was to pass, returning by another street across which a similar rope was stretched. Besides this, each resident was to place five gurrachs of water at his door, under a penalty of 5 rupees! It was hoped that by doing this the god who particularly watches over Holkar's palace would be propitiated.—*Times of India*.

**MILITARY.**—Brigadier-General H. Milne has succeeded General Bouchier, C.B., in command of the Dinapore Brigade.—Lieutenant Colonel Ross, C.B., of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Commandant of the Kussowlie Depot.—The head-quarters of the Peshawur Division have been changed from Rawul Pindee to Murree during the coming hot season. The permission was granted to General Haly on the plea of inability to secure houses for the divisional staff at Pindee when the transference from Peshawur to that station was made.—We observe that Lieutenant Jordan, of the 107th Regiment, who was convicted at a former Sessions of the High Court at Allahabad of trespass in the house of Mr. Elias, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.—A bungalow in the Husars lines at Umballa was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th instant. This is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, for it is the second time that this same house has been burned down in the same way.—It has been noticed for the information of all whom it may concern, that the order for building native lines at Jhelum was only issued on the 6th instant by the local senior military officer. The order had taken just three months to filter its way through departmental channels from Army Head Quarters to Jhelum. Surely the machinery of Army Head Quarters is rusty somewhere.—The *Pioneer* announces that Brigadier General Bouchier, C.B., has left Dinapore for Shillong, in the Cossyah Hills, to take up the command of the Eastern Frontier Brigade.

**CONTEMPT OF COURT.**—Mr. W. Taylor, of Patna, lately returned to India to check the proceedings of his native agents in certain cases before the courts. He has been addressing letters to the *Englishman* commenting severely on a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. The *Englishman* states that, on Tuesday, he was arrested on a writ issued by the Chief Justice, for contempt of Court in writing such letters. Sir B. Peacock stated that the printer and publisher of the *Englishman* also was liable to prosecution—an opinion which raises an interesting question as to the liberty of the press in India.

**LADY CANNING'S TOMB.**—In our correspondence columns a letter will be observed stating that the expenses of the repairs of Lady Canning's tomb at Barrackpore have been defrayed by Lord Burke. Our thanks are due to Colonel Bowie for the correction, but our remarks regarding the state of the tomb need not be altered. The repairs have been carried out in such a manner as to mar the artistic beauty of the tomb. All the new mosaics are of an inferior stone, and the places of not a few have been supplied with putty or some other cement, and where the larger slabs have been repaired, the marks of the joinings have been left without any effort having been made at their concealment. The hideous thatched shed still remains, and the beautiful railings, the design of Colonel Yule, have now become anything but ornamental through the want of repainting and gilding. If Colonel Bowie could see the tomb in its present condition we have no doubt he would be indignant at the way in which the money has been expended.—*Friend of India*.

**PETROLEUM IN BURMAH.**—The *Arracan News* contains an interesting letter from Captain Plant, the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab, directing attention to the petroleum wells of the Arracan district, especially to those in Ramree and Sandoway. In the Laya-doung circle of the latter district the deepest well is thirty-two cubits, with an opening four feet square and a bottom about a cubit square. The sides of the well are ingeniously boarded, and a receptacle about four inches deep is constructed at the bottom, containing water on which the oil floats as it oozes out of the well. The well has been in existence for a number of years, and yields a dozen quart bottles a-day, which are sold at the rate of five per rupee. The oil looks like a blue whitish water with a dense coloured sediment, the surface liquid being the oil, the apparent sediment pure water. In the hands of an energetic officer like Captain Plant something may be made of this petroleum which would, if produced in any large quantity, make Akyab the richest district in British Burmah.

**THE PUNJAB RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.**—The *Delhi Gazette* remarks that the railway management at the Ghazeeabad junction has long been a great scandal. On account of some want of cordiality between the companies they will not arrange to run through-trains and make the Delhi line virtually a branch, as it should be. The consequence has been that for the first two months of its running there were only two or three days on which passengers by the E.I. express from Calcutta escaped the penalty of waiting sixteen hours at Ghazeeabad. The same result occurred whenever the trains on the Punjab line from Amballah were delayed. The down express on the E.I.R. would not wait for them, and they had to wait twenty-four hours. We have known people lose the English mail through this misfortune. We hear, however, with great satisfaction, that the trains are now running with a very tolerable punctuality. But the real remedy is a through-train from Calcutta to Amballah, with a rest of an hour at Ghazeeabad or Meerut to make up lost time.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will, it is reported, take leave to Europe on the return of Mr. George Campbell in July next. Mr. A. S. Harrison, B.A., has been appointed Mathematical Professor, and Mr. G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature, in the Bareilly College; Mr. J. Sime, B.A., late Principal of the Doveton College, Calcutta, is appointed Professor of Literature in the Agra College. The *Englishman* states that Mr. E. C. Bayley, Home Secretary, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta. The Chief-Justice of Calcutta has appointed Mr. Albert Birmingham Miller, Barrister-at-Law, to be the Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Presidency of Bengal. The *Varad Samachar* says:—"It appears from the last residency orders that the Rev. J. Aitken is permanently appointed as Educational Inspector in Berar. In securing the services of this learned officer on 500 rupees the Government has indeed made a very cheap bargain. This gentleman, whom we have known for more than a quarter of a century, is remarkable for his eminence in English literature and high proficiency in the vernacular. We are confident that all schools of the circle to which he is at present appointed will prosper under his inspection." The Punjab Commission has at last obtained Colonel John Becher's step. Major Cra-croft has obtained the substantive Commissionership of the Derajat, but will continue to officiate at Lahore.

**NATIVE DOCTORS' ENGLISH.**—A copy of a report furnished by a native doctor in Rajshahye to the Deputy Magistrate of his subdivision, on the examination of the body of the native woman who was murdered:—"One excoriation in the right side of her back. Four ecchymosis in the whole position of trechea. Saw that of similar kind on the right side of her surgical neck, one just below the ramous position of her right lower jaw; another one on the right side of her frontle bone; one large, about two inches in length,

on the circumference, is above the internal angular process of the frontle bone. The back side of the neck was also inflammatory state. The thumb of the corps crossed over to the pumps. [Sic in orig.] Feet flexed, turn downward Prolapsus enteræ [Uteri?—Ed. I.M.G.] mixed with blood, displaced from her female organ. Eye extraordinary congested, but little swelling on the right eye. Long congested and full of froth; right article and ventricol full of darkish colour of blood; liver congested; small intestines stomach spleen and kydnies also congested. It was also seen that about  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of rad-dish effusion of serum on the pelvic cavity. Brain congested. Vessels of the piameter full of block blood; stomach full of  $\frac{1}{2}$  digested rice. Under these circumstances I conclude, that the lady died from the effects of strangulation made by robbers."—N.B. The above is given in *original*, to show how lamentably and absurdly deficient some native doctors are in a knowledge of English and of forensic medicine. This is by no means an exceptional specimen.—*Indian Medical Gazette*.

**A REBEL OF 1857 SENTENCED TO DEATH.**—The trial of the rebel sepoy, Ramtahul Singh, of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, for the murder of Lieutenant C. W. Hutchinson, has concluded. He was committed by the magistrate of Azimgurh, on Monday, the 5th instant, to take his trial at the Sessions Court, where he was arraigned on the following Friday before Mr. Henry George Keene, judge. Five men deposed to having witnessed the prisoner shoot Lieutenant Hutchinson, and in consequence of which a dispute occurred between him and Madho Singh, as each claimed the post of adjutant of the regiment for his "heroic conduct" in having been instrumental in the murder of that officer, and that the *revata* *questio* was settled by the native officers, who decided in favour of Ramtahul Singh, by presenting him, in recognition of his services, with Lieutenant Hutchinson's double-barrel fowling-piece, sword, and buggy and horse. Two other witnesses deposed to having seen Ramtahul Singh shoot the officer, and on being interrogated by the Court as to how they recollected the prisoner, they replied that he was well known at Azimgurh as a renowned wrestler and good songster. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. J. E. Burton, District Superintendent of Burra-Bunkee Police, and Moonshee Mahomed Ikram, Government pleader, and as the prisoner was undefended the judge asked the vakeels if any of them would come forward and undertake the defence, but they refused, on the plea of its being considered that by doing so they would be placing themselves in a position of hostility to the Government. Mr. Keene disabused them of this false impression by explaining to them that according to British notions of justice every defendant was entitled to a fair trial; upon this Moulvie Tuwujjo Hossein undertook the defence. The defence set up by the prisoner was a denial of the crime, and a desultory statement of the manner in which he had spent his time since the Mutiny, and that he was in the bosom of his family, or, as he expressed it, with his "bal-bucha," at his native village in the Futtehpore District, when he was arrested by head constable Bindadeen, of the Burra-Bunkee Police, by order of Mr. Burton. After a fair and impartial trial the prisoner was found guilty by the assessors, under the regulation then in force, of the wilful murder of Lieutenant C. W. Hutchinson, in which verdict the judge concurring, he was sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court, North-Western Provinces.—*Delhi Gazette*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 13. Marian, Carlyon, London; Far East, Jones, Port Blair.—15. City of Benares, Smith, Glasgow; Isaure, Daviaud, St. Denis, Reunion.—16. Tantalion Castle, Howson, London.—17. Casti, Cheekant, Chittagong; Silvia, Orr, London; Redgauntlet, Martin, Liverpool.—19. Str. Penang, Handers, Moulmein; Tennyson, Graves, Boston.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Penang.—Miss Williams, Mr. Kelson, Mr. Ivers, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Geetham, Capt. Booth.

### DEPARTURES.

April 13. Rinaldo.—15. Str. Candia, Assaye.—16. Moulmein.—17. Cheduba.—19. Str. Clan Alpine, John Rennie, Khersonese, Waverley, Diapore.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, April 19, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.		Stock.		Selling Price.	
4 per Cent. Sa.	...	Sa. Rs.	92½	Rs.	92 0 to 92 2
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...	Sa. Rs.	91		92 4 to 92 8
4 per Cent. ...	...	Co.'s Rs.	91		92 4 to 92 8
5 per Cent., P.W.	...	Co.'s Rs.	108		104 12 to 105 0
5½ per Cent. ...	...	Co.'s Rs.	114		112 0 to 112 4
5 per Cent., 56-57	...	Co.'s Rs.	104		107 10 to 107 12

### EXCHANGE.

On London.		Per Rupee.	
Local Bank Bills	... at 6 months' sight ...	2s.	0 5-16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Bills with Docts.	... at 6 months' sight ...	2s.	0 9-16d. to 2s. 0½d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.		Paid-up.		Quoted at	
		Rs. each.		Rs.	
Agra Bank (Limited)	...	100	...	112	to 113
Assam Tea Company	...	200	...	170	to 175
Bank of Bengal	...	1000	...	1620	to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	...	50	...	8	to 10 pm.

Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	490 to 500
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	40 to 42
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	238 to 239
East India Tea Company ...	100	30 to 33
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	232 to 235
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	190 to 192½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	165 to 167½
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	270 to 275 xd
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	390 to 390
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125	130 to — xd
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300	275 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	80 to 82
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200	150 to —
Sinla Bank ...	500	560 to 560
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200	58 to 60
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	35 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to £0 0 0	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 7 6 to 2 12 6	Nominal.
Jute ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 2 10 0

## Madras.

## STATION TALK.

OOTACAMUND, April 11.—I have just come up here from hot, dusty Madras. The place seems filling fast, and as many must come over the same ground, a few hints on the best way of managing the journey may be of interest. It economises time to leave Madras by the morning's train, when the time runs thus:—Reach Coimbatore by train at 10 P.M. Leave at once by bullock transit and reach Kullar at the foot of the Ghaut at 5 A.M. Mount a pony and reach Coonoor at 8 A.M. Take a horse transit and get into Ootacamund at 11 A.M. The cost is, Madras to Coimbatore, 1st class, Rs. 28.5. Coimbatore to Kullar Rs. 15; Kullar to Coonoor Rs. 8; Coonoor to Ootacamund Rs. 18½; total, Rs. 69.5. For every coolie required for luggage the charge is ten annas from Kullar to Coonoor. The Madras Carrying Company arrange everything; and I must say for this company that their depots and agents seem now under perfect control. They take you up at the Coimbatore Station and put you down at any house in Ootacamund, and, in the case of myself, this was done without a single hitch; what was wanted at each station, bullock, coolies, &c., was waiting at every place, and there was not five minutes' delay throughout. In one matter there is room for improvement however—in the transits. The covering of all that I saw seemed of painted canvas, and in the sun this becomes as hot as a sheet of iron, and the inside of the transit like an oven. I left Coimbatore in the transit at 1 P.M., and the heat was terrific. If the company would adopt the very simple plan prevalent throughout Malabar, of fastening a mat outside the roof, the heat in the transits would be greatly reduced; but my advice to every traveller is to go from Coimbatore to Kullar by night. Next to the means of transit a traveller is interested in the halting places, and the sort of refreshments obtainable. At the Coimbatore station there are good rooms; and something to eat and drink is generally to be got. A person staying some hours will, however, find the hotel more convenient. It is some three hundred yards from the station, and though styled an "hotel" is really a travellers' bungalow, in which refreshments are supplied; and the traveller has to pay the Government occupation fee of one rupee, plus the other charges. At Metapollum most people stay a short time. There are two "hotels" I believe, though I have seen but one. In order to ensure a good dinner here I sent an order beforehand for the preparation of dinner for two; and when we reached and were told the order had been received it was not unreasonable to expect something decent. Imagine, then, our disgust at finding a tough three anna chicken, and the remains of a leg of mutton, part in the shape of cutlets and about a table spoonful hashed! For my own part I declined touching the wretched spread. There is no halting place between Metapollum and Coonoor. A transit takes you five miles from the former station to a place called Kullar, where the ascent begins. At Coonoor, in a small iron house belonging to the Carrying Company and close to its office, capital chops are always to be had, and the delightful change from the heat of the plains doubles the relish with which they are discussed. The drive from Coonoor to Ootacamund is very pleasant, and is done in two hours. Before reaching Ootacamund most travellers have engaged a house or rooms. Not having

had time to do this I looked over my *Athenæum* for advertisements, but was surprised to find that only East-end had room, and had determined to drive there. At Coonoor, however, I learnt that there were rooms available at Sylk's Hotel, and there we went and found first-rate rooms, first-rate food, and a lovely garden, the balmy air of which seems to the dust-begrimed pilgrim from the hot plains as if laden with

Saban odours from the spicy shore  
Of Araby the bless'd.

This hotel is certainly a charming retreat, and the climate is "magnificent." I feel inclined now to feast my eyes on the flowers fronting the room I write in, backed as they are by the rich green of the Australian trees skirting the road, and forming a shade that may be strolled in during all hours of the day. The place seems made for rest, and even a few days' enjoyment of it is worth the money it costs. I am myself up but for a short time, and shall be off again before this reaches you, but my enjoyment of the change from Madras is intense, and, if any reader is hesitating about coming up here, let me assure him that the climate seems perfect. Often as I have been here and at Coonoor, the place never before seemed so enjoyable. Then this hotel is a model. Our accommodation consists of a drawing-room, a dining-room, a dressing-room, and two bath-rooms, all well furnished, and we are, if we choose, as private as in our own house. For bachelors there is a separate suite of bedrooms and a common room, where the papers can be read. Meals are served like clock-work, and are generally unexceptionable in quality. But in two matters there might be improvement; for morning *coffee* they will persist in serving *tea*; and in *curries* and *mullagatawnies* the cook is decidedly weak. When the general management is so admirable there should be no difficulty in remedying such trifles as these.—*Athenæum*.

## Miscellaneous.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—The Madras Government have sanctioned the revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,94,137, for the construction of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.

ARCHDEACON DEALTRY.—From Madras we learn that the Venerable Archdeacon T. Dealtry goes home this month, and will be succeeded in office by the Rev. Mr. Gorton. The Rev. Dr. Sayers, it is expected, will be appointed garrison chaplain of Fort St. George.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Major Hastings Fraser, recently appointed Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, has been obliged, consequent upon a severe domestic affliction, to go away on six months' private leave to Europe.

LIGHTING OF THE TOWN.—The Municipal Commissioners are at last going to improve the lighting of the town. We learn that three hundred kerosene lamps have been sanctioned, and that Popham's Broadway, including the new stone foot-paths, are the first to benefit by them.

FISH BREEDING.—The *South of India Observer* is happy to report that the fish introduced to the Ootacamund Lake by Dr. Day are not defunct. Fish have lately been seen in the lake from six to eight inches in length, and as the only original inhabitants of our lake waters were minnows of most diminutive proportions, and those seen by our contemporary's informant were decent-sized fish, it is concluded that the latter are the product of Dr. Day's experiment.

THE HEAT.—The weather is now unusually hot for the season, as will be seen by the following readings of the thermometer on the 14th of April in the years 1868 and 1869 respectively:—

	1868.	1869.
Mean temperature ...	83.8	87.4
Maximum in shade ...	89.7	100.4
Minimum in shade ...	77.5	82.7

—*Madras Times*.

MILITARY.—Colonel C. G. Macdonald, commanding the 27th Madras Native Infantry, who was recently promoted to Brigadier-General, is to get the command of the Trichinopoly Division, in succession to General Duke. The *Mail* considers it questionable if this appointment is not premature, as the India-office sanction of the new arrangements for the command of the Southern Division has not yet arrived, and there is now a Brigadier-General in excess of the establishment. With respect to General Duke's departure, we read that he "bids farewell to Trichinopoly amid the regrets of all classes of the community, for his hospitality and unfailing courtesy have won the regard of every one. He now retires after nearly fifty-one years' service in India. Out of respect for a senior officer's feelings, the Commander-in-Chief postponed his visit to Trichinopoly early in the year, and will not inspect that station until late in the year." It is understood that Dr. Cooke, Acting Garrison Surgeon at Trichinopoly, is to be Civil Surgeon at Chittoor, in succession to Doctor Fleming, who retires from the Service. Doctor Peterkin, 35th Madras Native Infantry, will, it is thought, be posted to Trichinopoly. We, *Madras Athenæum*, are informed that after the expiration of the six months' leave Colonel Gillilan intends retiring from the Service, and that Colonel Greenlaw, the Presidency Paymaster, is most likely to succeed to the appointment, as Colonel Touch expects to get the Judge Advocate Generalship when it becomes vacant.



**ACCIDENT.**—On the morning of Saturday, April 17, the steamer *Oriental*, while coming into the roads, ran foul of the ship *Dunphail Castle*, and caused some damage to the bulwarks of the latter. On the same day a native brig went against the barque *Blackwall*, and took away the jibboom and bowsprit of the latter.

**THE LATE NIZAM.**—*Indian Opinion* vouches for the orthodoxy of the late Nizam. He kept in his private employ some four hundred Hafizes, or priests, who had learnt the whole Kuran by heart, forty moollahs for lecturing on the Bokhara Sharif and two hundred other Moolvies. This must have been a rather costly retinue, for these holy men are as a rule by no means averse to good living; but we dare say the Resident will manage to get along without their ghostly comfort, and the reverend fathers will be "disestablished." The late Nizam was also prodigal in his gifts and charities during the festivals of the Ramazan and the Muhurram.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 12. Lightning, Williams, Mauritius.—13. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Calcutta; Magdala, Cooke, Colombo.—14. Bleng, Logan, Singapore; Isabella, Read, Persian Gulf; Palmyra, Halbert, London; Medusa, —, Mauritius.—15. Cherokee, Coffey, Bombay; Codabux, Row, Bombay; Tamby Cundisawmy, Derrien, Pondicherry.—16. Kerzord, Wilkie, Pondicherry.—17. Str. Oriental, Day, Rangoon; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Gallo.—18. Crusader, Gronsund, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meinam.—For Madras.—Mr. Facielle, Mrs. Dunchamp, Mrs. Kastien, Mr. V. Lourent, Mr. Rutler.  
Per str. Ethiopia.—Mr. J. S. Pedegrew, Mr. and Mrs. Ryves and child, Rev. J. D. Ostroham, Mr. D. F. Carmichael.  
Per str. Oriental.—Maj. and Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Reinaz, Mrs. Beaver and child, Lieut. Wingall, Serg. maj. Leslie, Serg. Coughlan.

### DEPARTURES.

April 12. Echo, Stevens, Bordeaux.—13. Str. India, Baxter, Calcutta.—15. Str. Ethiopia, McCullum, Bombay.—16. Str. Coromandel, Hewett, Bombay.—17. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta; Codabux, Row, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meinam.—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Viandier, Mr. and Mrs. Marie, Mr. Neale, Mr. Yates.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**DEOLALEE (CAMP), April 15.**—We had the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and suite here last Monday. He inspected the troops stationed here, and expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men. In passing down the ranks of the detachments of the 95th Regiment and the 108th, his lordship having noticed a few men wearing two and three good-conduct badges, addressed the men as follows:—"I perceive among you some old soldiers. I hope the old ones will make good comrades for the young, and set them good examples. You are a fine lot of good-looking young men, and I hope to hear a favourable account of you all after joining your regiments, as I intend making inquiries about you hereafter." To the two batteries of the 6th Brigade of Artillery (the 1st and 5th) his lordship said he had not seen a better lot of young men for some time past; he would not forget them when he went to Bombay, but would send them up some means of amusing themselves, of which he thought they stood much in need. He visited the hospitals and seemed pleased with the arrangements. By-the-bye, the hospitals are located in two of the barracks, which are not at all suited for sick people; moreover, they are not situated in a proper place, being directly in front of the camp. This, I suppose, will be remedied when the Sanitary Commissioner comes up. The new barracks are double-tiled, which is a great improvement on the corrugated iron-roofed ones. Three have already been completed, and the remainder will be finished before another year passes over.

**POONAH, April 17.**—Instead of going on straight to Mahableshwar, Lord Napier has taken up his quarters here, and that in a way betraying no particular hurry to "move on." When he will go, nobody seems to know, or, at any rate, seems to inquire, which, as it is only the business of a very few people, is in every way commendable. Soldierlike, he will, no doubt, quietly take his leave just about the period when gossiping folks have comfortably settled it in their own minds that he had decided upon not going at all. His Excellency the Governor has been up, and down again, and is daily expected up on his way through once more. The arrival of the 59th Regiment from Ceylon, it being a corps particularly strong in officers, the total approaching thirty-five, or thereabouts, has led to a removal of those discomforts and tribulations which always arise with respect to officers' quarters at Wanowrie whenever any change is made in the regiments occupying them. Nor is there in this anything to be wondered at. The accommodation, which is both dear and bad in itself, is wholly insufficient to meet the ordinary demand in a comfortable way; and as the demand is now extra-ordinary, the incompetence of the supply to meet it is still more pronounced. It really is a great hardship, and one which falls with peculiar severity upon young married men. It has been once or twice pointed out that the only remedy for a state of things in whose defence not

one word can be urged, would be that of Government constructing chambers for the single officers in the vicinity of the two Wanowrie Mess Houses—say enough to accommodate in all twenty bachelors. This would immediately and permanently reduce the demand for house accommodation, and would restore the conditions of the present supply to its natural state. It, indeed, seems to be a mistake in itself to allow private house owners to exist at all in a military cantonment. The reply to this usually is that Government does not care to encumber itself with a property which does not always find tenants. But, if private persons find the investment profitable, as they undoubtedly do, why should not Government do the same? The latter has the advantage of being its own bricklayer and carpenter, and could thus keep them in repair very much more easily and inexpensively than private owners are enabled to do; at any rate it ought to be able to do so. The advantage of being its own landlord, in purely military lines, would be that it would be able to regulate and fully understand the nature of the demand for accommodation, and would save one-half, at least, of the worry and vexation and ill-feeling which periodically arise whenever the occupants of these lines are changed. It appears that the Council-hall will not be completed prior to the beginning of the ensuing season, nor will the new Government-house. The members of the Western India Club are just now temporarily lodged in a large bungalow across the road, while the whole of the old building is being re-roofed, repapered, and subjected to a thorough overhauling. So many public works are now going on in Poona that the swimming baths will not be commenced just yet.—*Times of India Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**KURRACHEE.**—The *Sindian* understands that Captain E. Giles, the Master Attendant of the Kurrachee port, has obtained a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, and that Captain F. Fletcher, the commander of the Government steamer *Satellite*, will act for Captain Giles during his absence.

**BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.**—A telegram has been received in Bombay stating that the Secretary of State had decided that the original plan of the Bombay and Baroda Railway was to be carried out, so that it is now settled that the terminus of that railway will be at Colaba.

**CIVIL.**—The *Observer* understands that Mr. E. T. Richardson, full power magistrate, has been appointed city magistrate at Poona. The *Deccan Herald* understands that Staff-surgeon Bell is to succeed Dr. Beatty, as superintendent of the city jail at Poona, in addition to his present duties.—We learn from the *Deccan Herald* that Lieut. H. B. Jacob, of H.M.'s 24th Regiment N.I., has been selected by the Resident at Nagpore to be an educational inspector of that State.—The Hon. M. J. Shaw Stewart has been allowed furlough to England for eighteen months.—Surgeon-Major J. R. Miller, M.D., has been appointed to act as Examiner of Medical Accounts during the absence of Surgeon-Major Smith on leave, or until further orders.

**MILITARY.**—It is said that General Malcolm will shortly proceed on furlough.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Mahaffy, C.B., has been posted to the Sind division of the army.—Sergeant J. Hackett, B company H.M.'s 1-2nd Queen's, committed suicide on Thursday morning last, by the aid of his rifle; the bullet passed under the chin and through his skull. An inquest was held at the hospital at noon, president, Lieutenant-General Berry, Commandant General Depot, the verdict of which we are not in a position to state.—*Poona Observer.*—We regret to hear of a serious accident which has happened to General Adams, commanding the Mhow division. When driving through the bazaar, on the 17th inst., on his way to Indore, one of his horses shied, the carriage was overturned, and the general was thrown to the ground, sustaining a fracture of his collar bone.

**ACCIDENT AT SEA.**—A shipping casualty occurred off the entrance of Bombay Harbour on the morning of April 19. The barque *Atalanta*, bound for Bushire, left Bombay harbour on Sunday afternoon, having a cargo of coals on board, as also a number of native passengers for the Persian Gulf. No sooner had the vessel well cleared the harbour mouth than she showed symptoms of leaking extensively, and rapidly filled. The pumps were set to work, but were unequal to keeping down the water, which soon reached the upper hold. The vessel's head was put to landward, but a panic seized the crew (the captain and two officers only were English), and they took to the boats, shortly after which the vessel sank in seven fathoms water. The first officer and a number of passengers reached Bombay in a pattimar on Monday night, and the captain with another batch on Tuesday night. A steamer was despatched to the scene of the wreck early on Tuesday morning, and found the third officer and several of the crew on the coast of Alibaug. Efforts are being made to recover some of the cargo, but the vessel will have to be blown up, as she lies right in the fairway to Bombay harbour. The foundering of the *Atalanta* has caused some surprise, for though she was a country-built barque, she has just undergone a complete overhaul in dock, and was considered in every way seaworthy. An inquiry into the circumstances will no doubt be ordered by Government. Eighteen of the passengers and crew are still missing, believed to have been drowned.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—The following tale is told in the *Times of India* by the chief actor:—"I had not proceeded far up the valley, and was standing on the brink of the nullah into which he had been seen to retreat, peering about me, when I heard the low, snarling growl peculiar to the tiger when meditating a charge, and had barely time to look in the direction from whence the sound came, when a magnificent tiger rushed at me from under a thick bush, where he had been lying *perdu*, about twenty paces distant from me. I had not a second to lose, and therefore let drive my right barrel at the head of the beast; the ball, however, only grazed his skull and passed through the bottom of his left ear, inflicting a deep flesh wound, but doing no further injury. Unchecked by my salute, on he came, and with my left barrel I gave it him right in the centre of his chest at not more than a yard from the muzzle of my rifle; although my second bullet, delivered at such close quarters, did instantly fatal execution, still the impetus of his rush was such that his body, carried forward with the last spurt of his vital energies, hurtled against me with tremendous force, knocking me clean off my pins, giving me an awkward backfall from top to bottom of the nullah of some fifteen feet. Of course we both toppled over at the same instant; and on recovering my wits, for I was momentarily stunned by the fall, I found myself underneath my late antagonist, he stark dead, with his head laid across my left arm and purpling my old phiz with his life's blood. With an effort I succeeded in getting myself clear of his carcass, but on attempting to stand discovered, to my chagrin, that my left leg was broken. Just then my two assistants, who had, on first hearing and seeing the tiger, taken to flight, came up, still under the effects of their late panic, and imagining the beast to be still alive, fired simultaneously at him, but with such bad aim that instead of hitting the tiger they very nearly 'did' for me. After an hour's delay a charpoy was procured, and I was carried to my wigwam (the tiger in rear slung on a pole), and next day I was brought into Jubbulpore to the Royal Artillery Hospital, where I am very kindly treated. Barring my dislocated leg and a few trivial bruises I am not much hurt. So you see my good shooting has once again saved me from a mauling."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 17. Str. Carnatic, Coleman, Suez; str. Martaban, Hibbert, Cochín; Corra Linn, Lamont, Liverpool.—19. Lauretta, McPherson, London; Gataineau, Cumming, Liverpool; Futtell Manon, Nacoda, Bunder Abbas.—20. Str. General Outram, Tensdale, Cochín; Elizabeth, Ovein, Rangoon; Castle, Nisted, Bangkok; Amy Warwick, Bellin, Bangkok.—23. Fatel Barry, Nacoda, Chittagong.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. Traill and child, Mr. L. Tomlinson, Mr. W. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Impey, Mr. Mackee. From MARSEILLES.—Col. O'Connell, Mr. Potts, Mr. Chenie, Mr. St. Andre, Mr. Brice. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Sladen, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Laurie.

### DEPARTURES.

April 17. Margaret Pugh, Jones, Colombo; Hydaspes, Nacoda, Rangoon and Nagapatam; Dreadnought, Scott, Liverpool; Mahabeshwar, Corney, Carwar and Liverpool; str. Ellora, Murray, Aden and Suez.—19. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; St. Bernard, McDermott, Calcutta; Atalanta, Green, Bushire.—20. Str. Martaban, Hibbert, Malabar Coast; Romulus, Needham, Liverpool; str. Lord Clyde, Hewitt, Cochín.—21. Malabar, Galloway, Liverpool; T. E. Lemon, Rainey, Liverpool; Wanderer, Marton, Tellicherry; str. Neera, Hanscom, Aden and Suez.—22. Str. Pearl of India, Osborn, Liverpool; Minerva, Turner, Liverpool; H.M.'s str. Dulhouse, Wood, Persian Gulf.—23. White Jacket, Johnson, Liverpool; Oceana, White, Cochín; Bessie, Langlois, Penang; Zephyr, Porter, Manila; Greyhound, Jackson, Liverpool.—24. Mail str. Behar, Jones, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Parsons, Mr. Luddy, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald, Capt. and Mrs. Porteous and child. For SUEZ.—Mr. John Andrews.

Per B. and S. N. Co.'s str. Neera.—Rev. Mr. Frost, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Stern and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Collett and three children, Mr. and Mrs. De Carvalho and child, Surgeon major Brown, Dr. Whishaw, Capt. Atkinson, Capt. Becket, Capt. Troup, Dr. J. Davies, Lieut. H. L. Walter, Lieut. Knowles, Lieut. Kemble, Messrs. J. A. Parker, Christian, Spink, Galbraith, Valence, W. Watt, A. G. Maury, J. W. Lee, Carnegie, Wesley, Lockley, Theofilo, Stewart, Boucalt, Tanner.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Behar.—For MARSEILLES.—Major G. Adey, Col. Sir W. W. Turner, K.C.S.I., C.B., and Lady Turner and child, Mr. J. Greaves, Surgeon maj. H. Stewart, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Aldis, Mr. H. M. Aitken, Mr. Martin, Mr. Annesley, Mr. Hordern, Lieut. Bennett, Capt. Evans. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. and Mrs. P. D. Malden, Mrs. Macauley, Mr. H. J. Walton's two children, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. W. Duncan, Lieut. Gataker, Major and Mrs. J. M. Campbell and three children, Mr. G. J. Hookey. For SUEZ.—Mr. D. R. Onslow, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. E. W. Winton, Mr. W. Newton, Capt. Ratray, Capt. W. P. Maxwell, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Raines, Mr. J. H. W. Arathoon, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Cohen, Mr. W. M. Collingham, Capt. Henry.

## Commercial.

Bombay, April 23, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—  
6 months' sight, per rupee ... 2s. 0 5-16d. to 2s. 0 1d.  
6 ditto ditto ... 2s. 0 7-16d. Credit Bills.  
6 ditto ditto ... 2s. 0 9-16d. Docts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —) ... 108 per share  
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,040) ... 6000 per share  
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ... par  
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) ... 20 pm.  
(Rs. 2,600) ... Rs. 30 pm.  
Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ...  
Masagon Reclamation Company ... 710

Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1950 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 47-4-4)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	...	...
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	65 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	60 per cent. pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 490 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	890 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	7 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 98
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	" 93½
" " " 1842-43	...	" 93½
" " " 1854-55	...	" 108½
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	" 112½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	" 112½

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	104½
Sycee Silver	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	per Tola. 16½
Gold Bars, English	...	16½
Ditto Peking	...	16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 5s. to £1. 12s. 6d.  
To London—Cotton, £2 nominal; Seeds, £1 5s. nominal.

### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be as follows, viz:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29, and June 12 and 26.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, and June 4 and 18.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings April 15th, May 13th, June 10th, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

**SERVICES OF THE BOMBAY MARINE IN ABYSSINIA.**—The superintendent of marine announces that he has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the accompanying Government resolution in the military department, No. 551, of the 3rd inst., embodying para. 19 of a letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 233, dated Nov. 30, 1868, bearing testimony to the service of the marine department at Bombay during the Abyssinian Expedition. Letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 233, dated Nov. 30, 1868.—Para. 19. The testimony borne to the services of the marine department at Bombay during the Abyssinian Expedition is very satisfactory.

**THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.**—The following officers, on furlough on July 1, 1868, have elected the furlough regulations of 1868:—Staff corps: Cols. Hough, Lucas, and Vincent; Lieut. cols. Beville, C.B., Black, Phillips, and Price; Majors Cornwell, Dunsterville, Pierce, and Short; Capt. Watts, Van Heythuysen, Bolton, Galloway, Hickman, Jacob, James, Keckner, and Bythell; Lieuts. Cathcart and Cunningham. 2nd Cavalry: Lieut. Currie. Staff corps: Majors Dods and Eales; Lieut. Wav. Medical establishment: Surg. major Sylvester. Staff corps: Lieut. cols. Collier, Anderson, Day, and Briggs; Majors Bonnor, Blakeney, and Ross. Royal engineers: Major Bonus. Staff corps: Capt. Brown. Royal engineers: Lieut. Smith. Staff corps: Major Holt; Lieut. cols. Farquharson, Green, and Grant; Majors Miles and Lord. 2nd Cavalry: Lieut. Owen. Staff corps: Lieut. Carpendale. Royal engineers: Lieut. Dowden. Medical establishment: Surg. Wood. Staff corps: Lieut. Ebdon; Major Holland; Lieut. cols. Green, C.B., Scott, and Dunsterville; Majors Clements and Chapman; Capt. Drummond, Iredell, Reeves, and Blowers; Lieut. Seton. Medical establishment: Surg. Ross. Staff corps: Capt. Sanders. Royal engineers: Capt. Gambier.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ALLCOCK, A., acct., 4th grade, on probation, in Central Provs., servs. are, as a temp. arrangement, placed at disp. of the State Railway, account dept., and he is posted to the office of superint. engr., Goojranwalla div., head qrs., Lahore. April 3. [to Baitool. April 3.]

ASHBURNER, Major J., dep. comr., Nagpore div., transf. from Chindwara

BEAMISH, Rev. S. H., chaplain of Jullundhur, is app. chaplain in Cashmere from April 15 to Oct. 15.

BEDDY, Major, offic. dep. comr., Nagpore, transf. from Upper Godavery to Chanda as asst. comr. April 3.

BELL, Cornet, H.M.'s 5th lancers, temp. employed on survey duties in the irrigation branch of the N.W. Provs., servs. are, at his own request, replaced at disp. of the military dept. April 3.

BERKELEY, Capt., 2nd asst. agent to the Gov. gen. in Central India, to offic. as 1st asst. agent. April 3.

BOXWELL, J., to be sub-registrar of assurances of sub dist. of Pooree, having its head qrs. at sudder station of dist. of Pooree. April 10.

BRISTOW, Lieut. col., dep. comr., Jhelum, to be the civil officer on special duty in Cashmere during the ensuing season. April 5.

BROWNING, C., inspector of Schools, S. Circle, Central Provs., to offic. as insp. gen. of education in those provs. dur. leave of Major Dods. April 8.

CAMPBELL, F. J. G., asst. mag. and coll., to have ch. of sub-div. of Kishengunge, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in Purneah. Apr. 7.

CLARKE, W. W., exec. engr., 1st grade, Allahabad, took over ch. of 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road, from Parry on March 20.

CRASTER, Capt., R.E., took over, and Mr. Hall made over ch. of office of superint. engr., 1st circle, N.W.P., on March 24.

DODD, Lieut., dist. supt. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of the 2nd grade, in Mirzapore dist. April.

DUCAT, Lieut., officg. dep. comr., Central Provinces, is transf. from Baitool to Upper Godavery dist., from the date on which he is relieved by Ashburner.

ERSKINE.—The foll. temp. arrangement in Oudh Commission sanctioned by the Viceroy, in consequence of the prom. of Carnegy, dep. comr. of Fyzabad, to offic. as comr. of that div. :—Lieut. Erskine, officg. personal asst. to the financial comr., to offic. as settlement officer at Fyzabad. March 25.

FORBES.—The services of Major Forbes, officg. asst. comr. in Jhansie div., N.W.P., are replaced at disposal of mily. dept., with effect from Nov. 20, 1868.

FORSYTH, Capt., settlement officer of Nimar, is app. to be officg. dep. comr. 4th class, and is posted to the Nimar dist. April 9.

FRASER.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. appt., with effect from Feb. 8 last, the date on which Major Eckford made over ch. of the police in the Mirzapore dist. :—Capt. Fraser, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of the 1st grade.

GRACE.—The foll. transfer is ordered :—Capt. Grace, dep. comr., Nimar to Mundla. April 6.

GREIG, Mr., to offic. as asst. conservator of Gurhwal, v. Thompson. April 8.

HALL, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., Allygurh div., Ganges Canal, to offic. as exec. engr., Boolundshuhur div., Ganges Canal, from date of Lieut. Marindin's availing himself of prep. leave. Dated Roorkee, March 26.

HARRINGTON, A. H., asst. comr., to offic. as personal asst. to the financial comr. April 6.

HAYWOOD, Lieut., 11th regt. Bombay N.I., is app. to be an asst. dist. supt. of police of 2nd grade, and ex-officio adjt. of Ajmere and Mhairwara police batt. Dated April 10.

HOGG, Lieut., asst. comr. in Central Provs., is transf. from Saugor to Hoshungabad; rep. his arrival on March 27.

HORSFORD, Lieut., asst. comr. of Hurdul, to offic. as cantonment mag. of Fyzabad, v. Major Wilkinson. April.

JACKSON, Serg., sub engr., 2nd grade, transf. from Rajpootana to N.W. Provs., dated March 19, is posted to Rancee Khet div., P.W. Dated Allahabad, April 2.

LACEY, J., to be asst. supt., 3rd grade, in Mysore commission. Mr. Lacey is appd. a judicial asst. in the commission. April 9.

LASSALLE, Lieut., is declared to be in magisterial charge of sub div. of Beawur, district of Ajmere. April.

LOUIS, W. L., asst. district supt. of police, Bareilly, to offic. as district supt. of police at Muttra, dur. abs. of Thomas. Dated April 7.

MCCARTHY, D., district supt. of 4th grade, to offic. as district supt. of 3rd grade in Mirzapore. April.

MCCARTHY.—The resignation of his appt. by Mr. McCarthy, sub engr., att. to 4th div., Grand Trunk road, is accepted. Dated Allahabad, April 6.

McKENNIE, R. C., asst. engr., 1st grade, Mysore, offic. as exec. engr. of Chittledroog div. of irrig. works, from Oct. 26 to Nov. 25 last.

MACKERTICH, S., is app. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal. April 8.

MACNABB, J. W., to offic. as additional comr., Umballa div. April 3.

MERES, W. F., asst. mag. and coll., Backergunge, to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade. April 7.

MILLS, F. T., offic. extra asst. comr., Lullutpore, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class.

MOSELEY, E. S., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge.

OLDHAM, W. B., to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Chumparun, to have charge of sub div. of Bettia, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in Chumparun. March 29.

PEMBERTON, Lieut., asst. comr., 3rd class, to be offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, in Central Provs.; April. Lieut. Pemberton is transf. temp. from Belaspore to Raepore; April 3.

PLAYFAIR, Major, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, Central Provs., to be offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, while holding charge of the Chindwara district. Major Playfair is transf. from Jubbulpore to Chindwara, from date on which he is relieved by Ward.

RENNY, R. H., extra asst. comr., to have charge of Dhumsong sub div., Darjeeling, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in that district. March 29.

RUCKSTUHL.—The transfer of Mr. A. Ruckstuhl, supervisor, 1st grade, from British Burmah to Bengal is cancelled. April.

SAUNDERS, L. S., offic. settlement comr., is invested with civil powers of a comr. of division, for the purpose of deciding suits relating to land, or the rent, revenue, or produce of land, in the Mokutsar and Mum-dote Pergunnahs of Ferozepore district, and in Montgomery and Hazara districts. April 5.

SHAW, Lieut., asst. superint., 3rd grade, on the Mysore commission, is app. a "judicial assistant." April 9.

TEASDALE, H. J., asst. dist. superint. of police, Jhelum, offic. as dist. superint. at that station from Aug. 18 to Nov. 25 last inclusive.

THOMAS, H. P., on probation, to offic. as asst. conserv. of the Goruckpore forests, v. Webber, on leave. April 8.

THOMAS, Lieut. R. M. B., offic. dep. comr., assu. ch. of Chindwara dist. from Major Ashburner, dep. comr., on March 3.

THOMPSON, Lieut. col. E., Bombay staff corps, and 1st asst. agent to Gov. gen. in Central India, to offic. as polit. agent in Bhopal, in consequence of departure of Lieut. col. Osborne on leave to England. March 31.

THOMPSON, J., is app. to offic. as forest surveyor of Kumaon, v. Thompson, on deputation on special duty; dated Allahabad, April 6. This cancels the notification dated Feb. 24 last.

WARD, Capt., offic. dep. comr., 4th class, to be offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, while holding ch. of Jubbulpore dist., Central Provs. Capt. Ward is transf. from Mundla to Jubbulpore from date on which he is relieved by Capt. Grace. April 7.

WIGGINS, Lieut. F. E., dist. superint. of 5th grade, to offic. as dist. superint. of 4th grade in Mirzapore dist.

WILKINSON, Major, cantonmt. mag. of Fyzabad, to offic. (temp.) as dep. comr. of Gonda dist., v. Ross, to Europe.

YOUNG, Lieut. col., addl. comr., Amballa div., to offic. as comr. and superint., Amritsar div., during abs. of Egerton. April 3.

#### MILITARY.

ATKINSON, Lieut., to be capt., by purchase, in 36th foot, v. Sale, who ret. Dated March 29.

BERTIE, Lieut., Bengal S.C., having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to rank of capt. from March 26 last. [the Viceroy. April 1.]

BOURKE, Major the Hon. E. R., offic. military sec., to be military sec. to COLLEDGE, Lieut., 2nd regt. Central India horse, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, v. Hall, offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

HALL, 2nd regt. Central India horse, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, having returned from furl. and rejoined. March 25.

MILNE, Col. H., Bengal inf., is app. to the brigade staff of the army with rank of brigadier gen., in succession to Nuthall, prom.

NEILL, Lieut., 2nd regt. Central India horse, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. and qrmr. March 25.

RICHARDS, Lieut. col., Bengal S.C., having completed 5 years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to rank of col., by brevet, from Mar. 27.

ROBINSON, Acting riding master of the Viceroy's body guard, prom. to the rank of riding master. April 2.

SHOWERS, Capt., 2nd regt. Central India horse, to offic. as 2nd squadron subalt., v. Neill, prom.

#### PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made from Feb. 23 last, subject to H.M.'s approval, in the room of Lieut. col. H. E. Young, dec. :—

Major Q. D. Parsons, capt. in staff corps, to be lieut. col. of inf. [regt. Capt. W. G. Keppel, staff corps, to be major in cadre of late 6th Eur. Lieut. C. S. De F. Roche, to be capt. in cadre of late 6th Eur. regt.]

In room of Lieut. col. Q. D. Parsons, capt. in staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols. :—

Major F. B. Pollock, c.s.i., staff corps, to be lieut. col. of inf.

Capt. C. C. Dandridge, major in staff corps, to be major in cadre of late 49th N.I. [N.I.]

Lieut. J. Forsyth, capt. in staff corps, to be capt. in cadre of late 49th

In room of Lieut. col. F. B. Pollock, c.s.i., major in staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols. :—

Major C. N. McMullin, staff corps, to be lieut. col. of inf.

Capt. C. K. M. Walter, staff corps, to be major in cadre of late 73rd N.I.

Lieut. H. W. J. Senior, staff corps, to be capt. in cadre of late 73rd N.I.

In room of Lieut. col. C. N. McMullin, major in staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols. :—

Major H. D. Manning, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be lieut. col. of inf.

Capt. J. F. L. Fisher, major in staff corps, to be major in cadre of late 19th N.I. [19th N.I.]

Lieut. W. E. Chambers capt. in staff corps, to be capt. in cadre of late In the room of Lieut. col. H. D. Manning, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. :—

Major W. C. Hamilton, staff corps, to be lieut. col. of infantry.

Capt. J. G. S. Matheson, major in staff corps, to be major in the cadre of the late 2nd European Bengal fusiliers.

Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, general list, infantry, to be capt.

In the room of Lieut. col. W. C. Hamilton, major in staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. :—

Major R. W. Chambers, lieut. col. in staff corps, to be lieut. col. of inf.

Capt. J. D. Swayne, major in staff corps, to be major in the cadre of the late 11th N.I.

Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, staff corps, general list, infantry, to be capt.

In the room of Lieut. col. R. W. Chambers, staff corps, removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. :—

Major E. F. Litchfield, to be lieut. col. of infantry.

Capt. S. S. Sutherland, staff corps, to be major in cadre of 42nd N.I.

Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, general list, infantry, to be capt.

Lieut. H. Coghlan, 21st hussars, gen. list, cavalry, is prom. to be capt., from Dec. 12, 1868, in the room of Capt. (brevet major) A. C. Warner, late 2nd European L.C., 20th hussars, ret., subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### MEDICAL.

BELLEW, Surgeon, civil surg., Peshawur, is deputed to Srinagur, Cashmir, as medical officer at that place during the season of 1869.

COOKE, Surg. major, to be zillah surg. and supt. of the jail, Chittoor. To join on being relieved at Trichinopoly. April 13.

CURRIE, Dr., 10th Bengal cav., is app. to the civil med. charge of Syalkot, April 5.

FAIRWEATHER, Surgeon, is app. to the civil med. ch. of Rawulpindi, and is placed in exec. charge of the jail at that station, and vested with powers of a mag., such powers to be exercised within the precincts of the jail. April 1.

HAY, Asst. surg., to offic. in med. charge of political agency in Turkish Arabia during furl. of Colvill. April 1.

KNOX, Asst. surg., att. to 2nd regt. Punjab inf., servs. replaced at disp. of H.E. the C. in C. for employment with 25th N.I. April 1.

NASH, Surg., is placed in ch. of the jail at Banda, and is inv. with powers of a mag. within the jail under his charge, with effect from date on which he took charge. April.

STEWART, Supernum. surg., M.D., is brought on estab. of surgeons to fill an existing vacancy. April 6.

THEOBALD, Supernum. surg. M., is brought on the estab. of surgeons to fill an existing vacancy. April 6.

THOMSON, Assist. surg., of detach. 90th regt., assu. ch. of civil med. duties at Chindwara, in addition to his own, on March 30.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### LEAVE TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

April 2.—No. 392.—The following despatch from H.M.'s Sec. of State for India is published for general information :—

Military.—No. 52.

India-office, London, Feb. 25, 1869.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—A question has been raised whether, under paragraph 5 of despatch of April 21, 1861, No. 172, published in G.O. by your Govt. on June 4, No. 497, a medical officer below the rank of deputy-inspector general of hospitals, who has obtained the qualifying certificate of efficiency on attaining the age of fifty-five years, may, at the expiration of the period of three years, for which such certificate holds good, again appear before a medical board in view to obtain another certificate of his efficiency for a further period of service.

2. It was observed in despatch of Aug. 22, 1866, No. 326 (paragraph 2), that it has been found necessary, even in the climate of Europe, to limit the age of regimental surgeons to fifty-five years, and it cannot be supposed that a wider limit of age is admissible in the more exhausting climate of India.

3. I fully concur in that observation, and although the rule has been relaxed to some extent in the case of those medical officers who entered the service prior to the promulgation of the Royal Warrant in India, I have caused an officer who had submitted the question to be informed that it is not intended that an officer, who has been examined on attaining the age of fifty-five years, and obtained the certificate of efficiency above referred to, shall be allowed to remain in the service for any longer period than the three years for which such certificate holds good.

4. The proviso that in no case will a medical officer under the rank of deputy-inspector general be permitted to remain on the effective list after he shall have attained the age of sixty years, was intended to apply to the cases of those medical officers only who, upon the introduction of the Royal Warrant, had already passed the limit of fifty-five years.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

BANDS—INSPECTIONS.—On all occasions when troops march past in brigade, and it is found impracticable to mass the bands of the regiments composing it, one band will be selected (which, as a general rule, should be that of the leading regiment) to play the whole brigade past the saluting point.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—With reference to G.O. No. 92, dated May 4, 1867, it is notified that, under instructions from the Government of India, all claims of officers to command pay for services on passage and prior to arrival in India must be sent to the War-office for sanction before they can be charged for by regimental paymasters and officers commanding regiments and batteries of royal artillery.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES—HOUSE RENT.—The Government of India have decided that Presidency house-rent is exempted from calculation in determining the claim of an officer to travel at the public expense, as it is not pay or salary in the sense of G.O. No. 374 of 1868.

RETIREMENTS.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Major Bell, 3rd hussars, has been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief in India, subject to approval by her Majesty; dated March 27. The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. Maxwell, 3rd hussars, subject to approval by her Majesty; dated March 29.

STAFF SALARY OF INTERPRETERS.—With the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to fix the staff salary of the interpreters to H.E. the C. in C. in India and of the C. in C. at Madras and Bombay respectively at Rs. 450 and Rs. 250 per mensem, in addition to the staff corps pay of their rank, with effect from March 31, 1869.

SCHOOLS—WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—In continuation of G.O. No. 57 of 1869, an instance having occurred in which a soldier embarked for England with his regiment, leaving his son in the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Mussoorie, the Commander-in-Chief directs that officers commanding corps about to quit India shall satisfy themselves that children of the men in those institutions are withdrawn in sufficient time to admit of their embarkation with their parents, as subsistence allowance will not be continued after departure of the parents from India.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe in April, on m.c., under the rules of 1868, except where otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. Black, Erinpoora irregular force, having availed himself on March 27 of the furlough dated Dec. 31 last, the unexpired portion (viz., from Feb. 26 to April 2) of the six months' leave on private affairs granted to him, dated Oct. 23 last, is cancelled. Lieut. col. Anderson, comdt. 28th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. Brig. gen. Sir W. W. Turner, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal army, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months. Surg. major Stewart, Bengal med. service, to Europe, for two years. Lieut. Gataker, Bengal staff corps, to Europe, for twenty-one months. Asst. surg. Wishaw, Bengal med. estab., to Europe, for one year.

THE BENGAL MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 68, dated March 4, 1869, are published :—"I have to inform you that the following candidates, having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed assistant surgeons on the Bengal establishment, their commissions as such bearing date Oct. 1, 1868, viz.:—Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.B., Frederic Morell Mackenzie, John MacGregor, George Hutcheson, and Edward Reginald Johnson. They have received instructions to proceed to Calcutta within two months from Feb. 6, 1869. They will be entitled to count as service for full-pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from Oct. 1, 1868, to Feb. 6, 1869, inclusive. On the first occasion of their taking leave, after arrival in India, they will be permitted to elect either the furlough rules of 1854 or those of 1868."

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants obtained leave of absence in April, on m.c., under the new rules of 1868 :—Two months' priv. leave is granted to Mr. G. E. Lance, civil and sessions judge of Cawnpore, with effect from May 10. Mr. G. P. Money, civil and sessions judge of Mirzapore, was a passenger on board the str. *Bengal*, which left Bombay on March 20. Two months' priv. leave is granted to Mr. J. H. B. Ironside, C.B., judge of Agra, with effect from May 1. The notification No. 33, dated Feb. 20 last, granting 15 days' priv. leave to Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, civil and sessions judge of Allahabad, is cancelled; two months' priv. leave is granted to Mr. Ricketts, with effect from Feb. 19 last. One month's priv. leave is granted to Mr. W. H. Smith, settlement officer at Allypore, with effect from May 1. Three months' priv. leave is granted to Mr. F. W. Porter, settlement officer, Bareilly, with effect from May 15. Three months' priv. leave is granted to Capt. Thomason, exc. engr., on special duty, from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties. The priv. leave for one month granted to Mr. A. Marshall, extra asst. comr., Jullundhur, in Punjab Gazette order, No. 122, dated Feb. 8 last, is cancelled at his own request. Capt. Street, a dep. comr. of 3rd grade in British Burmah, is granted preparatory leave for one month to Madras, to enable him to appear before a medical board in that presidency, for the purpose of applying for furlough to Europe. The unexpired portion of the leave (one month and five days) granted to Mr. A. L. Home, asst. conservator of forests, Chenab div., in Punjab G.O. of Jan. 4 last, is cancelled at his own request. Capt. Lambert, cantonment mag., Umballa, has been allowed one month's leave, preparatory to furlough to Europe, from March 23. Mr. P. H. Egerton, comr. and supt., Umritsur div., has been allowed two years' furlough to Europe, with one month's subsidiary leave, from April 25. Rev. A. Taylor, chaplain of Kanpotee, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him by Notification No. 118, dated March 10, on April 1. Dr. R. T. Abbott, insp. gen. of jails and dispensaries, reported his departure on April 3 from Bombay, on furlough to Europe. Capt. Fraser, district supt. of police, Nimar, availed himself of the three months' priv. leave granted to him, dated Feb. 25 last, on April 3, making over charge of the Nimar police to Mr. D. G. Proby, offic. district supt. Mr. J. C. Price, offic. mag. and coll. of Backergunge, in ext. of leave allowed to him Dec. 8 last to attend the examination for the high proficiency standard in Hindoostanee in January last. Mr. L. B. Roberts, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Shahabad, for 1 mo. Mr. J. W. Taylor, personal assistant to the comr. of Orissa, is permitted to avail himself, from April 5, of the priv. leave for 1 mo. sanctioned in orders of Feb. 1 last. Mr. S. C. Hampton, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Patna, for 6 mo., in ext. of leave granted Oct. 14 last. Mr. C. S. Belli, C.S., reported his departure from Bombay on April 3. Mr. F. J. Alexander, C.S., and Mr. C. Martin, educational dept., reported their departure from India, per steamer *Sinalu*, March 31. Mr. R. S. Brucro, asst. dist. supt. of police, Hissar, has priv. leave for 3 mo. from April 6.



## Madras.

## CIVIL.

BLAKE, B. A., dep. coll., 4th class, to be a dep. coll. of 3rd class. April 13.  
 BOYLE, J. A., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George. April 13.  
 BROCK, S., acting controller of P.W. accounts, to be controller of P.W. accounts, v. Col. O'Connell, R.E. April 13.  
 CLOETE, Capt., 1st asst. supt., revenue survey, to act for Major Hessey, dep. supt., revenue survey, Coimbatore, dur. his abs. on leave. April 13.  
 COURT, Capt., probationary asst. supt. of police, 1st class, North Arcot, to act as supt. of police, Tanjore, dur. abs. of Capt. Rolland. April 13.  
 CUMMING, C. L. B., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George; April 13. Under sec. 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Cumming is empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of sub. mags. of 1st and 2nd classes.  
 DAVIS, T. G., to be a registrar of assurances of Neilgherry Hill district.  
 GORDON, H. P., to offic. as sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, dur. employment of Hon. J. C. St. Clair on other duty. April 13.  
 GRAHME, Capt., 1st asst. supt., revenue survey, to act for Mr. F. Puckle, dep. supt., revenue survey, Tinnevely, dur. his abs. on leave. April 13.  
 GREER, Lieut., royal engrs., to be an asst. engr. (superanny.) of the 2nd grade. April 13.  
 MACKENZIE.—Under the provs. of the Madras Municipal Act of 1867, H.E. the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. Mackenzie to be a member of the commission for the 8th div. of the municipality, in room of Lieut. col. Gillilan.  
 MELVILLE, R. J., to offic. as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Vellore, during the employment of Mr. Irvine on other duty. April 13.  
 PLUMER, C. G., to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Calicut, dur. the employt. of Thomas on other duty. April 13.  
 WINTER, H. F., to be an asst. conservator of forests of the 3rd class, and to have charge of the South Canara range. April 13.

## MILITARY.

ANSLEY, Lieut. col., wing officer 9th N.I., to offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 9th N.I. April 13. [a special case.]  
 BUTLER, Brev. maj., att. 23rd L.I., is app. 1st wing subalt. 25th L.I. as CLARIDGE, Major, to be offic. wing officer 41st N.I. March 27.  
 CLARKE, Major, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 10th N.I., to be offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 2nd N.I., to join. March 27.  
 COOKE, Col., senior officer in the Straits, will resume com. of 8th N.I. March 27. [March 29.]  
 COURTOIS, Capt., 2nd regt. L.C., appt. to be 1st squad. subalt. is can. DORIA, Col., comdt. 5th regt. N.I., servs. placed (temp.) at disp. of Resident at Hyderabad for employ. as his military sec. during Major Fraser's abs. on leave.  
 FLETCHER, Major, wing officer 19th N.I., to be offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 8th N.I.; to join at Mercara. March 27.  
 FULTON, Lieut. col., offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 11th N.I., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer 11th N.I.  
 HACKETT, Lieut. col., late in ch. of details from Rangoon to Madras per *Oriental*, will proc. to depot at Poonamallee, and return on duty. March 27. [dougall. April 7.]  
 HENDERSON, Capt., is app. station staff officer at the Mount, v. Mac-HOLMES, Lieut. col. (Eur.), 2nd in comd. and wing officer 11th N.I., to be 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 6th N.I. March 27. [Feb. 23.]  
 HORNSBY, Ens., to be lieut., without purch., in 19th foot, v. Bredin. Dated HOWLETT, Lieut. col., 2nd in comd. 27th N.I., from officg. comdt. 19th N.I., to officg. comdt. 27th N.I., to join. April 13.  
 JENKINS, Lieut. col., 2nd in comd. and wing officer 6th N.I., to be 2nd in comd. and wing officer 10th N.I. March 27.  
 LUKIN, Lieut. col., inf. (Eur.), removed to comdt. 27th N.I. April 13.  
 MACDONELL, Col., of the staff corps, to be a brig. gen. of the 2nd class. April 9. [join by sea. April 2.]  
 MOTTET, Lieut., inf. gen. list, app. officg. qmr. 41st N.I., will proceed to O'GRADY.—The transfer of Lieut. O'Grady, from the 20th to 17th brig. B.A. is ordered. April.  
 OXLEY, Lieut., 1st N.I., is apptd. adjt., with effect from Dec. 25, 1868.  
 PAXTON, Lieut. col., inf., removed to officg. comdt. 19th N.I., to join. April 14.  
 PHILLIPS, Major, staff corps, will do gen. duty at Trichinopoly, under the orders of the officer comdg. South div. March 29.  
 RAMSAY, Major, cadre 10th N.I., on gen. duty, Dorunda, to be officg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 10th N.I. March 27.  
 SCOTT, Cornet, 16th lancers, having been reported fit to return to duty, his unexpired portion of the leave is can., and he will join his regt. April 1.  
 STEVENS, Lieut. col., 2nd in comd. and wing officer 19th N.I., to be 2nd in comd. and wing officer 8th N.I., and officg. comdt.; to join on being relieved by Lieut. col. Jenkins.  
 SWINEY, Capt., having completed 20 years' service, to be major in the staff corps, from April 12.  
 TAYLER, Capt., R.A., having arrived at Wellington, from Kamptee, with details, will do duty at the convalescent depot.  
 THORNTON, Lieut. col., 23rd brig. R.A., will, at the expiration of the leave granted him, dated Feb. 25, do duty under the officer comdg. R.A., ceded districts. [April 9.]  
 THORNHILL, Col., staff corps, to act as agent for remounts at Oosoor.  
 VANDERZEE, Lieut., having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. in the staff corps, from April 7.  
 VIZARD, Major, to be offic. wing officer 19th N.I. March 27.  
 WILLIAMS, Major, staff corps, to offic. wing officer 9th N.I., with effect from date of vacating his appt. as A.D.C. April 13.

WATTS, Lieut., 1st royals, apptd. to be 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd L.C., can. March 29. Lieut. Watts is apptd. 2nd wing subalt. 2nd N.I., to continue to do duty with 15th foot until May 5, then he will proc. to join.

## MEDICAL.

JAMES, Asst. surg., doing duty with R.A. at the Mount, to do duty at depot, Poonamallee—to join. March 27.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## HARNESS AND SADDLE CONTRACTS.

Fort St. George, April 13.—No. 132.—The following extract from a communication from the Government of India, dated March 5, No. 287, is published:—

14. There only remains the question of the position of the harness and saddle contract to be dealt with. The operation of this contract, which has, comparatively, only lately come into force in the Madras presidency, does not, H.E. in Council thinks, appear to be fully understood by battery officers serving there.

## Horse Artillery Batteries.

Per harness per month	...	...	...	Rs.2	0	0
Per saddle	...	...	...	1	0	0

## Light Field Batteries.

Per harness per month	...	...	...	1	8	0
Per saddle	...	...	...	1	0	0

15. The conditions on which the saddle and harness contract allowance was granted are set forth in the Bengal Pay and Audit Regulations of 1849, section II., page 7, viz. :—

Sets of saddles and harness, as issued from the Government stores, are to be maintained complete in all respects from the contract allowance; renewals on account of condemnation or loss of component parts of such sets are not admissible.

Troop officers are bound to renew such saddles whenever it may be required, and to keep the saddles in a perfectly efficient state in every other respect, save and except to supply new saddle trees.

16. Though these regulations might seem capable of being interpreted to mean that the saddlery and harness were to be renewed out of the contract allowance, such was never done, nor is now done, the contract allowance being only granted for maintenance and repairs during the stipulated periods of duration—that is, for the interval between one renewal and another—which, as laid down in G.G.O. No. 261, of Oct. 14, 1812, is five years for saddles and four years for harness, provided they are then declared by a committee to be unserviceable.

17. This, however, would appear, from the remarks of Brig. gen. Brice, c.b., royal art., forwarded with your letter, No. 3,198, dated Sept. 19, 1865, not to have been understood, as he refers to the probable unprofitable nature of the contract, on account of officers being obliged to renew saddlery and harness, which have been in use the prescribed period and condemned by a committee, out of the allowance granted for the repairs of the same.

18. Undoubtedly, were this the case, there would be much justice in Brig. gen. Brice's remarks; but, on this misapprehension being removed, the Government of India have no doubt the rates for the saddlery and harness contracts will be accepted as sufficient in Madras as they are in the Bengal and Bombay presidencies.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—The C. in C. being about to proceed on a tour of inspection, head-quarters will be established at Coonoor on May 4. Further movements will be notified hereafter. The following officers will accompany the C. in C. :—the C. in C.'s personal staff, the adjt. general, the quartermaster-general, the judge advocate-general, the officiating deputy adjutant-general, the assistant adjutant-general, R.A., and the assistant quartermaster-general.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned officers have returned to duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank :—Captain Court, assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot; Capt. Howes, attached to 35th L.I.; Lieut. Campbell, attached to 22nd N.I.; Lieut. Wilkinson, attached to 11th N.I. The above gentlemen arrived at Madras on April 8. Lieut. Wilkinson, attached to 11th regt. N.I., and Surgeon Shaw; both arrived at Madras on March 27.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following civil servants obtained furlough and leave of absence in April, on m.c., under the rules of 1868 :—Mr. Hannington, acting civil and sess. judge of Calicut, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe. The 3 months' priv. leave granted to Mr. Ricketts, dep. coll. in charge of the salt department, Tanjore, is can. at his own request. Capt. Rolland, supt. of police, Tanjore, priv. leave for 1 month. Priv. leave to Lieut. col. Watts, dep. comy. gen., for 60 days, from date of departure. Priv. leave to Conductor Smith, of the commissariat dept., for 60 days, from date of departure from Trichinopoly. Mr. Freer, of the Nellore police, for 1 month. The leave to Mr. Price, supt. of marine police, has been cancelled, at his own request. Mr. Grierson, insp. of police, leave for 3 months.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF CIVIL FURLOUGHS (MADRAS).—The Governor in Council directs the publication of the subjoined statement of officers of the Madras Civil Service absent on furlough under the new rules for the quarter ending March 31, 1868, with the date on which such furlough expires :—Messrs. R. W. Barlow, C. G. Plumer, and R. J. Melville, April 13; C. G. Master, April 14; M. J. Wallhouse, May 4; J. W. Reid, May 29; R. Rice, Aug. 20; C. R. Pelly, Aug. 27; F. C. Carr, Sept. 6; A. W. Phillips, Oct. 28; R. Davidson, Dec. 11; and H. B. Grigg, Dec. 25, 1869; A. R. Hutchins, Feb. 16; L. Forbes, March 7; C. G. Walker, March 21; F. M. Kindersley, July 6; H. D. Cook, Sept. 17; G. R. Sharpe, Oct. 1; W. Huddleston, Oct. 9; A. C. Burnell, Oct. 15; W. McQuahe, Nov. 27; and W. Wilson, Dec. 25, 1870; Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Jan. 24, and W. S. Foster, Feb. 21, 1871.

ARRIVALS OF CIVIL SERVANTS.—Messrs. Plumer and Melvill, of the Madras C.S., reported their return to Presidency on April 8, per *Mooltan*.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.—With the sanction of Government, it is notified (March 20, 1869) that the elementary test in the vernaculars, hitherto required to complete the higher standard examination, is now dispensed with.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe on m.c., in April, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. Shakespear, 2nd in command and wing officer 9th regt. N.I., furlough on m.c. for 2 years; Capt. Balmer, supt. of police, 2 years; Major Fraser, military secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, 3 months, to Europe, on private affairs, to embark from Bombay; Col. F. Thompson, agent for remounts at Oosoor, 2 years, to embark from Madras; Capt. Beatty, Madras engrs., exec. engr. Vizagapatam, 2 years, to embark from Madras; Lieut. Burr, 21st foot (2nd battalion), to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation; 2nd Capt. Newcome, 5th brigade R.A., who arrived at Madras from England on the 11th inst., is to be considered as having travelled from Bepore, on duty at the public expense; Major gen. Shubrick, commanding ceded districts, 60 days, to Ramandroog, on privilege leave. Major gen. Haines, commanding Mysore division, 60 days' privilege leave from April 1. Major Standen's unexpired portion of leave is cancelled on his return to duty as acting brigade major, Malabar and Canara. Lieut. Marten, 10th foot, to England, pending his exchange being sanctioned into 41st foot. Lieut. col. Rishton, 1st N.I., 6 months, India, private affairs. Capt. Porteous, Madras staff corps, superintendent of police, Tinnevely district, 2 years. Major Adey, Madras staff corps, to Europe, for 15 months. Lieut. Cherry, attached 8th N.I., for 1 month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board. 2nd class apoth. O'Keefe, 23rd brig. R.A., in continuation for 6 months, Madras. Capt. Purvis, 14th brig. R.A., from April 7, or date of departure, to Sept. 15, Coonoor, private affairs. Capt. Engstrom, 5th brig. R.A., 3 months from date of departure, Ennore and the Neilgherries or Shevroy Hills. Lieut. col. Laurie, 23rd brig. R.A., in extension to June 4. Asst. surg. Gibbon, 23rd brig. R.A., from April 2 to June 30, Neilgherry Hills, private affairs. Capt. Henderson, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 2nd N.I., for 6 months, from March 14, Madras, Neilgherries, and Western Coast, private affairs. Capt. Howard, 18th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Lieut. Baines, 18th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. Yeldham, 18th hussars, doing duty Wellington depot, from March 20 to April 8, Madras, private affairs. Lieut. Whitton, 2nd batt. 21st foot, instr. of musketry, from April 27 to Aug. 31, to Calcutta, on private affairs. Surg. Slaughter, 2nd batt. 10th foot, from April 1, or date of departure, for 3 months, to Neilgherries, on private affairs. Asst. surg. Walsh, 2nd batt. 21st fus., in continuation of priv. leave, from March 28 to March 31, to enable him to join his appt. at Ramandroog. Lieut. col. Graves, staff corps, doing gen. duty, Kampatee, for 6 months, from April 1, to Madras. Staff Asst. surg. Bolton, med. dept., from March 27, to England, in anticipation of relief, his tour of Indian service having expired—in anticipation of sanction of C. in C. in India. Surg. major Theobalds, 16th N.I., for 1 month, to Poona, preparatory to proceeding on furl. to Europe. The invalids, time-expired men, &c., of H.M.'s service, with their families, embarked at Madras for England on the ships *Renown* and *Alumbagh*. The following officers were apptd. to do duty with the detachments on board the *Renown*, which sailed from Madras on Feb. 17:—Capt. Hayward, 45th regt., to comd.; Capt. Surplice, 2nd batt. 24th regt., to do duty; Lieut. Erskine, 2nd batt. 24th regt. Capt. Lascelles, 6th brig. R.A., was apptd. to comd. the detachment on board the *Alumbagh*, which sailed from Madras on March 22.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

CAMPBELL, F. D., to be exec. engr. for irrigation, Sholapoor. April 20.  
CHATFIELD, K. M., rec. ch. of office of director of public instruction April 17.  
LYONS, Major, cant. mag. of Ahmednuggur, is app. a dep. coll. and vice-president of Bhingar municipality. April 21.  
MAYNE, C., exec. engr., to special duty in Khandeish. April 21.  
PALLES, actg. exec. engr. for irrigation Belgaum and Dharwar.  
PARR, Major, assumed ch. of duties of asst. resident, Baroda, in ch. of Umreilly and superint. of Gaekwar's cont. in Kattywar on April 10.  
PENNY, Capt., R.E., to exec. engr. for irrigation, Sattara. April 21.  
PRICE, W. S., asst. superint. S. Maratha country rev. survey, to act as dep. superint. dur. abs. of Major Wallace to Europe. April 21.  
SOUTER, F. H., and A. Edginton respectively delivered over and rec. ch. of office of comr. of police, Bombay, on April 12.  
WHITE, R., and J. Fernandez respectively delivered over and assu. ch. of the Adawlut of Canara on April 12.  
WILKINS, W., 1st class asst. settlement officer, to act as dep. settlement officer, Left Bank dists. (Sciudo) dur. abs. of Fisher to Europe. Apr. 16.

### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from April 11, in consequence of the retirement, on pension, of Mr. W. H. Payne, deputy comr. of customs, salt and opium, S.D.:—

Mr. A. Taylor to be dep. comr. of customs, salt and opium, S.D., v. Mr. W. H. Payne.  
Mr. A. Faulkner to be 1st class asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium, v. Mr. A. Taylor.  
Mr. H. Cameron to be 3rd class asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium, v. Mr. M. B. Viccajee.  
Mr. W. H. Payne, jun., to be 4th class asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium, v. Mr. Cameron.

The following arrangements are made during the absence on leave to England of Mr. P. M. Dalzell, dep. comr. of customs, salt and opium, northern division:—

Mr. A. Faulkner to continue to act as dep. comr. of customs, salt and opium, northern division.

Mr. E. Pratt, to act as 1st class asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium, v. Mr. A. Faulkner.

Mr. N. A. Joshee to act as 2nd class asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium, v. E. Pratt.

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave to act as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium, v. Mr. N. A. Joshee.

The following arrangements are made, in consequence of the temporary transfer to the police dept. of Mr. H. Cameron:—

Mr. G. B. Spring to act as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium, v. Mr. H. Cameron.

Mr. W. E. Young to act as 4th class asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium, v. Mr. G. B. Spring.

Mr. B. J. da Silva to act as an extra asst. comr. of customs, salt and opium.

### MILITARY.

ASHFIELD.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, directing Ens. Ashfield to perform the duties of adjt. to 95th regt. from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, during the absence of Golding.

BABINGTON.—The following officer having applied for admission to the staff corps, is app. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite to his name:—Lieut. Babington, gen. list, supt. G.I.P. Railway, from March 7, 1867.

BARRAS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 5, directing Capt. Barras, wing officer 15th N.I., to perform the duties of adjt. and qrmr., in add. to his own, from Nov. 10, 1868.

BRUCE, Major, wing officer 23rd N.L.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. dur. the abs. of Lieut. col. Waddington, to Europe. Capt. Park to offic. as wing officer, v. Bruce. April 20.

ERSKINE.—The C. in C. in India has accepted the resig. of his commission by Lieut. Erskine, 108th foot. Dated March 29.

GORDON.—Deolallee Rest House order confd., dated April 9, apptg. Capt. Gordon, 108th foot, to perform the duties of interp. from April 9, v. Brev. Major Hand, 82nd foot, there being no other qualified officer available.

HUNTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 27, directing Capt. Hunter to act as paymr. 82nd foot, with effect from Feb. 1, v. Paymr. Hughes, proceeding to England on m.c.

LECHMERE, Lieut., wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 18th N.I., dur. the abs. of Lieut. Hennell to Eur. April 28.

MELLISS, Ens., 1st bat. 21st foot, a candidate for the staff corps, is app. 2nd wing subalt. 4th regt. N.I. (rifles) on probation. April 21.

PARK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 14 last, appg. Capt. Park, wing officer, 23rd N.I., to offic. as adjt. in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Gatacre, proc. on m.c.

PARKER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 31, appg. Capt. Parker to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Lieut. Gillmor as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, v. Robison, offic. as comdt.

PIERCE, Major, wing officer 24th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Warden, dec. April 21. Capt. Hawthorn, staff corps, to be wing officer, v. Pierce.

POPE, Lieut., to be capt. 49th foot, from Dec. 21, 1867.

REAY, Lieut., gen. list, to be qrmr. 6th N.I. April 21.

ROBISON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 15, directing Lieut. col. Robison, 20th N.I., to offic. as comdt. in addition to his own duties, v. Scott, proc. on leave.

SANDWITH, Lieut., qrmr., to be adjt. 15th N.I., v. Iredell, who vacates. April 21.

TEMPLE, Lieut., to be adjt. 49th foot, v. Thomas, who vacates on obtaining furl. to England. Dated March 1.

TREYOR, Capt., staff corps, to be offic. wing subalt. 13th N.I.

TURNER, Capt., examiner ordnance dept., is apptd. to conduct the duties of examiner, med. dept., in addition to his own, from the date Major Smith quitted the office on furl. April 19.

WALTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 22, directing Lieut. Walter to act as wing officer 25th N.L.I., v. Major Glasspoole, offic. 2nd in comd., with effect from Feb. 6.

WATLING, Lieut., 45th foot, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., during abs. of Lieut. Gatacre, on m.c. to Eur. April 20.

### MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Surg., is apptd. to act as presy. surg. 1st dist., dur. the abs. of Dr. A. V. Ward. Surg. Beatty is apptd. to act as prof. of midwifery, Grant Med. Coll., dur. the abs. of Surg. A. V. Ward.

GRAY, Asst. surg., is apptd. to act as prof. of surgery, comparative anatomy and dental surgery, Grant Med. Coll., during Asst. surg. MacKenzie's abs. on leave. [marriages in Upper Sindh.]

KEITH, Dr., acting civ. surg., Shikarpoor, is apptd. acting registrar of KNAPP, Asst. surg., is apptd. to act as professor of anatomy and curator of the museum, Grant Med. Coll.

MILLER, Surg. major, is apptd. to act as examiner medical accounts dur. the abs. of Surg. major Smith on leave.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### THE NEW MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

Bombay Castle, April 15.—No. 314.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 568 of 1868, the following correspondence between the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India is published:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Dept., No. 1,469, of Jan. 30, 1869, to the Adjt. gen.

In requesting you to move H.E. the Commander-in-Chief to cause the decision of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, submitted

with your No. 73c, dated 4th inst., in regard to the application of the term "temporary leave of absence" (in para. 2 of the Secretary of State's No. 254 [G.G.O. No. 797, of Aug. 19 last], dated July 16 last), to be published in H.E.'s general orders, I am desired to suggest that, in order to prevent any misapprehension, it should be at the same time pointed out that the "furlough to Europe" reckons as service for the rank of colonel under the five years' rule only when the major and brevet lieutenant holds a qualifying staff appointment, and not when he is in command of a regiment.

Letter from the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, dated Nov. 17 last, to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Having submitted to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief your letter of Sept. 26 last, I am directed to intimate to your Excellency that H.R.H. considers that the term "temporary leave of absence," used in the Secretary of State's despatch quoted by you, should be held to include "furlough to Europe," in calculating the service for colonel of a major and brevet lieutenant holding a qualifying staff appointment.

**QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned junior civil servants passed examinations in the following languages on April 15:—Guzeratte: Messrs. Pollen (with credit), Muir, and Hosking. Hindoostanee: Messrs. Boevey, Druitt, and Hammick. The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani, according to the lower standard (April 16):—Asst. surg. Greene, F battery 18th brigade R.A.; Asst. surg. Roche, Indian medical service; Ens. Maitland, Ens. S. De Salis, and Ens. Ashfield, 95th foot; Barrack serg. McAuliffe, barrack department.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—The following gentlemen obtained furlough, &c., in April last:—Hon. M. J. S. Stewart, coll. and mag. of Canara, is allowed a furlough to England for 18 months, under sections 3 and 4 of the Furlough Rules of 1868, from May 1. Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., chaplain of Byculla and Tanna, has been granted 2 months' priv. leave, from April 6. Mr. A. K. Nairne, acting 1st asst. coll. of Poona, has been allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days, from March 11, under section 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868, instead of 1 month's priv. leave already granted him. Mr. G. T. Molecey is allowed 12 months' leave to Europe, on m.c.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe, on m.c., according to the new rules of 1868, except where otherwise specified:—Lieut. Walter, staff corps, to Europe for two years. Lieut. col. Anderson, commandant 28th regt. N.I., to Europe for two years. Major Ryder, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Jubulpore, to Europe for 20 months. The furlough granted to Major Waddington of April 1 is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to proceed to Europe for a period of 18 months. Capt. Porteous, Madras staff corps, superintendent of police, Tinnevely district, to Europe for two years. Asst. surg. Whishaw, Bengal medical establishment, to Europe for one year. Capt. Atkinson, staff corps, fourth political assistant in Kattywar, to Europe for two years. Lieut. Gataker, Bengal staff corps, to Europe for 21 months. Major Adey, Madras staff corps, to Europe for 15 months. Surgeon major Stewart, Bengal medical service, to Europe for two years. Brigadier gen. Turner, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal army, to Europe for six months. Lieut. Malden, Bombay staff corps, to Europe. Major Mallaby, Bombay staff corps, assistant quartermaster general, to Europe for 2 years. Major Hoste, Bengal staff corps, commandant 6th Punjab infantry, to Europe for 2 years. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—Capt. Shuttleworth, cantonment magistrate, Nusseerabad, and Lieut. Langley, R.A., 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on m.c., preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. col. Henry, R.A., from April 1 to June 30, on private affairs. Lieut. Walkey, R.A., from April 1 to June 30, on private affairs. Lieut. Crawley-Boevey, R.A., to proceed to England by the overland route. Second Capt. Troup, R.A., to proceed to England by the overland route. Capt. Sibthorpe, 6th regt. N.I., from April 30 to May 5, preparatory to proceeding to Europe. Lieut. Wodehouse, 11th N.I., for thirty days from date of departure, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 11.

**18th Hussars.**—Cornet H. W. Parker to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Murray, prom.; May 12.

**Royal Artillery.**—Capt. P. D. Marett (late Bombay) to be lieutenant col., v. D. J. Kinloch, who retires on full pay; 2nd Capt. P. H. Harcourt (late Bombay) to be capt., v. Marett; Lieut. M. A. Chaldecott (late Bombay) to be 2nd capt., v. Harcourt; Qrmer. W. Armstrong has been perm. to retire on half pay; May 1.

**Royal Engineers.**—Lieut. col. F. H. Rundall (late Madras) to be col., v. H. W. Hitchins, who retires on full pay; Capt. A. S. Moberly (late Madras) to be lieutenant col., v. Rundall; 2nd Capt. J. Beatty (late Madras) to be capt., v. Moberly; Lieut. P. S. Marindin (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. Beatty; May 12.

**2nd Foot.**—Ensign T. E. Harman to be lieutenant, without purch., v. R. Shirley, dec.; April 22. Ensign A. T. Morison, from 64th foot, to be ensign, v. Harman; May 12.

**12th Foot.**—Capt. S. Fairtlough to be major, without purch., v. J. W. Espinasse, dec.; March 30. Ensign A. E. Gordon to be lieutenant, without purch., v. R. B. Ward, dec.; April 2. Ensign J. Grant, from 65th foot, to be ensign, v. Gordon; May 12.

**24th Foot.**—Ensign L. H. Bennett to be lieutenant, by purch., v. J. H. Kean, who retires; C. A. H. Bishop-Culpeper, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Bennett; May 12.

**107th Foot.**—Qrmer. M. Lyne has been perm. to retire from the service on a pension; May 12.

### BREVET.

The surname of the lieutenant general in the Gazette of April 23 is "Worrall," and not "Woorall," as therein stated.

Col. H. W. Hitchins, retired full pay, royal (late Madras) engns., to be major gen., the rank being honorary only; May 12.

Lieut. col. D. J. Kinloch, retired full pay, royal (late Bombay) art., to be col., the rank being honorary only; May 1.

Qrmer. W. Armstrong, half pay, R.A., to have the hon. rank of capt.; May 1.

The rank of lieutenant col. conferred on Paymr. W. Brumell from May 1, 1869, is "honorary," not "temporary," as stated in Gazette of 4th inst.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BLEAZBY**—At Agra, April 13, wife of G. B. Bleazby, son.

**BOND**—At Peshawur, April 9, wife of S. P. Bond, H.M. 36th regt., daughter.

**FAGAN**—At Jounpore, April 15, wife of H. C. Fagan, capt. Ben. S.C., daughter.

**FERRO**—At Calcutta, April 17, wife of Rev. F. S. Ferro, Calcutta Missionary pastor, daughter.

**GUNNING**—At Waltair, March 31, wife of Capt. C. G. Gunning, brigade major, N.D., daughter, who died shortly after birth.

**HOPKINS**—At Barnagore, April 18, wife of J. A. Hopkins, C.S., daughter.

**IRVINE**—At Shahjehanpore, April 14, wife of Maj. A. Irvine, S.C., daughter.

**MAPP**—At Lanowlee, April 21, wife of C. Mapp, dep. superint., House of Correction, Byculla, son. [daughter.]

**MAUNSELL**—At Matheran, April 22, wife of Capt. J. Maunsell, R.E.,

**OTTO**—At Calcutta, April 13, wife of F. Otto, son.

**PARSONS**—At Allygurh, April 12, wife of Capt. B. J. Parsons, B.S.C., exec. eng., Allygurh Div., Ganges Canal, daughter.

**PATCH**—At Meeran Meer, April 11, wife of Lieut. R. Patch, S.A.C. Gen., son.

**REYNALDS**—At 297, Middle Colaba, April 20, wife of J. Reynolds, M.D., son.

**ROBSON**—At the Mission Bungalow, Ajmere, April 7, wife of Rev. J. Robson, daughter.

**ROSS**—At Asseerghur, April 17, wife of Capt. W. H. Ross, Bombay S.C., son.

**RYALL**—At Cawnpore, April 18, wife of Major B. W. Ryall, 6th Bengal cav., son. [daughter.]

**SERGISON**—At Kyrie Ghat, April 3, wife of Capt. Sergison, 4th Hussars,

**SMITH**—At Benares, April 14, wife of Major Smith, Bengal S.C., son.

**SWAN**—At Mangalore, March 31, wife of W. M. Swan, son.

**TOPP**—At Fort William, Calcutta, April 13, wife of W. H. Topp, Qrmer. 26th Cameronians, son. [daughter, prematurely.]

**WARDEN**—At Calcutta, April 16, wife of W. Warden, Calcutta Customs,

**WESTROFF**—At Loodiana, April 9, wife of E. G. Westroff, Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, son. [ter.]

**WHITTINGHAM**—At Kidderpore, April 11, wife of G. Whittingham, daughter.

**WINGATE**—At Kurrachee, April 15, wife of Lieut. Wingate, 1st Batt. 21st regt. N.B. Fusiliers (late of 27th Inniskillings), daughter.

**WITHER**—At Tranquebar, April 12, wife of F. Wither, Civil Surgeon, son.

### MARRIAGES.

**ANDREE-LAFOND**—At Poona, March 29, Gerrard P. G. Andree, son of the late Capt. Andree, to Harriet S., daughter of G. J. Lafond, Agent to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

**MACNAGHTEN-BRANDER**—At Meerut, April 15, Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, to Alice E., daughter of Lieut. col. M. J. Brander, Bengal S.C.

**MILLER-JAFFREY**—At Runghee, Darjeeling, April 7, George R. Miller to Jessie Mary, daughter of Andrew T. Jaffrey.

**THOMAS-MORGAN**—At Bombay, April 19, J. Thomas, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Baroda, to Jane, daughter of M. Morgan.

### DEATHS.

**BIGG**—At Bombay, April 16, Richard, son of the late Thomas Bigg, of Manchester, aged 36.

**CHAMBERS**—At Calcutta, April 10, Emeline Angela, wife of Edmond Wm. Chambers, licentiate of medicine and surgery, C.U.

**DYSON**—April 8, Florence Isabel, daughter of John Dyson, asst. comr., Oude, aged 9 months.

**FELLOWS**—At Bombay, April 16, John Fellows, aged 49.

**FERRO**—At Calcutta, April 17, Mary, wife of Rev. F. S. Ferro, Calcutta missionary pastor, aged 29; and on April 18, Frances Mary, infant daughter of Rev. F. S. Ferro.

**FITZGERALD**—At Benares, April 2, Cordelia H. E., child of A. H. D. Fitzgerald, aged 10 months. [regt., aged 20 months.]

**GABBETT**—At Mhow, April 16, Lucy M., child of Capt. Gabbett, 95th

**HEALY**—April 13, John Healy, Jubulpore police.

**JONES**—At Agra, April 14, Herbert G., son of Gavin S. Jones, of Cawnpore, aged 2 months.

**MCCARTHY**—At Colaba, April 18, son of Mr. McCarthy.

**MOTTET**—At Cannanore, April 7, wife of Major E. A. Mottet, M.S.C.

**MURRAY**—At Coonor, April 9, wife of Capt. A. G. Murray, M.S.C.

**ROQUET**—At Azimghur, April 8, Louis Francois, son of Mr. Roquet, aged 10 months.

**ROSS**—April 9, Robert S. Ross, late commander of *Derroo*, aged 27.

**SMELT**—At Allahabad, April 9, J. B. Smelt, son of Arthur Smelt, late a judge of Patna, aged 39. [aged 4 years.]

**SNELL**—At St. Thome, April 12, Edmund Charles, son of Edmund Snell,

**SWAN**—At Mangalore, April 9, Dinah M., wife of W. M. Swan, aged 25.

**TOTTENHAM**—At Allahabad, April 4, William L., son of Capt. H. L. Tottenham, Bengal S.C., aged 4 months.

## Home.

**EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—Colonel Sykes, M.P., has been unanimously re-elected chairman for the year ensuing.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.**—(FOREIGN OFFICE, May 10.)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Leon Hernandez as Consul at Rangoon for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

**WILL OF GENERAL MORGAN.**—The will of General John Morgan, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., who died at St. Helen's, Swansea, aged 84, was proved in London under £3,000. He entered the army in 1800, and from that time to 1819 he was actively engaged in many parts of India.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—At the closing ballot for the Session 1868-69, on May 11, Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, President, in the chair, eleven candidates were balloted for as associates, and declared to be duly elected, among whom was Mr. Edward Brotherton Carroll, locomotive superintendent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

**MAJOR JAMES LETT, V.C.,** died on Thursday morning, aged 42. The gallant deceased served with the 14th Hussars in the Persian Expedition of 1857, and while serving with the Central India Field Force, under Sir Hugh Rose, was awarded the Victoria Cross "for conspicuous bravery at Betwa, on the 1st April, 1858, in having charged alone and rescued Captain Nedd, of his regiment, when surrounded by a large number of rebel infantry."

**LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.**—The report of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), to be presented on the 21st May, states that, although on this occasion the profit and loss account shows a balance of only £1,108, the position of the bank has materially improved, and that its progress towards a more sound condition, although gradual, has been decided and substantial. It states also that no call will be necessary during the present or ensuing year.

**DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL CHRISTIE.**—We have to record the death of Major-general John Christie, C.B., of the Bengal Establishment, which took place on the 7th inst. in Italy. He was formerly in the Staff Corps, and served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1826; he commanded the 1st Regiment of Cavalry in Shah Shoojah's force, during the campaign in Afghanistan of 1839-40-42, and was engaged in different operations leading to the re-occupation of Cabul. He also served with the army of the Sutlej, and was present at the actions of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, and throughout the Punjab campaign. He obtained the rank of major-general on the 21st of February, 1861, and for his distinguished military services was in March, 1867, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

**ORIENTAL LITERATURE.**—The Oriental Translation Committee is busy on the third and fourth volumes of Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary, by Baron de Slane; the third volume is actually at press; and the MS. of the fourth volume is very nearly completed. The Oriental Translation Fund, it may be of interest to learn, was established just forty years ago; it has enjoyed the patronage of George IV., of William IV., and of her present Majesty, and its successive presidents have been the Earl of Munster, Sir Gore Ouseley, the Earl of Clare, the Earl of Ellesmere, Professor Wilson, and Mr. Beriah Botfield. The published works of the society are more than seventy in all. The Sanscrit translations include those of the Sankhya Karika, Rig Veda, and Vishnu Purana. Amongst those from the Arabic are found the travels of Ibn Batuta, and of the Patriarch Meccarius, Al-Makkari's "History of the Muhammadan Dynasties in Spain," and the extensive Lexicon of Hajji Khalifa. There are also on the list translations from the Persian, Syriac, Ethiopic, Armenian, Chinese, and Japanese languages.

**SOLDIERS' ESTATES.**—For the information of the next of kin of soldiers who have died intestate, leaving sums of money or other effects, the authorities of the War-office have latterly issued, periodically, a list of the names of deceased soldiers, with the sums of money they have left set opposite each name. Such lists have hitherto appeared in the *Times* and one or two other papers; but we observe by an advertisement in the *Times* of the 13th inst., that the usual list required to be published by the "Regimental Debts' Act, 1863," is omitted; claimants being referred to the *London Gazette* and the *Army List*, or "to the quarters of the several staff officers for the recruiting and pension service throughout the United Kingdom," for the names of soldiers who have died intestate. We cannot recognise the efficacy or sufficiency of this mode of advising relatives of "soldiers' balances unclaimed;" and we doubt even the legality of omitting to advertise the lists in the public journals. Whether, however, the lists are consulted or not in the *Gazette*, or at recruiting quarters, by next of kin, claimants, being aware of the death of a relative in the army, should send all the particulars concerning the deceased soldier to the War-office by letter, being particular to give the date and place of the soldier's birth, enlistment, and death, and the name of his regiment. Applications are required to be addressed by letter, "To the Under Secretary of State, War-office, London, S.W."—marked outside "Soldiers' Effects."—*Broad Arrow*.

**MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The report of the Madras Railway Company, which has been issued, states that the net receipts of the half-year ending 31st December last have been £165,433, against £130,217 in the corresponding half of the previous year. The mileage worked showed an increase of 3½ per cent. in the same period, and the further extension of the line to Goote may be looked for by the end of next month. The works beyond Goote, both those of the Bellary branch and the main line to Raichore, the point of junction with the railway coming from Bombay, are being urged forward. The traffic receipts on the north-west line have increased very rapidly, and there seems every reason to expect that as the line advances into the cotton districts the traffic will continue advancing also.

**THE NEW LIFE BUOY.**—A correspondent of the *Broad Arrow* gives the following description of Welsh and Bouchier's new and improved life buoy:—This buoy was fitted to H.M. Indian troop ship *Crocodile*, and was tried at sea at Malta and at Alexandria with perfect success. On one occasion it supported one man standing up inside and four outside with great ease, whilst the ordinary buoy now in use in the Navy, which was tried against it, sank with two men on it. After the trial at Alexandria the Viceroy's yacht started with the model of it for the inspection of his Highness and the Prince of Wales. Captain Campbell, of the *Ariadne*, and Captain Watson, of the *Crocodile*, besides a number of Egyptian and other officers, were present at this trial. The general opinion seemed to be that it was infinitely superior to anything of the kind known at present, and that a man standing up inside such an apparatus as that, with the vital organs out of the water, and protected from sharks, exhaustion, or starvation, was perfectly safe. One great fault in the ordinary buoy is that it cannot be perceived except at a short distance, whereas this apparatus has two telescopic masts, with flags some seven feet above the level of the sea, to attract, not only his own attention when overboard, but the attention also of passing ships in case the man overboard cannot regain his ship by reason of bad weather. The models can be seen showing different modifications of this life-preserving apparatus, either as buoys or rafts, at 35, King William-street, London Bridge, E.C.

**THE MAILS FOR INDIA.**—(SOUTHAMPTON, May 15.)—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamship *Pera*, Captain T. Jamieson, sailed to-day for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria, with the India, China, Japan, and Australian mails, a general cargo, and 147 boxes of specie, jewellery, &c., value £57,393. 0s. 7d., consigned as under:—For Galle—Sovereigns, £10,000. For Bombay—Bar gold, £10,000; watches and jewellery, £105. For Madras—Gold and silver coin, £1,784. 12s.; gold thread and watches, £1,546. For Calcutta—Plate, watches, and jewellery, £2,055. 12s. For Singapore—Jewellery, plate, and watches, £304. For Hong Kong—Dollars, £24,861. 19s. 7d.; gold and silver thread, watches, &c., £505. For Shanghai—Gold and silver watches, £197. 4s. For Yokohama—Watches, £794. For Hobson's Bay—Jewellery and plate, £2,761. 13s. For King George's Sound—Jewellery, &c., £400. For Melbourne—Watches, £100. For Sydney—Jewellery, &c., £1,778. The *Pera* takes out thirty-nine first and forty second class passengers, and thirty-four proceed by the corresponding steamer from Marseilles, making a total of 113, among whom are General and Mrs. Penny, Captain Chichester, Captain G. H. Chapman, Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, two Misses Robinson, and two children for Ceylon; Major G. D. Eales, Staff-surgeon A. Temple, and Captain and Mrs. Henchy for Bombay; Colonel Rowlandson for Madras; Colonel and Miss Maxwell, Lieutenant-colonel and Mrs. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. Loch, and Captain and Mrs. Weston for Calcutta; Dr. Orto and Signor Velini for Yokohama; Captain Lyons for Sydney, &c.

**DEATH OF SIR E. WETHERALL.**—Sir E. Wetherall, Under-Secretary for Ireland, died at The Lodge, in the Phoenix-park, between seven and eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, May 12. He had attended to the duties of his office as usual during the day, and taken horse exercise in the afternoon. He complained that the horse had pulled strongly and somewhat wearied him, but he was in full dress, about to proceed to a dinner party at Sir Joseph Napier's, when he died almost without a moment's warning. He had for some time been affected with disease of the heart, and was attended by Dr. Barker and Dr. Hudson, who had warned him against over-exertion or excitement. Sir Edward Wetherall was son of the late General Sir George Augustus Wetherall, G.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He served in Canada during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. During the Crimean war he was Assistant Quartermaster-general, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He acted also as Deputy Quartermaster-general of the Turkish Contingent at Kerch, and was subsequently Director-general of Land Transport in the Crimea. In China he served also as Deputy Quartermaster-general, and was appointed chief of the staff of the Central India Field Force in the Indian mutiny. In the campaign of 1858 he commanded the South Oude Field Force, and from 1865 to 1868 he was Deputy Quartermaster-general at headquarters. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honour, of the third class of the Medjidie, a C.B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. His administrative ability and extraordinary working powers recommended him to the late Government as one admirably qualified to



fill the office of Under-Secretary for Ireland. A reward of £100 a-year for good service is vacant by the death of Major-general Sir E. Wetherall.

**GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The report of the directors states that the junction of the company's line with the Madras Railway at Erode was effected on the 1st of January, 1868, from which date the entire length of 168 miles had been in operation. The average length of line worked over during the preceding twelve months was 135½ miles. The average gross receipts per railway mile (exclusive of railway materials) was, in 1867, £360 per mile, and, in 1868, £429 per mile. The average net receipt per railway mile in 1867 was £225, and, in 1868, £237. The net revenue for the year 1868 was £39,779, being equal to nearly 3 per cent. on £1,350,000, being the total amount of capital raised. The number of passengers carried in 1868 was 765,666, against 432,296 in the previous year, being an increase of 77 per cent.; the receipts from this source were respectively £42,224 and £29,074, showing an increase of £13,150, or 46 per cent. The quantity of merchandise carried was, in 1867, 47,696 tons, while in 1868 it was 57,226 tons, the receipts being £15,145, and £25,363 respectively, showing an increase of £10,218. The expenditure amounted to £27,682, or 47·57 per cent. in 1867, and to £33,601, or 45·79 per cent. in 1868, showing an increase of £5,918. The net revenue for the year 1867 amounted to £30,508, and for the year 1868 to £39,779, showing an increase of £9,271. The sum set aside out of revenue towards the formation of a fire insurance fund had, with the sanction of the Government, been increased from 5,000 to 10,000 rupees per annum, dating from the 1st of July last. The balance at the credit of that fund on the 31st of December last was £2,541. The Government of Madras, on receiving, in August last, the surveys for the Southern Extension from Caroor to Tinnevely and Tuticorin, recommended to the Supreme Government the construction of the line by this company; and the directors had reason to expect that the subject would receive the early consideration of the Secretary of State for India. The capital account showed that £1,231,481 had been expended, leaving a balance of £118,519.

**ACTION FOR DAMAGES.**—Major Taylor, late of the 35th Madras Native Infantry, brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday week against the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for injuries he sustained through falling into the bullock hold of the company's ship *Pera*, the covering of which in the saloon floor had been left open. On examination by two medical men, his right shoulder was found to be dislocated, they treated him accordingly, and the plaintiff sailed for India in the steamer. He suffered great pain throughout the voyage, and on arrival in India, being unable to perform his professional duties, was obliged to decline an offer of a staff appointment at Nagpore, and to accept half-pay. He returned to England at the beginning of this year, and has since been under the care of Dr. Erichsen. His arm has become permanently shortened and useless. He said that his injuries were very severe, and he was utterly unable to draw his sword, or to hold a pen, or even to dress himself. His pay and allowances in India amounted to £950 a-year, and his half-pay as major to £292 a-year. The company, in their defence, contended that there was plenty of light in the saloon, that Major Taylor had no business there, and that he fell into the hold through his own carelessness, not looking where he was going. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up to the jury, said that it was admitted that Major Taylor had sustained very serious injury, but the question for their consideration was whether the defendants ought to be held liable for that injury. Two points were involved in that consideration—first, whether there was negligence on the part of the company's servants; next, whether the plaintiff contributed by his own negligence to the disaster he met with. If the jury should think that the plaintiff had business on board, and that it was usual and consistent with the course of passengers' practice for him to be there on that day, the defendants were certainly bound to keep that part of the ship in a reasonable state of safety, or to give notice of any risk which he might run of an unusual or unnecessary danger. It was also for them to decide whether the plaintiff exercised the prudent caution which was expected of every one, in order, to use a common expression, to take care that he does not come to grief. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £3,750.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, May 12.—INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had any objection to lay upon the table of the House copy of the despatch recently received from the Government of India regarding the construction of new lines of railway in the three Presidencies.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: The despatch to which my hon. friend refers is still under consideration. There will not, I believe, be any difficulty about laying it on the table when a decision has been arrived at with regard to the matter of which it treats.

**THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.**—Sir C. WINGFIELD asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether a petition had been received from the chiefs and landowners of the Punjab complaining of an

Act passed in October last, called the Punjab Tenancy Act, as an infringement of the customs of that province; and, if not, whether he had heard that such a petition had been submitted to the Governor-general for transmission to the Secretary of State; and whether the Secretary of State for India had sent any instructions to the Governor-general on the subject of the above law.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: Vague rumours about this petition have reached me, as they appear to have reached my honourable friend, but no official information has been received about it, and no instructions whatever have been sent.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, May 13.—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**—On this Bill being reported as amended in committee, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH criticised the provision for shortening the tenure of membership in the Council of India.—Some discussion arose on a proposition by the Marquis of SALISBURY, resisted by the Duke of ARGYLL and Lords LYVEDEN and HALIFAX, to vest in the Crown the sole power of appointing to vacancies in the council. Lord LAWRENCE believed it would be better for the council and better for India that the members of the council should all be nominated by the Crown. Whatever might be the sense of responsibility of a council, that of the Secretary of State must be still greater, and being mainly responsible to Parliament and the country for the working of the Government of India, he would always consult the different members of the council as to the best man he could select, while the fact of the nomination being in his hands would give the best security for the best man being nominated. There was a tendency, moreover, in cases of selection by the council for gentlemen to go about and canvass them. It was not desirable to place councillors in a false position and encourage that tendency. The nominations by the council and by the Secretary of State had hitherto been equally good, but in the long run there would be a greater security for obtaining able men if the latter had the entire selection. As to the qualification, he thought the field of selection would be unwisely limited if confined to men who had not returned from India more than five years. It was true matters were in a transition state, but that transition was by no means so great as was generally supposed. Certain changes were coming over India, but the feelings, sympathies, and aspirations of the people were very much what they were formerly. Were they themselves consulted he believed they would prefer the selection as councillors of men of long standing in the service, rather than of younger men.—Lord CAIRNS was of opinion that the Secretary of State, who was responsible for the Government of India, might properly be made responsible also for the choice of members of the Council.—Earl GREY maintained that the authority of the Council depended much on the opinion in India of its independence, and that this opinion would be weakened by depriving the members of the Council of their power of electing part of their colleagues.—The Duke of ARGYLL stated that the Government were opposed to having this additional patronage forced upon them, but would, though defeated, nevertheless proceed with the Bill.—On a division, Lord Salisbury's amendment was carried by 89 to 53.—The Marquis of SALISBURY moved an amendment for the purpose of removing ambiguities on the question already two or three times mooted in this House, whether the Secretary of State is liable to be overruled by his Council in regard to grants or appropriations of Indian revenue.—The Duke of ARGYLL, in reply, supported his former view, that the Secretary of State is not subjected by the present Act to any general financial control by the Council; and he explained that the doubt had originated in discussions at the Council while the Marquis of Salisbury was himself Secretary of State. He showed that the proposed amendment would produce infinitely greater ambiguities and difficulties than any construction of the existing provision was liable to. The amendment would, moreover, confer a dangerous discretion on the Secretary of State in financial matters.—The Marquis of SALISBURY repudiated some opinions as to telegraphic and railway communication, which he understood to have been attributed to him by the Duke of Argyll; but as he was satisfied that he had in fact practically converted the duke to his view of the existing law, he was willing to withdraw the amendment, which, after some observations by Lord CAIRNS and the Duke of ARGYLL, he accordingly did.

## India Office.

May 15, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Conductor J. Deacon; Capt. W. Howey, 14th N.I.; Surg. E. J. Vivian; Brevet col. A. Taylor; Major C. H. Hall, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. D. Macdonald; Lieut. col. J. F. Richardson, c.b.; Lieut. col. J. R. Pughle, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. T. W. Mercer, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham; Capt. C. E. Bates, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. B. Wilkinson; Asst. surg. D. J. Walsh; Surg. A. M. Dallas; Capt. W. C. S. Clarke, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. D. Hoste, Staff Corps; Surg. J. L. Stewart; Capt. C. Martin, Cav.; Lieut. col. W. C. Green, Inf.

**Madras Estab.**—Major L. F. C. Thomas; Major H. Fraser; Lieut. col. J. Gillilan; Capt. A. Farrer; Major R. Brown; Capt. G. M. Bowie, Staff Corps; Major gen. H. Marshall; Major H. J. Bett; Capt. De Robeck, A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C.; Col. J. L. Barrow, Art.

**Bombay Estab.**—Conductor H. Knapman; Asst. surg. J. E. Mackenzie; Major P. Dods; Lieut. col. A. B. Church; Surg. A. V. Ward; Col. T. Tapp; Surg. F. H. Plumtre; Ensign T. Glover; Major R. Mallaby; Lieut. col. B. R. Powell; Major gen. E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I.; Lieut. col. W. S. Jones.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. A. S. Thain, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. F. F. Cotton, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. S. B. Home, Inf., 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. T. McMunn, Invalids, 6 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Major C. A. Collier, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Col. W. Maxwell, Art.; Lieut. col. J. E. Fraser, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. D. C. Vanrenen, Art.; Major A. Pond, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. D. Magan, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Stewart, Art.; Surg. J. H. Loch.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. A. E. Arbuthnot, Cav.; Lieut. T. D. Chatterton, Staff Corps; Col. G. Rowlandson, Art.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

**ALLEN**—The wife of William J. Allen, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 22A, Cavendish-square, May 11.

**ANGOVE**—The wife of W. C. Angove, Esq., Commander P. and O. Service, of a son, at Portwood, near Southampton, May 9.

**ASHTON**—The wife of Major J. T. Ashton, late of the Madras H.A., of a daughter, at Stuttgart, May 6.

**FRASER**—The wife of D. A. Campbell Fraser, Esq., M.D., Surgeon 103rd Fusiliers, of a son, at 1, Orme-square, Kensington-gardens, May 13.

**LAWFORD**—The wife of Alfred C. Lawford, Esq., Madras Presidency, of a daughter, at 3, St. Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh, May 11.

#### MARRIAGES.

**GOULD—SHARPE**—Thomas Gould, jun., of Sheffield, Solicitor, to Frances H., daughter of the late Captain John E. Sharpe, 46th Bengal N.I., at Trinity Church, Milton, near Gravesend, May 13.

**SINGTON—CUSSANS**—Julius T. Sington, Esq., to Georgina T., daughter of Thomas Cussans, late H.E.I.C.S., at St. Matthew's, Oakley-square, May 11.

#### DEATHS.

**ALDOUS**—Lieut. colonel William Aldous, of her Majesty's Indian Army, at Worthing, aged 76, May 12.

**CHRISTIE**—Major general John Christie, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, and late of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, at San Remo, Italy, May 7.

**FRASER**—Hugh E. C., infant son of D. A. Campbell Fraser, Esq., M.D., Surgeon 103rd Fusiliers, at 1, Orme-square, Kensington-gardens, May 13.

**LLOYD**—Elizabeth M., relict of the late William Lloyd, M.D., late of the Madras Army, at Bath, May 6.

**PENLEY**—Colonel Penley, late of the Bombay Army, at Croydon, May 14.

**SIMMONDS**—Lieut. col. J. H. Simmonds, late H.E.I.C.S., at Southstoke, near Bath, aged 79, May 7.

**STOVELL**—Matthew Stovell, M.D., C.S.I., late Principal Inspector general Bombay Medical Department, at 66, Belsize-park, Hampstead, May 8.

**UNDERWOOD**—George A. Underwood, late H.M.'s Madras Engineers, at Edinburgh, May 12.

## Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

May 9. Life Brigade, Cochin; Glenrosa, Tuticorin.—10. Sam Cearns, Colombo; Gilbert Thomson, Calcutta; Hope, Bangkok; British India, Bombay.—11. Alceste, Mauritius; Ardanza, Manila.—12. Thorndean, Bombay; Shannon, Calcutta; Alardus, Bangkok; Oxford, Rangoon.—13. Naworth, Singapore.—14. Amegos, Manila; Nelson, Bombay; Peerless, Bombay.—15. Florence Nightingale, Bangkok.

#### DEPARTURES.

May 10. Christian Rankin, Singapore.—11. Lodore, Rangoon; Ocean, Calcutta.—12. Sea Queen, Calcutta; Tenasserim, Calcutta; Aphrodite, Calcutta.—15. Parana, Kurrachee; Belvidere, Madras.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

##### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Peers, May 15.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—For **CALCUTTA**.—Lieut. colonel and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Ross, Capt. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. M. Robertson, Col. and Miss Maxwell, Mr. E. Gomez. For **BOMBAY**.—Staff surgeon A. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. H. G. Scott, Mr. C. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Floyd, Mr. E. T. Sealy, Mr. H. T. Marreco, Major E. D. Eales, Mr. Jay, Mr. J. R. Greenhill. For **Ceylon**.—Major gen. and Mrs. Renny, Capt. Chichester, Miss F. Leith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vane and infant, Miss Vane, Miss Lee, Miss E. Iron, Mr. Corie, Mr. H. Portal.

From **MARSEILLES**.—For **BOMBAY**.—Capt. and Mrs. Henchy, Mr. S. Wanchope, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Ferguson. For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. C. F. Lazarus, Mr. R. Strand, Mr. W. Vitch, Dr. and Mrs. Loch. For **MADRAS**.—Col. Rowlandson, Mr. J. W. Moscrop. For **Ceylon**.—Sir H. Robinson, Lady Robinson and two children, two Misses Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Sabonadeer and two children, Capt. G. H. Chapman.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

##### MAY 22.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Mr. A. Withers.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA**.—Mr. Holmes.

##### MAY 29.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA**.—Mr. A. Hennell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Strahan, and Mr. Stephenson.

**BURZ to CALCUTTA**.—Mr. and Mrs. Janssen.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS**.—Capt. Chatterton, and Mr. S. Short.  
**SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon**.—Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins.  
**MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI**.—Mr. Birdie, and Lieut. col. Fraser.  
**MARSEILLES to YOKOHAMA**.—Mr. Andreis.

##### JUNE 5.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Asst. surg. Maunsell.

##### JUNE 12.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS**.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, and Miss Dyer.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Capt. Eyre.

**SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG**.—Mr. M'Leod.

**MARSEILLES to HONG KONG**.—Mr. and Mrs. Karberg.

**MARSEILLES to BATAVIA**.—Mr. Otto Sielcken.

##### JUNE 19.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Mr. D'Oyly.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R	Actual Sales.	95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterling taking	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	Co.'s Rs.	91½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	1,000 as equivalent to	102½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	£100.	104½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...		109½
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...		

## India Exchanges.

#### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 6d.
Madras	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 6d.
Bombay	1s. 11d.	1s. 11d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 5s. 0½ d.					
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 11½ d.					
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11½ d.					

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	211	
India 5 per cent.	...	114½	
India 4 per cent.	...	101	
India 4 per cent., 1838	...	100½	
India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent.	...	92½	
India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872	...	104	
India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	109 to 110	
India Stock Debentures, 1858	...		
" " " 1859	...		
" " " 1863	...		
" " " 1864	...		
" " " 1864 or 1866	...		
India Debentures, 1873	...	104	
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	100	
India 5 per cent. for account	...		
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	104	
India 4 per cent., 1838	...	100½	
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	104½	
India Bonds, 5 per cent., 1864	...		
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	5s. dis. to 5s. pm.	
Do. (under £1,000)	...	3s. dis. to par	
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	104 to 105
Ditto F Shares	...	18	
Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	104½ to 106
East Indian	...	100	109
Ditto L Extension	...	all	1 to 1½ pm.
G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	106 to 108
Ditto (new)	...	10	½ to 1 pm.
Ditto	...	4	½ to 1 pm.
Great S. of India (Limited)	...	100	104½ to 105½
Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.)	...	100	97
Ditto 5 per cent.	...	100	106
Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.)	...	100	101
Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent.	...	all	104½
Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	...	2½	par to ½ pm.
Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	103½ to 104½
Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gu. 5 per cent.)	...	100	
Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.)	...	100	104
Ditto	...	15	½ pm.
Punjab (5 per cent.)	...	100	104
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) B	...	10	2½
Chartered of India, Australia, and China	...	all	19 xd
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	...	all	30½ to 31
Land Mortgage Bank of India	...	all	78
Oriental Bank Corporation	...	all	42
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Gas (Limited)	...	all	4½
New	...	4	1½ to 2 dis.
Ceylon Company (Limited)	...	10	3½ dis.
East India Irrigation and Canal	...	all	
East India Land (Limited)	...	8	5½ to 4½ dis.
Madras Irrigation and Canal	...	100	103
Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	...	6	3½ to 2½ dis.
North Assam Tea (Limited)	...	5½	7 to 5 dis.
Ditto B	...	all	8 dis.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	...	all	47 to 49
Ditto New, 1867	...	10	2 to 1 dis.

## Advertisements.

## CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY, the 15th of JUNE, at Seven o'clock.

The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., in the Chair.

Members of the Service (past and present) proposing to attend are requested to send their names either to the Secretary of the Oriental Club, Hanover-square, or the Secretary of the East India United Service Club, 14, St. James's-square.

Tickets, Twenty-six Shillings each, to be paid for at the door of the Rooms.

INDIA OFFICE, 12th May, 1869.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That PACKAGES, stated to contain RESERVED ARTICLES from the Estates of Deceased Officers and Soldiers of the late East India Company's Service, and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, have from time to time been received from the Governments of the respective Presidencies in India.

Packages containing Articles Reserved from the following Estates remain unclaimed, viz. :—

8. Adkin, A. Gunner, Bengal Artillery.
- 17c. Cooper, J., Gunner.
- 17d. Caulfield, J., Captain.
- 20a. Carny, John, Mr., Medical Officer.
27. Costellor, W., Gunner.
30. Cooke, A. J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers.
- 43b. Duffy, N., Gunner.
46. Eccles, J. W., Lieut., 2nd Bengal European Regt.
59. Groom, W. T., Lieutenant.
62. Gadsden, Sergeant, Bengal Sappers.
- 64b. Hickey, Sergeant, 1st Battalion 60th Rifles.
72. Henderson, F., Capt., 10th Madras Native Infantry.
84. Kirby, J., Gunner, Madras Establishment.
- 90a. Lambert, J. C., Gunner.
123. Palmer, J. E., Assistant-Surgeon, Madras Establishment.
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both in the County of Middlesex.—May 19, 1869.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 867.] LONDON, MAY 26, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 1; Agra and Calcutta, April 27; Madras, April 26.

THE great Tayler case finally came off on the 24th of April in the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Tayler on the 20th had tendered an apology which really apologised for nothing, so the trial was resumed on the 24th. Sir Barnes Peacock went carefully over the whole question, showing how amply Mr. Tayler had laid himself open to Mr. Justice Mitter's unkind criticisms on his dealings with the Ranee of Tikari, and exposing the deceptive character of Mr. Tayler's counter-statements in the *Englishman*. "When a critic wilfully concealed from the public the real facts of his own case simply for the purpose of serving his own end, could that be said to be fair and honest criticism?" Sir Barnes appealed from the hasty comments of the Calcutta Press to the well-considered verdict of the Calcutta Bar, which would have been given against him had he acted wrongly in this matter. The process by attachment he defended on the plea of Mr. Tayler's intention to leave Calcutta, and the trial itself was instituted "not merely to vindicate the honour and dignity of the Bench, but also to vindicate the character of the gentleman whom Mr. Tayler had maligned." He owned himself "an unflinching advocate of the freedom of the Press," and approved of "the strictest scrutiny" into the acts of public men. But he insisted on the duty of fair criticism without concealment of facts on either side, and, therefore, at the risk of making himself unpopular, he must find Mr. Tayler guilty of contempt of Court.

MR. TAYLER was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The imprisonment however was to be remitted if a full apology were made to Mr. Justice Mitter before the 3rd of May. As Mr. Tayler has since "found" that his charges against Mr. Mitter were wholly groundless, he will not, we presume, be sent to jail. If so, he may fairly be considered to have got no more than he deserved, in spite of the cry of tyranny raised by several of the Calcutta journals. Against one of these, the *Englishman*, an action was pending for contempt of Court in the making of unfair reflections on the Court's

procedure against Mr. Tayler while the case was still going on. Sir Barnes Peacock may have legal warrant for this also, but how about the other count of the charge against the *Englishman*? Because that journal opened a subscription to pay Mr. Tayler's fine, is it therefore punishable for contempt of Court? That is a new doctrine in the eyes of most people, a doctrine worthier of Russian absolutism than of English equity. If such subscriptions be a legal offence, a great many of our countrymen must have been guilty of it in the course of their lives. We cannot for a moment suppose that any personal grudge has lent an air of undue harshness to Sir Barnes Peacock's proceedings; but it is not unlikely that his eagerness to uphold the character of a native colleague has led him further than he would have gone had an English judge been criticised in the same way.

FOLLOWING in the wake of the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India* caps the statements quoted by us last week from the former journal, with regard to the questions discussed between Shere Ali and Lord Mayo, with further assurances to the effect that Lord Mayo did not acknowledge Yakoo Khan as the Ameer's heir, that the Ameer expressed no wish on the subject, that no agreement was made with him touching "a reasonable subsidy in money," and that he never even alluded to a Persian or Russian invasion. The statement that the Ameer was formally recognised as sovereign of all his father's territories is likewise declared to have been "far too emphatic." According to the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent Lord Mayo is not at one with the Home Government on the question of our Afghan policy; an assertion to which no credence should be given in the face of so many opposing facts and indications.

THE ceremonies of the Mohammedan *Mohurram* have aroused the usual outcry on the part of the Hindu journals in Bombay. One of them, the *Mitrodaya*, denounces the spectacle as a shocking specimen of the way in which "the fanatic Mohammedans, infatuated by the inspirations of the Devil, give full latitude to their low appetites and passions." It is honest enough however to allow that the *Holi* of the Hindoos is equally "debasing to humanity." Both the *Mitrodaya* and the *Dandeyo* deplore the proneness of the Mahratta populace to take part in the "fooleries" and "obscenities" of the festival of the *Taboots*. It is certainly curious to note how a season of religious mourning has developed into a festival of wild mirth, more Hindu in character than the *Holi* itself. Men and boys with their naked bodies painted to look like tigers, others disguised as elephants and bears, women dressed up as men, crowds of followers tricked out in tinsel, making night hideous with yells and tomtomming, seem to have very little in common with the faith and teachings of Mahomet. One sensitive journalist points out "the insult offered to the whole Maratha nation" by the figures of gaily-dressed Maratha ladies that seem to carry the "taboots" or skeleton frames which are supposed to commemorate the death of Hossain.

Two of the High Court judges were to leave Bombay for England on the 1st of this month. Sir Joseph Arnould, the last remaining judge of the old Supreme Court, has during his ten years of office won golden opinions from all classes of the Bombay community, as one of the ablest and most upright Englishmen that ever sat on the Indian Bench. His rare courtesy has added its own charm to his moral and intellectual gifts. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, Sir Joseph was not "a man of society," preferring to find relief from hard work

"in the sweet retirement of his study." His professional merits however seem to have been fully appreciated both by Englishmen and natives, by the Bombay Bar and the native Press. A large meeting of respectable natives was held in his honour a few days before his departure, Sir Jamsctjee Jeejeebhoy himself presiding. In his answering speech Sir Joseph humorously referred to his abstinence from the social questions of the day. "I have been proof even against the seductions of Miss Carpenter, and the allurements of social science; have never attempted to educate the native female, nor to remarry the Hindu widow." As "a mere hearer of causes and pronouncer of decisions" however, Sir Joseph deserved all the popularity to which the meeting and the speakers bore witness.

MR. JUSTICE NEWTON also leaves behind him a fair reputation and pleasant memoirs. A Bombay civilian of 1844, he became Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut in 1859, and a judge of the High Court in 1862. On all points concerning Hindu Law his knowledge and judgment were equally great. He too had his farewell entertainment from the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was chairman. His modesty led him to decline the honour of a marble immortality, in the form of a bust which was to adorn the society's rooms; and the good sense of the members presented him instead with a copy of the society's transactions complete.

CHOLERA seems to be unpleasantly rife in the Central Provinces, especially in the city of Nagpore. Small-pox and cattle disease were also making their ravages. Grain had risen, owing to the destruction of the mango and mhowa crops. The relief works are still in full swing throughout the Central and North-West Provinces. From Orissa and Lower Bengal the accounts are generally favourable. There was a falling off in the number of persons employed on relief works. In Cuttack rain has fallen and ploughing begun. In Pooree the ryots are busy cultivating their lands.

CAPTAIN SLADEN has at length recovered from the ill effects of his journey to Momein, and his report of the expedition has been sent in to the Chief Commissioner. The oldest thing is that the King of Burmah has owned to the share he had in hindering Captain Sladen's progress, and only less strange is the cool assurance with which he offered to make over to our authorities for punishment the wretched officials who bettered his teaching by plotting against the lives of Captain Sladen and his companions. His Majesty promises to sin no more if Captain Sladen will only set out again for Yunan. We should think the latter has had enough by this time of Burman good-faith. It appears that an English agent is really to be sent to Bhamo, and that Captain Strover is named for the post.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram of May 22, Azim and Abdurrahman Khan have found shelter with the Persians at Meshed; Shere Ali is going to reform his administration; and the Madras Railway has been opened as far as Gooty.

IN justice to one of the ablest of old Bengal civilians, we must no longer delay to congratulate Sir J. P. Grant on the good work he has already done in Jamaica. When he was sent thither to replace Mr. Eyre, things in general were at their very worst. An overburdened exchequer, a yearly decreasing revenue, a people sinking deeper and deeper in poverty and ignorance under bad laws worse administered, an utterly inefficient police, an ill-chosen magistracy, a bitter antagonism between white men and black, made up a pretty formidable list of grievances to mend. But Sir John Grant had not governed Bengal in vain. His ability, experience, and uprightness combined, have in little more than two years brought about a marvellous change for the better. As an Indian civilian he knew how to render equal justice to native and European. The self-abolition of the old Assembly left his hands free for useful reforms. The disendowment of the State Church has removed a heavy load from off the people of the island, who are mostly Baptists. Sir John has had to stop some of the less necessary public works until better days. By means of a land-tax, a license-tax, and an increased duty on rum, he has brought the income and outlay of the island "to an equilibrium." A moderate house-tax serves for a poor-rate, to which the blacks themselves contribute their share "without a murmur." Sir John has thoroughly remodelled the police, who are now as efficient

as they were before useless. His reforms in the educational system have been no less thorough. The money once wasted on vestry schools has been made over to a number of "model schools," and altogether 226 schools have been rescued from utter neglect. There has been a marked decrease in crime; trade is really reviving in all directions, coffee being the only export which has not increased; and, at the risk of offending the white population, Sir John avows his belief in the future well-being of the colony at large.

THE Indian Government has for some time been trying to make gunpowder in India equal to that manufactured at Waltham Abbey. It has now three factories at work in Bombay, Madras, and Ishapore on the Hooghly. The powder thus made is said to be quite as pure as the English powder; but of its durability there are doubts, owing to the absorbent nature of the Indian charcoal, which is made from the stalk of the *Dhalrush* or *Cytisus Cagan*. The Ishapore works will turn out a hundred barrels of coarse or fifty of fine-grained powder a-week, at a cost of £4. 10s. or £5 a barrel.

A CHEAP way of furnishing India with naval defences seems opened up by Sir W. Armstrong's plan of building a number of small wooden gunboats, formed for great speed and quick manœuvring, and armed with one heavy gun each. If the gun could be warranted to pierce any thickness of iron, a few of these boats might worry a large ironclad to good purpose; but how about an iron-clad *Monitor*? We fear that Sir W. Armstrong is too sanguine.

CAPTAIN TYLER holds sanguine views regarding the ultimate line of road from England to India. "The hope of the Indian traveller of the next generation must be nothing less," he declares, "than to pass dryshod from London to Bombay." When a tunnel undermines the English Channel, and a railway-bridge crosses the Bosphorus, and the iron monster pants along the Euphrates Valley, we shall have realised the business ideal of a journey to India. It will be rather a wearisome, not to say exhausting process, whenever the moment shall have come for trying it; and the first travellers by that road will almost deserve to rank with that stout heart of oak who first, in Horatian language, "committed his frail bark to the savage deep." Meanwhile, however, Captain Tyler's report to the Board of Trade shows what improvements on the present line by Marseilles are compassable in the immediate future. Having carefully gone over the ground himself, he decides in favour of the Italian as against the existing route. A line by Ostend, Cologne, Mentz, Munich, the Brenner Pass, and Verona to Brindisi, would lessen the time now spent on the journey to Alexandria by thirty hours, although the distance travelled by land would be 150 miles more. The journey from Ostend to Brindisi would take about sixty-one hours. The railway over the Brenner has been well made, with gradients never steeper than those of the Sömmerring Pass, and trains ought to be worked on this line "with a high degree of regularity." The rate of speed, however, on German railways falls far short as yet of our postal requirements. There would be no difference in point of time between the Brenner and the Mont Cenis route. Brindisi Harbour is being improved in order to hold vessels of the largest tonnage. A large hotel will be finished in about six months. Captain Tyler is no advocate of rash changes, but he thinks that, for the present, an extra mail might be despatched from London on a Saturday to overtake the regular Friday mail at Alexandria. Whether the Brenner route, as preferred by Captain Tyler, or the Mont Cenis route, already becoming popular with Anglo-Indians, be the better worth trying, we are inclined to think that one or the other must some day supersede the Marseilles line. Ostend is certainly seven hours from London, but the discomforts of the passage are possibly no greater than in the shorter voyage from Dover to Calais. If a saving of thirty hours between London and Alexandria can anyhow be ensured by one of the Italian lines, through Italy the mails will have to go, until the railway of the future joins Constantinople to Bussorah.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Forces.—Major G. Ruxton, of Rahnuma, Andee, at Bray, aged 65, May 18.  
 Brevet.—Mr. W. Kells, Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals, Dacca Circle.  
 Mr. J. Keith, Engineers, at B. 17, April 19.  
 Mysore.—Lieut. Col. Day, Officiating Commandant 17th Regt. N.I., at Perraupoor, April 22.  
 BOMBAY.—Mr. D. Pringle, Asst. Engineer P.W.D., at Branch, April 16.



PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. Newton, daughter, son, and child, Mr. E. Baron, Mr. K. G. Deshmook, Mr. G. Stone, Mr. S. Pundit, Mr. E. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sassoon, Miss Sassoon, Mrs. Sheelam, Mr. Hyeen, Mr. and Mrs. Cosserat, Mr. and Mrs. S. Steward, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Blake, Mr. O. J. Davies, Lieut. and Mrs. Home, Mr. Sparks.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Poonah, May 28.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Vicaice and child, Mrs. Hall and child, Capt. and Mrs. Chester, Major E. Hill, Captain Hill, Mr. Winton, Major and Mrs. Bowles and infant, Mrs. Murray and three infants, Mrs. C. J. Davies.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1869.

## INDIAN AND ROYAL COLONELS.

To judge by a Parliamentary paper published last week, a good many colonels in the Royal Army are just now smarting under the novel infliction of being passed in the race of promotion by officers of junior standing in the local Indian Army. It seems that of late the turn of luck has fallen to the latter, some of whom have risen to be major-generals, while colonels of longer standing in the rival service remain colonels still. Supersession, no doubt, is trying to an officer's feelings, and several of the sufferers, actual or prospective, have been pouring their tale of wrong, by letter, into the ears of the Horse Guards. Colonel Shute, for instance, has "the honour to state how much I feel the supersession by the colonels of the Indian Army over those on the English list," and implores the Commander-in-Chief "to have this grievous wrong remedied." In somewhat better English other officers lament to the same tune. Colonel Percy Hill declares that less than two years ago some of those who have superseded him were doing duty under his command. A Queen's colonel of 1855 has actually been passed over by an Indian colonel of 1863. Those Indian officers, in fact, not satisfied with gaining English rank, are now shooting ahead of their English rivals, partly through the inducements of a handsome retiring-pension, and partly through the fact of their numerical inferiority. This turning of the tables is felt to be intolerable. Time was when old Indian officers, subalterns of twenty and captains of thirty years' service, frequently found themselves commanded by Queen's officers of higher rank but far fewer years. It was unpleasant for those, but they did not grumble. Now that these are experiencing a like hardship, they take care to tell us how tightly the shoe pinches them. They demand that promotion shall be arrested on one side or quickened on the other; a very natural, if not quite reasonable request. The India Office has done its best to appease the complainants by offering local rank in India to officers who would otherwise be superseded. But the complainants seem to want more, with an eye to the period when such supersession "may become a very practical grievance," inasmuch as "all officers in her Majesty's service are now eligible for employment in all parts of the dominions of the Queen." We are indebted to Colonel Greathed for this remarkable piece of news. We had certainly imagined that a great many Indian officers were not eligible for employment out of India; but it is never too late to learn. One thing however might be worth considering in this connection. May not length of service in the army be pleaded

by most of the Indian major-generals as some set-off to their recent luck? Are not Queen's officers, as a rule, younger by many years than their Indian brethren of a corresponding rank? Promotion since the Mutiny may have been somewhat quickened; but as late as 1862 the senior captains on the Bengal cadres averaged more than twenty years' service, while a considerable minority dated as far back as 1837, and some even from 1835. Regimental majors of 1861 and 1862 show an average of twenty-five years' service, and senior lieutenants in the latter year of about thirteen; many of them being cadets, of 1845-46. If the Queen's officer has been generally luckier in the rate of his passage upward, he need not greatly grumble at having occasionally to yield the post of honour to greyer hairs than his own, especially as the principle of seniority is continually set aside in his own service. If the system of promotion enforced of late years can be shown to work unfairly in the long run, by all means let it be amended. But there are grievances which cannot be remedied without developing worse hardships in their place.

## ANGLO-INDIANS.

SOME of our readers may perhaps ask with surprise what we can find to say about that class of the community which is distinguished by the hybrid appellation which heads this article? It seems to us, on the contrary, more a matter for astonishment that the great section of our countrymen in question is so seldom alluded to in the English Press, and that in public life it fails to obtain that consideration and recognition which its importance demands. There can be nothing extraordinary, therefore, in our devoting a few words to a subject which we especially, for obvious reasons, feel much interest in.

To trace upwards from its humble beginning the growth of a profession to which, now-a-days, members from most of our upper-middle class families belong, it needs but to take into our hands the history of India, and to read how the commercial venture of a few merchants upon the shores of a distant and then little known continent sufficed to give birth to an Empire in the East, the possession of which renders England the envied of all nations. For, side by side with this Empire's origin and progress, we see how the Indian military and civil services were called into being, and how they gradually increased in numbers and importance until they attained their present dimensions—dimensions, we may add, which, owing to the gigantic strides which India is now making in civilisation, and England's more adequate appreciation of them, must steadily increase day by day. And, as it is curious to compare the state of the English settlements upon the Indian seaboard in the days preceding Clive, with that Eastern land which now bears Queen Victoria's mild sway, so it is no less interesting to cause "the adventurer" of the same bygone period to take his place for a few minutes, in our mental vision, with his descendant of our times.

"The Nabob"—as the former was often called by a generation that seems hardly to have known the meaning or derivation of the term—usually departed from these shores for the land of his adoption burdened with little or no education, and often at an age before any fixed principles of character and conduct could be formed. When he left England he bade adieu for an indefinite period to all the refinement and culture England could then produce, and plunged at once, as it were, into heathendom. His sole object was to make money—honestly, if he could, but at all events to make it; and as the salary he enjoyed from his masters in Leadenhall-street was wholly inadequate to effect this, he was of necessity driven to trading on his own account. We forbear to examine too closely the commercial morality of his transactions, but history leaves us in little doubt as to the laxity of his ideas upon the subject. After a quarter of a century or more spent mainly in pursuing wealth, and forgetting—in a life passed mostly *à l'Indien*—all that he ever knew in Europe, he probably returned to his native land, where he arrived more ignorant than when he left it, and many times more ill-tempered and bigoted; peculiar as to his dress and appearance, strange and uncouth as to his

manners and habits; in fine, an Anglo-Indian of a century and a-half ago. Can we be surprised, then, at the estimation in which he was held by his stay-at-home countrymen, or wonder that he excited both ridicule and scorn? Naturally enough, the dramatists of the period were never weary of reproducing his figure in their works, clad in that ludicrous nankeen costume which has now become conventional on the stage. His oddities were, indeed, everywhere laughed at; and, had it not been for his wealth, he would have been everywhere despised. And, if this was the case with the individual, it became inferentially so with his class. It was consequently unpopular and disliked. Of course there were many bright exceptions in it to the portrait we have drawn, but they were, unfortunately, not sufficiently numerous to affect the character of the type itself. From such a body, therefore, it is not likely that men would be often found calculated to become useful and active citizens.

Let us now change the scene, and pass the long vista of years that intervene, regard the descendants of the Nabobs of old—the Indians of to-day.

Yet, if we attempt to describe these contemporaries of our own, we must perforce employ negatives to do so. We find them, then, not more ignorant or less educated than their brethren of the Home services, or to be distinguished from them in manners, habits, or dress; and this is only what one would have expected. A residence in India is no longer calculated to have any peculiarly demoralising effect. The country is comparatively a civilised and enlightened country. The life led in it is a useful and an active one; besides, the period of exile is short, and intermediate visits to Europe are not now, as formally, few and far between. Nor should certain influences for good in a sojourn in the India of to-day be left out of consideration. Enjoying comparative freedom from the petty cares engendered by scanty means, such as too often stifle the efforts of a struggler in the home professions, the Englishman whose career now lies in it, often, nay usually, attains to offices of trust and dignity which it were vain to look for here, offices, the very act of fulfilling the duties of which must tend to open the mind to a considerable degree. And if the average individual member of his class has attained the standard for which we are contending, the class itself has grown numerically in an extraordinary manner. We have no statistics to which we could refer to ascertain the probable number of Anglo-Indians now residing among us, but individual experience sufficiently teaches us that their name is legion, and that each portion of this kingdom, and each county and each town in it is pervaded by a strong Indian element—an element which, to revert to the complaint with which we opened this article, remains comparatively unrepresented in our House of Commons or in the subordinate offices of Government, so that it appears, as a rule, Anglo-Indians are either constrained or contented on their retirement to lead a life of inaction, and to take no part in public affairs, whether of State or of local importance only. Though some people may imagine that the explanation of this anomaly lies on the surface, and may whisper something about an enervating climate and a diseased liver, we cannot ourselves accept such reasoning as either satisfactory or conclusive. As a matter of fact we believe that retired Indians are as healthy and as energetic as other people of their age and position; nor is it likely that after a life, the heyday of which has been spent in pursuits of an active and a stirring character, the change to a passive and monotonous one can be otherwise than trying. Hence we are driven to accept the alternative, and to believe that their exclusion from participation in the world of English official life proceeds from their inability to obtain an entrance to it, and that the fact of their absence from their native country for a certain number of years practically disables them on their return from sharing in the struggles and the pursuits of their contemporaries. Is it not possible, also, that a small, perhaps an infinitesimal, amount of prejudice in their disfavour (inherited perhaps from, and allied to the feeling with which the Nabobs of the past were received in England) still lingers unconsciously in the English mind?

In the foregoing remarks we have directed our attention towards members of the Indian services, but we do not for a moment forget the claims of the large classes which we have only left unmentioned, because those composing them, the great merchants of whom India may well be proud, the civil engineers, and others who flock to her shores to pursue different callings, have still on their return to England their own professions to fall back upon. It would be very well, no doubt, if our Representative House were more largely recruited from the wealthy and successful among them, but there is at all events no necessity for absolute and unmitigated idleness on their parts.

We are not unaware that, with regard to one portion of our remarks, it may be said that there is no bar to the admission of Anglo-Indians to Parliament. In theory, no; but in practice they labour under considerable disability in this respect. Dissociated by their previous course of life from their countrymen of the humbler classes, they must encounter disadvantages in their search for constituencies which are not felt by the country squire or the London merchant; but as this branch of the subject leads us on inevitably to the consideration how far the colonies and primarily India ought to be themselves considered as constituencies and be represented in the British Parliament, we take leave of the matter for the present, merely expressing our belief that the Government of the latter great country will at no distant date be brought by the force of circumstances into closer association with the Home Executive, and that the gigantic interests bound up in it will, by their force of gravity alone, compel their representation in the Parliament of England.

## Correspondence.

### THE CAWNPORE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your last issue I see there is an inquiry as to what is the inscription on the Well at Cawnpore. I have much pleasure in sending it to you:—

"Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondu Punt, of Bithoor, and cast, the dying with the dead, into the well below on the 16th day of July, 1857."

These are the words by Lord Canning, it is supposed. A very succinct account and description is given in the number of the "Sunday at Home" for 31st December, 1864.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

24th May, 1869.

### WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 10th of March last a letter appeared, signed "An Officer," pointing out the injustice to which officers' widows are subjected by the continued reduction of their pensions. He argued that the "military funds of the three Presidencies having been taken over by Government, the widows' pensions should be raised to the scale payable prior to the 1st of January, 1856;" and that, "with regard to the Bengal Military Fund, when the pensions were reduced and officers' subscriptions raised, it was distinctly stated that such should only last during the temporary embarrassed state of the finances. Owing to the amalgamation, and the consequent cessation of new members joining, it is quite impossible for the fund to recover itself. This being the action of Government, and no fault of the subscribers, common justice demands that officers' widows should no longer suffer."

As the widow of a Bengal officer who subscribed to the fund upwards of thirty years, I have to express my gratitude to the gentleman who so kindly advocated our cause; for, owing to the increased price of all the necessaries of life, the reduction of a small income is a very serious hardship; and it is to be hoped that Government will give the subject that serious and favourable consideration which, as "the cause of the widow," it may be deemed deserving of.—Yours obediently

A WIDOW.

## LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—I enclose "extracts," to which, if you will give insertion in your columns in juxtaposition, you may possibly cause some justice to be meted out to those to whom, Lord Cranbourne says, much is due, to establish a principle, because their lives have been risked in our defence. The diversity of treatment of the two services under parallel circumstances is instructive. Further comment is unnecessary.—Yours faithfully,

N. G.

Extract from the *Army and Navy Gazette* of May 22, 1869.

This is but simple justice. Each of these officers holds a commission of the value of a company—£8,200 and £8,500 respectively; and it would be simply robbery were they not to be compensated to the full extent upon the abolition of the posts they occupy.

It is a matter for satisfaction of the officers of the army generally that this step has been taken, for it lays down, and for the first time, we believe, in the history of the Service, the principle of dealing equitably with men as regards their extra investments in commissions in accordance with *regimental custom*, however custom may be opposed to the strict letter of the law. It is a matter of congratulation to be told, as we virtually are by the authorities when they consent to this arrangement, that in any measures that may be taken for limiting the area of the purchase system, all fair consideration shall be shown on the score of payments above the regulation price. It is also a matter for satisfaction that the authorities themselves have put an end to that reign of grim hypocrisy by which they were expected to affect ignorance officially of a custom in which they had participated as regimental officers, and in which many of them were still habitually indulging as regards their sons and younger relatives in the army.

Extra prices are now officially and properly recognised, and thus some four or five millions of investments are clothed with a stronger security than before. Henceforth those who have paid for their commissions after the rates sanctioned by *regimental custom* may rest assured that, should their posts be abolished or made non-purchase, their rights will be respected according to those sound and just principles by which the State is guided in its relations with other branches of its service in which changes may be needed for the public interests.

Extract from Lient.-col. J. C. Phillips' pamphlet on the "Abolition of the Bonus System in the Indian Army."

Consequent upon the resolution of the House of Commons, Lord Cranbourne, in his speech to the House, August 6, 1866, used the following language:—

"But, putting the guarantee aside, I think that it is clear that if your servants have been largely damaged by any sudden or unexpected act of yours, the principle that ought to be observed in every branch of the public service is, that we ought to do something to compensate them; and, assuredly, if there is any branch to which we should desire to apply this principle, it is to those who risk their lives in our defence. Viewing the matter in that light, and not in the least questioning or attempting to reverse the decision of former Governments, we still thought it our duty to attempt in some way to meet the complaints of officers on this head. Now, the House will observe that the subscription of a bonus had for its immediate object to get a step of rank; therefore the object of that subscription was, to a certain extent, obtained. The officer got his advance in rank, and, therefore, increased pay earlier through the subscription than otherwise."

We understand it is stated by several officers that they have not received full compensation in that way—that they paid a very much larger sum than they had any immediate chance of receiving, in the hope that when they came to retire they would receive compensation from the subscriptions of their junior officers. Our proposal is, that in each Presidency a committee shall be appointed, which as soon as an officer retires shall inquire into his case, in order to ascertain how much money he is really out of pocket in payments to officers who have retired, and the loss, whatever it may be, the Government propose to make good to him.

## CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 19th inst. you have unjustly designated me an "Obstinate Russophobist." I happen to be, and ever have been, the very reverse; although, for other reasons, I have advocated an "onward movement" in Central Asia. I insert a quotation from a pamphlet of mine recently published, as follows:—

It is not really the advance of Russia in Central Asia that we have to dread so much as the weakness of our position for all purposes on the North-West Frontier, and the general insufficiency of our military institutions throughout the country, of course felt and understood most when we are threatened with, or labouring under, foreign or domestic troubles.

You have a perfect right to express your opinion on the "Central Asian Question," and so have I, founded, as my opinion is, on local and matured experience. You are quite at liberty, too, if you choose, to treat with contempt those who differ with you in opinion; and I have an equal right to assure you (as you have alluded to me personally) that I have no respect whatever for your opinion on Central Asian affairs, nor yet for the opinion of those who coincide with you.

I have never recommended, as you state, the occupation of Herat with British troops. In justice to me I hope you will insert this in your next issue.—Yours obediently,

SYDNEY COTTON, Lieutenant General.

[We insert this letter at the writer's request, lest he might be led to tax us with want of fair play. But a calmer reference to our "note" of last week ought to convince him that it is not we who have been the more unjust. The "personal" allusion naturally resulted from the reading of a pamphlet bearing his name. No unbiassed reader, we think, would convert our expressions of regretful surprise at Sir S. Cotton's proposals into proofs of a desire to treat him with contempt. Of course he is welcome even to proclaim in our faces his perfect scorn for our opinion, if he likes to perpetrate the rudeness. He disowns the charge of Russophobia. So be it. But he cannot deny that he advocates a move forward on Kabul and Kandahar. Our offence, we imagine, consists in preferring the opinion of Sir Vincent Eyre to that of his virtual opponent, touching the wisdom of an advance into Afghanistan.—Ed. A. I. M.]

## EAST INDIA LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The public in general, and the students of Oriental languages in particular, must feel greatly indebted to his Grace the Duke of Argyll for having, as Secretary of State for India, accepted the resignation of the late librarian of the East India Library. Such being the case, I would, Sir, beg to suggest with all due deference, that no person should be appointed to the post thus vacated without having previously undergone the ordeal of a strict competitive examination as to his literary qualifications, both classical and Oriental, and unless he be able, moreover, to produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to his possessing that courtesy of manners, and those other social *bienstances* which should ever be the fruits and the indications of a liberal and accomplished education.—I am, &c.,

JOHN DAVENPORT,

14, Grove-terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.,

May 15, 1869.

[Who are to be the examiners?—Ed. A. I. M.]

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

## MR. TAYLER'S CASE.

The *Friend of India*, defending Mr. Justice Mitter's previous statement of the case against Mr. Tayler, regards his decision as both sound law and plain common sense. Mr. Tayler comes before the Court and says, "There have been fraud and rascality in this case, I admit, and I now ask you, the judges, to exculpate me and to lay upon my agent the entire blame." A more monstrous request was never preferred to a Court of Justice. The agent was not before the Court, and had no opportunity of defending himself, and it would have been a gross perversion of justice if the judge had condemned him unheard, and had pronounced him guilty on the unsupported assertions of his accuser. In rejecting Mr. Tayler's application, therefore, the judges did their duty and nothing more, and Mr. Tayler was utterly unwarranted in assailing in the newspapers the character and conduct of the Native judge. Whether the letters constituted a contempt of Court is a question upon which it is unnecessary to offer any opinion, but there can be no doubt that they were written in the worst taste and were disfigured by gross misrepresentations. Such being the facts of the case, Mr. Tayler, we think, acted wisely in not taking his stand upon the liberties of the press. After all the documents had been read, and the Chief Justice had asked him what he had to say in his defence, Mr. Tayler, who conducted his own case, stated that he had been advised by the friends and learned counsel whom he had consulted, to place himself entirely in his lordship's hands. He had no intention whatever, he said, to traduce the character of Mr. Justice Mitter. His sole object in writing the letters was to vindicate his own character, and he wished unreservedly to apologise to the Court if he had used in these letters any expressions which the Chief Justice considered contemptuous, unbecoming, or improper. Upon this the Chief Justice remarked that he would adjourn the case till Saturday, to give Mr. Tayler an opportunity of giving the same publicity to the retraction of the charges against Mr. Justice Mitter as he had before given to the charges themselves. We rejoice at this termination of the case. The impropriety of Mr. Tayler's conduct was so obvious, that we had no desire to see his cause made a party question out of Court. Should we ever have to fight for the freedom of the press, and we feel sure that Sir Barnes Peacock is not the man to endanger that freedom, we can only hope that we may have a good and honest cause to fight in.

The *Indian Daily News* points out that when Mr. Tayler admitted that his letters were a contempt of Court, and threw himself upon the mercy of the judges, it was necessary that he should not only apologise for the false imputations he had made, but that he should also withdraw the misrepresentations on which these imputations rested. As he did not do all this, he cannot complain that the Court refused to accept his apology. At the same time we think that the sentence passed upon Mr. Tayler is unnecessarily severe. The Chief Justice said that, if Mr. Tayler had been indicted before a jury at home, he would have been sentenced to at least a year's imprisonment; but there is a manifest distinction between an indictment and a trial for contempt of Court. In the former case the judge passes sentence with reference to the wrong committed against another; in the latter case he awards punishment for a personal offence against himself. In the former case the judge cannot gratify his own private feelings of clemency; in the latter case he can. We do not for a moment say that Mr. Tayler did not deserve the sentence passed upon him; but we think that the case was one which could not but appeal to the pity and clemency of the Court. The honour and dignity of the Court had been thoroughly vindicated by the Chief Justice's decision. Mr. Tayler's conduct had been unsparingly criticised and exposed; he had been subjected to the indignity of a trial, and had expressed the utmost contrition, and his abject appearance before the Court could not but excite in the minds of the spectators that sympathy which we all naturally feel for a man that is down. There is another fact in connection with Mr. Tayler's case, which was not brought to the notice of the Court. He is at the present time, we are told, labouring under a severe illness, and it is feared that confinement will greatly increase the malady. If this is the case we hope that a proper representation will be made to the Chief Justice, for we feel sure that all classes of the community would rejoice to hear of Mr. Tayler's release. It would be an act of clemency on the part of the Chief Justice which would be appreciated by all. Throughout this affair we have never seen that the liberty of the press has been in the slightest degree imperilled. We have endeavoured to support the integrity and dignity of the High Court; and while we would not presume to interfere with the Court in the exercise of its high functions, we are sure the Chief Justice will not mistake our meaning if we remind him, in the language of our matchless bard, that—

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's,  
When Mercy seasons Justice."

#### THE LOAFER.

The *Bombay Gazette* admits that there are circumstances under which deportation might be advisable, might be perhaps the best thing to do; and therefore we take no objection to the power reserved in the Bill to provide against vagrancy now before the Supreme Legislative Council for local governments to deport, "if after the lapse of a reasonable time no suitable employment is obtainable." But in the vast majority of instances deportation to a more agreeable climate than this, subsistence during the conveyance there, and "a sum of money sufficient for the vagrant's subsistence for one month" after the voyage is at an end, would act as so many premiums on idleness, improvidence, and vice, in the face of which we do not know how many reasonable decent men, nay brave men, bravely struggling against an adverse fate, would be tempted to give way. No, deportation as a wholesale resource will not do. Then, looking to the necessary continuance of this class of persons amongst us,—"The poor ye shall always have with you,"—what are we to do with them? They are objects at once of sympathy and of distrust; and the most and best that can be done for them is to help them to help themselves. We may not let them starve, but they must learn by experience, however painful, that "whoso shall not work neither shall he eat bread." For this purpose we must have in the Presidency towns, and in some at least of the larger Mofussil stations, places of retreat in their nature akin to the English workhouse. Mere vagrancy is a statutable offence in England, but it is seldom punished as such unless when accompanied by some other wickedness not so readily punishable by itself. And in this country, where the European vagabond has necessarily wandered so much before we have to deal with him on the spot there must be still more reluctance to make vagrancy of itself a severely punishable offence. It must be taken off the road however somehow. It is a public offence, a social evil, an unnecessary degradation of the European character before subject races, and in that way an appreciable source of danger to the prestige of our empire, which ought not be allowed to last. The vagrant must not find the workhouse a pleasant place in any way. It must be the nearest thing to a prison possible, and any infringement of its rules must be made as summarily punishable as the infringement of regular prison rules is. It is a place, not for making the vagrant comfortable, but for enabling him to have food in, to subsist in, till he can better himself elsewhere; and for such food and subsistence he must at least pay something. If he can do nothing else he must break stones. Nothing without labour must be the motto of these institutions, and vagrancy so-called must be literally swept off the roads at whatever cost in money or to the feelings of those concerned. By the Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General it is proposed to provide that "where any per-

son of European extraction is brought out to India under an engagement to serve any other person, or any company, association, or body of persons in any capacity, and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then the person or company, association, or body to serve whom he was so brought out to India, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his deportation and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant." If the importers of the persons so soon becoming vagrants do not object to this, we do not see that it concerns the public to do so. If the period for enforcing liability had been extended beyond a year it would have been more objectionable. As it is, we are content that the whole Bill as it stands should pass into a law, and we wish to see it passed accordingly.

The *Times of India* holds that the real difficulty in the matter, the one great work which, so far as we are aware, has not yet been faced seriously, is the question—What are these workhouses to be, and how are they to be managed? It is easy to imprison, or to set chain-gangs at work on hill roads; and, in spite of what the authorities say at home, there will always be some method by which we can resort to the shuffling and selfish expedient of deportation. Few magistrates, and not many employers, can by any process of "summary inquiry" determine correctly whether a vagrant is honestly seeking employment or is furtively clinging to his depraved habit of vagabond life. The first and indispensable step to the working of the proposed statute, or in any thorough effort to deal with this growing and pestilent evil, is to get devised some scheme or institution which, by providing shelter, remunerative but obligatory work, and discipline, shall afford a self-acting, unmistakable test of the moral qualities and inclination of the vagrant class. It is idle to legislate if we are such bunglers as not to be able to contrive and work some satisfactory method of discriminating between hopelessly worthless vagabonds and *les misérables*—unfortunate artisans or the victims of casual dissipation. The Bill is abundantly provided with hooks that will drag the worst class of vagrants into the felon's ranks, where they can be freely dealt with as the security of society requires or the law directs; but, except in the barren restoration and formal use of the term "workhouses," Mr. Maine's Bill offers nothing—affords no hope for the discriminating and reformatory treatment of the large proportion of "loafers," who try to make out with more or less success that they are more sinned against than sinning.

CIVIL.—Sir Donald MacLeod, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, left Lahore on the 26th of April for Simla, at the invitation of the Viceroy. Several measures affecting the Punjab, among them the Tenancy Bill, will come before the Council, and Sir Donald's advice is desired. He will probably stay till June, when he will proceed to Murree.—The *Pioneer* has the following regarding the rumoured redistribution of departments among the members of the Viceroy's Council:—"We believe that if Sir Richard Temple should go to England (which is doubtful) Mr. Strachey will take charge of the Financial Department. Mr. Ellis has already taken over the greater part of the Home Office work; while Sir Henry Durand presides over the current business of the Public Works Department. His Excellency the Viceroy retains the Foreign Office in his immediate direction as heretofore."

THE LATE MR. CHAMIER, MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Charles Frederic Chamier, Civil and Sessions Judge of Salem, died on the morning of the 21st of April, at Yercand, Shevaroy Hills, of heart disease, after a short illness. We take the following brief notice of his career and character from the *Madras Mail*:—"His grandfather, John Chamier, was Secretary to Government during the time of Lords Macartney and Clive; and his father, Henry Chamier, was for many years Chief Secretary, and at length was appointed member of Council by the Marquis of Tweeddale, the then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras. After a long and very creditable career, Henry Chamier resigned the service, and settled at Windsor, where two years since he died at an advanced age. Charles Frederic Chamier, whose demise we now have regretfully to announce, entered the Madras Civil Service in July, 1843. . . . In every appointment that he filled he was distinguished by rare conscientiousness in the punctual and thorough discharge of its duties. He was in all things a most accurate and painstaking man, and he succeeded by dint of industry and patience in living in advance of his work. Arrears were to him utterly hateful, embarrassing to present action, and the fruitful cause of public inconvenience; and having brought up his Court at Salem to the enviable position of having no arrears, he succeeded in keeping it there, to the great benefit of the whole district. He was a well read, thoughtful, reflective man, of a somewhat retiring disposition, and his work was ever done unobtrusively. He was singularly firm in maintaining his opinions, and though duly deferential to the High Court, he reserved to himself the right to differ in private from their conclusions when they clashed with his own ideas. He was very earnest in whatsoever he did, and the same will that made him so efficient and so respected a judge enabled him to carry off the awards for horticultural efforts in this city. He had but indifferent health during the whole of his career, and he died from heart disease, most unexpectedly, after a very brief illness, with his father-in-law, Colonel Worster, and his family around him."



## Bengal.

### MR. TAYLER'S CASE.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK'S JUDGMENT.

(Before the Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, C.J., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter.)

Their Lordships having taken their seats, on the 24th of April, the Chief Justice said: Mr. Tayler, I understood you to say, on the last occasion, that you wished to put in some additional proceedings in the intervention suit. If you have the papers, you can put them in now.

Mr. Tayler said that he had not brought the papers with him. The document he referred to was a positive order to the Nazir to attach the property a second time. He was not aware that his lordship wished to see the document. He had a copy of it.

The Chief Justice: I don't ask to see it. I thought you wanted to put it in, and that was the reason why I referred to it.

Mr. Tayler: All that I wanted to prove was that there was an order for a second attachment.

The Chief Justice: You stated on the last occasion, that the Court had decided that you were guilty of a contempt of Court, from the fact of your having been brought up under attachment. The Court did not adjudge you guilty of a contempt of Court, but you were brought up on the attachment to answer the charge of contempt, and that you should be allowed every opportunity to enter into your defence. I want you to understand that the Court had not adjudged you guilty of contempt, and could not have done so until it had heard your defence. I have read your apology.

Mr. Tayler was here understood to say that he wanted to explain exactly what he intended to convey by the apology.

His Lordship then proceeded to deliver judgment, which was a written one. No doubt the course which Mr. Tayler had taken was to vindicate his own honour and character; and however much his feelings might have been wounded by the remarks of the Judge, still the latter could not shrink from the discharge of his duties. If he failed in his duty, he was not fit to be entrusted with it. To his lordship the duty was all the more painful, because the gentleman whose conduct was called into question had held social and friendly intercourse with him. He was desirous that the public should be put in possession of the real facts of this case, which, he was inclined to believe, had entirely been misunderstood. His lordship then went into a history from the time Mr. Tayler resigned his appointment as Commissioner of Patna, and accepted the office of Mooktear to the Ranees of Ticcarea, and the proceedings taken by the latter against Mr. Tayler in the High Court for the recovery of some Rs. 12,000. Mr. Tayler received a salary of Rs. 500 a month from the Ranees, and a bonus for every suit that he won for her.

Mr. Tayler said that his salary was Rs. 800, and not 500 a month.

His Lordship said he would make the correction. The Ranees having obtained a judgment against Mr. Tayler for the Rs. 12,000, she took out execution, and attached certain landed property belonging to him in the district of Gya. Mr. Tayler then applied to the High Court to stay the sale, pending the result of his appeal to the Privy Council. Execution was stayed, and the Ranees was called upon to give security. For some reason or other it appeared that she did not give security, and the case was struck off the board of appeal cases. Mr. Tayler did not appeal to the Privy Council. The Ranees subsequently applied and took out an attachment; but before the property was sold Mr. Tayler had disposed of it to Mussamut Nessa Begum for Rs. 55,000. When the property was advertised for sale the Begum applied to the Court, praying for the removal of the attachment, and on her application being refused she paid the amount of the Ranees' decree and filed a suit against Mr. Tayler for the recovery of that money. The defence raised by Mr. Tayler's agent, Mr. Kelly, and his (Mr. Tayler's) mooktear was that the plaintiff ought to have satisfied herself, before she purchased the property, that it was unencumbered, that the property was worth about Rs. 80,000, and that the rule *caveat emptor* applied in the case. It was decided in favour of Mr. Tayler by the Sudder Ameen; but on appeal that decision was set aside by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter, who decreed the case with costs. Mr. Tayler applied for review of that judgment, but the Court saw no ground for a review, and rejected the application. The ground upon which Mr. Tayler based his application for a review was that his mooktear had acted contrary to his instructions, had embezzled his (Mr. Tayler's) money, and had, by doing so, served his own purpose; and that it was not his intention to dispute the Begum's claim. It was after the Court had declined to review the case that Mr. Tayler published the letters in the *Englishman*. His lordship characterised, in very strong terms, the conduct of Mr. Tayler in charging Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter with having imputed fraud to him, without a tittle of evidence to justify his finding. Though his lordship had not himself thought it necessary to go into the question of fraud, except hypothetically, that was no reason why his honourable colleague should not have expressed his own conviction. He had, upon the evidence before him, come to the conclusion that Mr. Tayler

was guilty of fraud, inasmuch as it had been concealed from the plaintiff that the property had been attached. According to the Act, the owner of a property had no right either to sell or mortgage it when it was attached. It mattered little whether the property was worth eighty thousand rupees or two lakhs. If Mr. Tayler thought the plaintiff was bound to have paid the decree, he might have, with equal reason, demanded from her the difference between the 50,000 and Rs. 80,000. His lordship was certain that if Mr. Tayler had an offer of 80,000, he would not have sold the property for Rs. 50,000. What his lordship could not understand was that Mr. Tayler had observed that, had the Chief Justice characterised his character as fraudulent, he should have had no reason to complain of the remarks of Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter. Was it because his lordship did not think it necessary to go into the question of fraud, or no fraud, that led Mr. Tayler to suppose that there was not a tittle of evidence? If there was not a tittle of evidence, how would his lordship's remarks satisfy Mr. Tayler? And then, how was Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter to recall the remarks he had made? Was there any evidence before him to alter the state of things—to show that the evidence upon which he based his remarks was false? Was he to take Mr. Tayler's statement that his mooktear was in jail upon a charge of embezzlement, and recall his remarks? Mr. Tayler had reiterated the same thing in his review. He said that he considered the reflections on the judge were an intellectual criticism. Now, his lordship could scarcely bring himself to believe that they assumed that character. On the contrary, the letters were anything but fair or manly criticism. In the first place, Mr. Tayler had misstated the facts to the public, and had carefully concealed the truth. When a critic wilfully concealed from the public the real facts of his case simply for the purpose of serving his own end, could that be said to be fair and honest criticism? The duty of a critic was to put before the public a true statement of the facts, and to set down nothing in malice. One of Mr. Tayler's objects might have been to vindicate his own character. His lordship was inclined to think that his sole object was not to vindicate his character. An honest man must know that he was not to vindicate his character by casting aspersions on another, and by wilfully suppressing the truth. His lordship did not think there was a single editor of a newspaper who would, in criticising the conduct of a public officer, wilfully conceal the facts of the case, or the grounds upon which that officer had based his decision or judgment. Mr. Tayler had promised to furnish the papers with a copy of the report of the proceedings taken on the review of judgment, but did not do so; he took upon himself to state his own case, which was entirely wrong. That Mr. Tayler must have known that what he wrote was not true, his lordship hoped to prove from his own mouth.

Mr. Tayler had stated in one of his letters that, had Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter been a district judge he might have been suspended; implying thereby, that the judge had been guilty of conduct such as would justify the Government in suspending him from his duties. Now, that was a very serious matter, and calculated to do an infinite amount of mischief. Judges should possess the confidence of the public, and if their acts were to be criticised in this way, it was the duty of the Court to take cognisance of it. Mr. Tayler had his remedy. He might have appealed to the Privy Council. He was not in the position of a needy suitor, and if he succeeded he would have fully vindicated his character. His lordship then referred to several authorities to show that the Court had the power to punish for contempt not only an author, but the printer and publisher. If the law had been otherwise with reference to the latter, even if the name of the author was given up, the Court would be powerless if the author, after sending in the letters, were to remove his person from the jurisdiction of the Court. If Mr. Tayler had not admitted that he was the writer of the letters his lordship would have been obliged to issue a notice against the printer and publisher. This opinion had been challenged, and his lordship proposed to prove that it was well founded. No doubt the responsibility of the publisher ceased when he gave up the author's name, but that again depended on certain circumstances. The responsibility was as great in the one case as in the other. That the printer or publisher was just as much responsible was obvious enough. If the editor, when he received those letters, had put them into his waste basket, no injury would have been caused to any one; but by their publication the aspersions that had been cast on a judge of the High Court had spread all over the country. The injury was increased by the circulation. No doubt neither the editor nor the publisher had any interest or feeling in the matter, but they must be taken to be the chief instruments through which the libel was circulated. Under the circumstances the Court had the power to punish both or either of them. In this case however his lordship did not see any necessity to punish both.

After some further remarks in vindication of Mr. Justice Mitter, and in reprobation of the charges rashly made against his Court by several of the Bengal papers, his lordship avowed himself an unflinching advocate for the freedom of the press. Since he had been in the country he had all along asserted that the freedom of the press was one of the bulwarks of their liberty. He was of opinion that the acts of public men should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny.

All that he claimed was that there should be no wilful, improper, or unfair concealment of facts on the part of the critic. Those who considered the judges to be infallible claimed infallibility to themselves. He considered the press of this country to be a fair and independent press, and not scurrilous. There had not been for some time a single criminal prosecution or any suit on the civil side of the Court. The papers in this country were read by an intelligent portion of the community, by those who were capable of appreciating a journal which was conducted fairly and temperately, and which was not scurrilous. The Courts here were, therefore, free from all complaints, either civil or criminal. He was a servant of her Majesty's Government, and if the Government believed that he had exercised powers which were either arbitrary, tyrannical, or unconstitutional, let the Government tell him so. He was not going to accept the expressions or opinions of newspapers. It must be understood that the judges are not to be intimidated by criticisms; nothing of that kind would disturb his equanimity or affect in the slightest degree the views he entertained, or the conclusions he arrived at. An honest and conscientious discharge of his duties had been the ruling aim of his life. His lordship was not to be shaken by any storms raised by the press. He wished for popularity; but it was that popularity which never failed. He would not do that which his conscience told him was wrong. After some further observations, his lordship said that he considered Mr. Tayler was guilty of a contempt of Court.

Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter said that he fully concurred in the opinions expressed by the Chief Justice. He considered Mr. Tayler was guilty of a contempt of Court.

The Chief Justice said that the Court would now adjourn to consider the order they would pass in the case.

After an absence of an hour and a half, their lordships returned to Court, and the Chief Justice, after some remarks upon the conduct of Mr. Tayler, said that the sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned for one month in the Presidency jail, and pay a fine of Rs. 500; in case he did not pay the fine, that he be kept in prison till such fine was paid. If, however, Mr. Tayler would retract all the charges he had made against Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth, and admit that they were false and unfounded, for which purpose the Court would allow him time till the 3rd of May, the Court would cancel the order of imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Mitter said that after the very able and elaborate judgment delivered by the Chief Justice, it would be a waste of time for him to say anything further.

Mr. Tayler then addressed the Court, stating, as he did on the last occasion, that his intention in writing the letters was simply to vindicate his character. He considered himself very much wronged when Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter declined to withdraw his remarks, though the fact of his (Mr. Tayler's) mooktear having deceived him was prominently brought to notice. He was quite willing now to offer the most unqualified and unreserved apology for the letters he had written.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Tayler whether he would admit that the charges he had made against Mr. Justice Mitter were false and unfounded?

Mr. Tayler: I will do that, my lord, with one reservation.

The Chief Justice said he did not wish to compel Mr. Tayler to do anything. He was quite at liberty to follow any course he thought fit.

Mr. Tayler said he was quite willing to sign any apology which the Court might think fit to draw up.—Abridged from the *Indian Daily News*.

In the *Englishman* of April 27 we find the following letter from Mr. W. Tayler:—

"SIR,—In addition to the apology published by me in the *Englishman* newspaper of the 22nd day of April instant, respecting the matters of contempt of Court charged against me, I regret to state that, upon reflection, I find that the charges made by me against Mr. Justice Dwarkanauth Mitter were unwarranted and wholly without foundation; and I declare that I had no intention to cast any reflection upon the High Court or upon any of the judges of that Court.—W. TAYLER."

#### STATION TALK.

MHOW, April 21.—Now that the hot weather is again with us, the thought has struck me why the sanitarium, discovered some few years back by Major Probyn, of the Khandaish Bheel Corps, on the Toorunmull-hill, 104 miles from the station, has never been tried by sending troops from this. If I remember rightly, Sir Bartle Frere, at the time Governor of Bombay, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 being expended in making a road and erecting a few buildings for the use of convalescents to be sent from this likely to benefit by the change, but I am not aware what the reason was of the hill not being so taken up. The Toorunmull-hill is eight marches from Mhow, and can by cart be reached easily in four days. The halting stations are said to be healthy, and tents might be pitched or temporary buildings erected at a trifling cost. The road is safe for Europeans after the 15th of December. No cholera or other epidemic is known on the hill, which consists of an irregular plateau of from eight to ten miles long, and of varied breadth. On the western side, that which Major Probyn recommends should be made the station, is a

beautiful lake of excellent water of about two miles in circumference. Between the lake and the western face is a flat ridge of hard gravelly soil, elevated about sixty or eighty feet above the lake, and admirably suited for pitching tents. Major Probyn in his report says:—"Toorunmull has, I think an advantage over Mahableshwar in the following points:—There is little or no jungle on the hill, so that there is from all parts, and from the above mentioned ridge in particular, an uninterrupted view of magnificent hill scenery, such as is not surpassed by any place in the Bombay Presidency, and the appearance of the bright blue lake, fringed by handsome willow trees, gives a wonderfully cheerful look to the place; this alone is a great recommendation where sick men are concerned. The westerly wind, which is the prevailing one at all seasons at Toorunmull, is singularly cool and bracing. To the east and south of the lake lie several hills of four to five hundred feet high, which shelter the environs of the lake from any occasional easterly wind. I take it that amusement and employment are essential to a sick soldier; and here he can have any amount of roaming about the hill without having any temptation, and those so inclined may have gardens near the lake, indeed gardens of some kind would be necessary to furnish vegetables." Lord Napier of Magdala may possibly not know of such a sanitarium being so close to Mhow, or otherwise it seems strange why an attempt has not been made to garrison Toorunmull by convalescents sent from hence. Our popular General, Major-General Frank Adams, met with what might have been a serious accident on the morning of the 17th inst. He was driving into Indore with his A.D.C., Captain Angelo, when just out of the station one of the horses happened to stumble, in pulling him up the rein broke and they started off at a gallop. Captain Angelo and the native horsekeepers managed to jump out of the dog cart, but the major-general, at his age, not being so active, fell off the cart heavily on his side, breaking his collar bone. It is feared that such an accident at his time of life will compel General Adams to proceed home.

JHELUM, April 21.—The Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel Bristow, marched hence for Cashmere on the morning of the 15th instant, making over charge of the district to Major Paske. The selection of Colonel Bristow for the Cashmere appointment is somewhat questionable. After ten years of solitude at Jhelum, quite apart from the world, in an atmosphere of mental stagnation, local rust and local cobwebs must have accumulated; and it is to be regretted that the air of Cashmere should have been selected by the Punjab Government to blow and brush the accumulation away. A cordial social character, embracing some knowledge of men, and possessing ability to deal with them with tact and judgment, is the kind of authority needed for the Cashmere civil charge. Overwhelming egotism stuck upon stilts is likely to be irritating to the mixed body of two or three hundred European visitors who are likely to visit the lovely Cashmere valley this coming season. However, mixing with our fellow-creatures often rounds off ugly angles, and it is to be hoped that all ugly angles will be rounded off in that charming valley in the next six months, and that the example of concord and urbanity which so stamped the good tact and amiable qualities of Lieutenant-Colonel Crafcoft during his tenure of office in Cashmere these two past years, will be the guiding-star to the officer selected for the present season. A little while ago it was currently reported that Lieut.-Colonel Bristow was to be appointed to the extra Commissionership of Rawul Pindee; but there seems some hitch in the matter. Some five or six of these new appointments are to be created, it is said, in the Punjab. But what upon earth are the peculiar functions of these extra commissioners to be? They are to be, as it were, the donkey-engines of the Punjab, and to receive a salary of 400 rupees a month, plus the salary of a first-class deputy commissioner; they are, in fact, to assist the commissioners. In other words, it may be stated that the appointments are to be created for deputy commissioners who have been superseded, and who never will be promoted to the grade of commissioner. But military officers in the army department are sometimes passed over, and medical officers in the Medical Department are sometimes passed over,—why not then create for them some extra appointment upon an increased salary, as well as evolve such a creation for officers in the Civil Department? If empty-headedness is to be paid for, then let it be paid for universally and not merely locally. If to pay for incompetency is justice, then let that justice be rendered to all alike throughout the whole of the military and Civil Service. About ten days ago the order for building new native lines was issued in this garrison, and already the lines are fast springing up. It is possible that by the end of May the native officers will be housed; and before the rains set in, it is to be hoped that all the sepoys will be under cover. The order to build the lines was a long time coming, but what of that; the troops are black troops, and the Quartermaster-General's Department is not so highly civilised yet as to comprehend the necessity of extending its humane consideration to the native soldiery. But the native soldiery has no House of Commons to protect it.

CHUKRATA, April 22.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Colonel Lumsden, Quartermaster General, and Major Gordon, A.D.C., arrived here about six P.M. on the 19th, and put up in the Sapper's lines, being the guest of Major Maunsell,

R.E., Commandant Sappers and Miners, and his officers. The chief looks hale and hearty, and does an immense deal of work. He and his staff rode all the way from Dehra to Chukrata, a distance of not less than fifty-four miles, at one stretch, with a rise at the end of some 6,000 feet! It is believed that he approves of the site of the new station, the only objection being that it is very narrow and straggling, and the water being so far from the barracks; however, this latter defect is to be made good by a canal from the village of Mohona right into the station. Mohona is on the south-east of the Deobund mountain, distant some seven miles. There is a company of Sappers employed upon this work, which is considered very important. The first detachment of the 55th Regiment, under the command of Captain J. F. Morton, arrived on Sunday. Since then several companies have been pushed up as fast as coolies and other carriage could be procured. All will be up in the course of a few days more. The ex-commissariat officer, Capt. J. V. Hunt, is indefatigable in his exertions, and has done wonders. Col. Bacon, cautionment magistrate, has arrived, but without any establishment or treasury. His duties, I should imagine, will be very light for some time to come, as crime is utterly unknown among hill men. The Sudder Bazaar is, however, increasing daily, and its residents are the scum of all the other stations, and require ruling with a rod of iron. There was a heavy hailstorm on the night of the 19th; since then the weather has been clear but warm. H.E. left for Simla yesterday morning via Deobund.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in the Peshawur Valley at 3 A.M. on the 16th current.—*Indian Public Opinion*, April 20.

**A FRONTIER RAID.**—Punjab letters speak of a rumour that the Kabul Kheyl Waziris have made a raid near Thull, and carried off several hundred head of cattle.

ACCORDING to Burnah papers, an agent is at last to be appointed to Blamo. The local journals assert that Captain Strover has been nominated to the post.

**LOSS OF THE SHIP "BOLINGBROKE."**—CALCUTTA, April 29, 7.5 A.M.—The ship *Bolingbroke*, bound for London with a valuable miscellaneous cargo, was totally wrecked in the river yesterday off Hooghly point.

**THE CASE OF MR. TAYLER.**—The following telegram was received at Bombay on April 29:—"The Chief Justice ordered the issue of a rule nisi against the *Englishman*, yesterday, for contempt of Court, in having published comments on Mr. W. Tayler's case, and for having opened a subscription to pay the fine of Rs. 500."

**TURKISTAN.**—The news now being received from Turkistan is cheering. All the sirdars, including the Meer of Badakshan, are disposed to yield allegiance to Ameer Shere Ali Khan. Azim Khan's son has fled across the Oxus. This is believed, says the *Pioneer*, to be the first good result of the Umballa Conference.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—The Rajahs of Chota Oodeypoor and Soanah, and the Thakoor of Kuddana, have suspended the levy of transit duties on grain passing through their States, and the first two chiefs have removed all restrictions on the export of grain during the present season of scarcity.

**THE AMEER OF KABUL.**—On April 14 the Ameer had an interview at Peshawur with the Chiefs of the Khyber, and made arrangements with them for the safety of the Pass. It is said that he was to give them a subsidy of Rs. 25,000, and that they agreed to establish seven police stations for the protection of merchants.

**THE RAID AGAINST THE BEZOTEES.**—We observe that the thanks of the Government of India have been communicated to Colonel Keys, Captain Cavagnari, and the officers and men concerned, for their excellent services in the late brilliant and successful little expedition against the Bezotees.

**AN AGED BEGUM.**—We learn from Calcutta that the widow Begum of Nawab Kurreem Shaw, a brother of Tippoo Sultan, died on Saturday night, the 17th April. She had arrived at the ripe age of 114, and possessed to the last the full exercise of her faculties. She was married in the life-time of Hyder Ali. Though so closely connected with a regal family, the late Begum experienced but little of the cares of State. She has lived rather in comfortable retirement.

**BOKHARA.**—It is rumoured that the Ameer of Bokhara has been killed by his eldest son, the same who was lately so signally defeated by the Russians in concert with the Ameer. But there may be no truth in the rumour. Traders who have recently arrived in Cabul from Bokhara report that the Russian authorities have determined altogether to prohibit the importation of Indian goods into those portions of the Khanate over which they have any control. It is said that shopkeepers have been ordered to dispose of their stocks of such goods within four months, and to replace them with articles of Russian manufacture or import, patterns of which are officially supplied. Indian merchandise is not prohibited by name, but it is virtually by the enormity of the duty. Thus the import duty on Indian muslin (*mul-mul*) is 64 per cent. on value.

**ECCELESIASTICAL.**—The civil chaplaincy of Agra has been abolished, on account of the transfer of so many public offices. House rent at Agra has become almost nominal, and several fine bungalows have been pulled down for their materials.

**LAHORE AND PESHAWUR RAILWAY.**—Mr. H. Lee Smith, Chief Engineer of the Lahore and Peshawur Railway, had been summoned by the Viceroy to Simla, so as to render possible quicker and fuller consultation with Colonel Strachey than could be held by letter.

**SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—The Nagpore paper gives some particulars regarding the melancholy accident that occurred on the Nagpore line on Friday evening, April 23. It appears that Mr. Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner, Wurdah, left the Wurdah station for Sindee on Friday evening on a lorry, with the permanent-way inspector, Mr. Barnes. On the way between the two stations they were run into by an engine which left Nagpore at 4.45 P.M. It must have been about 7.30 or 8 o'clock P.M. when the sad occurrence happened. Mr. Wrottesley was killed, and the inspector had his left arm and leg so seriously injured as to render amputation necessary.

**MILITARY.**—It seems we are likely to hear more of the fracas between Major Morland, Brigade Major of Delhi, and Dr. Peskett, of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry. The Court of Inquiry submitted their report to Sir William Mansfield about a month ago, and now we hear that a general court-martial will be ordered to take up the subject.—Government has called on the Commissioner of Orissa to report whether twenty men have yet enrolled themselves as members of the Orissa mounted troop. The proposal to form such a troop at Cuttack dates back more than a year. The formation was delayed by the Keonjhar war, but at the end of December last meetings were called, at which it was shown that eighteen members had placed their names on the list. At these meetings Mr. D. Poole, Bengal Police, and Mr. G. Potheccary, D.P.W., were elected lieut. and cornet of the troop, respectively. Should the troop be formed, the uniform will be a white frogged riding coat, black boots, white breeches, and Elwood's helmet. The Commissioner, who will hold the post of Commandant, will hold himself responsible for the arms and accoutrements that may be supplied to the troop.—*Englishman*, April 23.—We regret to learn that cholera of a very virulent type has made its appearance at Fyzabad. A few cases had occurred in H.M.'s 1-11th Regiment, and the regimental authorities, we are glad to hear, are making every arrangement possible to check the spreading of the disease.—*Lucknow Times*, April 21.

**THE VILLAGE WATCH.**—The committee on the much vexed and long delayed question of the Village Watch of Bengal have, we believe, drawn up their report. The committee's proposals and draught Bill, avoiding the revolutionary and impracticable scheme of Mr. McNeil, contemplate the improvement of existing village institutions, not their destruction. The chowkeedar is to be a servant of the village, not of the zemindar, to be appointed by a *punchayet* of villagers, and to be paid Rs. 4 a month in cash by a member of the *punchayet*, who will receive 5 per cent. for collecting the rate, and will be treated as a public accountant liable to the law for his collections and payments. The chowkeedar will be subject to the district superintendent of police departmentally, and to the magistrate so far as dismissal and fine are concerned. In the case of the service lands of the Western districts and Midnapore, the chowkeedars, whether known as *chakeran*, *ghatwal*, *tabidar*, *simanidar* or *paik*, will be similarly treated, their lands reverting to the zemindar, who will pay a proportionate rate to the *punchayet* and so far relieve the village community. At present the law of Asia prevails—the poor pay and the rich escape. We trust the committee's system of assessment will be such that this state of things will be reversed. If the Lieutenant-governor and the local Council adopt proposals which at first sight seem to be recommended by their equity, their simplicity, and adaptation to the people, we shall see the revival of village communities in Bengal, not in the form favoured by Mr. Thomason, under which the community is like the joint-family—a body corrupting within and combining to resist all progress, but as self-acting municipalities, uniting to withstand the oppression of the zemindar and to put down crime, while leaving to each family its own rights of individual property and independent action.—*Friend of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 20. Str. Meiram, Gauvain, Galley, str. India, Baxter, Bombay; British Princess, Brown, Liverpool.—22. Fatty Sultan, London, Bombay; Colaba, Row, Bombay; Lady Rawlinson, Galien, Akyab.—23. Str. Mouchnick, Exert, Calcutta; Bengollyun McAlley, Liverpool.—25. Str. Bashocr, Lewis, Moulmein.—26. Str. Oriental, Day, Madras.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bashocr.—Mr. R. D. Patterson, Mrs. Cohen, and two children, Col. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. Kelly, Mr. R. F. Litchfield, Mr. Cohen.

### DEPARTURES.

April 20. Str. Arratoon Apear.—21. Str. Sattara, Omar Pasha, Montrose, Orwall.—22. Str.—23. Indian Empire.—24. Str. Ramsoo.—25. Str. Armanian, Edward Percy, Timoor Shah.—26. Str. Catherine Apear, Galien, Surat, British Queen, Solferino.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Madras.—Mr. T. Jones, Dr. Moorhead and two ladies. For Galle.—Mr. Brunker. For Seaz.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mr. A. Thorpe, Mr. W. Wastbrough,

Mr. G. F. Kellner. For MORSFILLS.—Mrs. C. Daniell and family, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Mr. W. Cornell, Mrs. Princep, Mr. and Mrs. F. Prestage, Mr. W. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Macrao and child, Mrs. MacCollough, Mr. H. Anstruther, Mrs. T. Bailey, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Col. and Mrs. Pogson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grant and child, Mrs. Woodholl and two children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. C. Fyfe, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Collet and child, Mrs. Peter Reide, Miss Nule and three children, Capt. and Mrs. F. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Torrenceau and family, Mrs. Carter and family, Mr. W. Jordan, Mrs. Mitchell and family, Capt. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Blackiston and child, Mr. John Jennings, Capt. Evans, Mrs. Gladwell and child, Mr. W. Henderson, Mr. R. Low, Lieut. col. Herne.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, April 26, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 92 8 to 92 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	92 4 to 92 8
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	92 8 to 92 12
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 109 ...	104 12 to 105 0
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	112 4 to 112 8
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	107 10 to 107 12

### EXCHANGE.

Local Bank Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 5-16d. to 2s. 0 3d.	
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 9-16d. to 2s. 0 3d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	95 to 96
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	170 to 175
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1623 to 1625
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	8 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	490 to 500
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	40 to 42
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	238 to 239
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	232 to 235
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	190 to 192½
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	165 to 167½
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	270 to 275 xd
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	410 to 420
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	130 to — xd
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	280 to 285
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	80 to 82
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	150 to —
Sinhla Bank ...	500 ...	590 to 590
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	200 ...	58 to 60
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£1 0 0 to £0 0 0 ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 7 6 to 2 12 6 ...	Nominal.
Jute ...	2 6 0 to 0 0 0 ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	2 7 6 to 2 10 0

## Madras.

### THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

The anniversary meeting of the Presidency College was held on Monday evening, in the hall of the College; his Excellency the Governor presided, and there was a large assemblage of gentlemen. Among those present we noticed his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and the Honourable Messrs. Gajapathi Row and Ramaiengar.

Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction, opened the proceedings with an address to the following effect. The Principal's report showed that the working of the institution had been decidedly satisfactory. One very great feature in the history of the University during the past year was the great increase that had taken place in the number of B.A.'s. A large number had passed out of the Presidency College and other schools. A large number of the new B.A.'s had been private students. The truth was that these had belonged to the several schools in the Presidency, and mainly to the Presidency College, but having left school early had become employed, and had then continued their studies and passed. This was not a place to review the work of the Combaconum College; but he could not but say that Mr. Porter had conducted that institution admirably. In addition to the eleven graduates who had proceeded from the Combaconum College Mr. Porter had turned out a fair number of successful candidates in the F. A. Examination. There was, however, something peculiarly striking in the success that had attended the candidates who pre-

sented themselves from the Combaconum College for the Matriculation Examination. The number of successful candidates from that provincial college was larger than that of all the other schools put together. The Presidency College students had done well at the F. A. Examination. Half of those who had presented themselves succeeded. A marked feature in the late Matriculation Examination was that a very large number of the students who gave in their names were not prepared. There was a great wastage of time and money by this evil, there being no check to keep unprepared students from the examination. The only thing that the University could do would be to resort to the system practised in Calcutta, which was to require each candidate presenting himself to furnish a certificate of qualification from the institution in which he might be studying. He found from the Bengal reports that this system was attended with success. The evil alluded to appeared to be greatest at the Presidency town, where there was a number of institutions. Young men here were in the habit of plying about from one institution to another, and after obtaining a smattering knowledge of the subjects, to present themselves for examination. Another striking feature in the history of the University was the production of an M.A. It did not seem to him to be in good taste to compare Universities. But this had been done by others. As it had often been stated, to the reproach of the Madras University, that no M.A. had proceeded out of it, he thought it necessary to draw attention to the very high standard as compared with the standard in other Universities which a candidate was required to attain before he could get even a second class M.A. The standard, it had been admitted by many, was very high. Now, though it might be said the Madras University had but one M.A., it could always be said that one was a good one. He next came to a point that was not altogether so pleasant as the subjects he had already dwelt upon. It was the unsatisfactory state of the Law class. The number of students was very small. He regretted to say that the Elphinstone Essay prize was withdrawn this year. This prize was intended solely for Hindoos. It had been founded some years ago in honour of Lord Elphinstone, and was reserved for natives. On the present occasion no Hindoo had come up to the standard required for obtaining it. The University rules had a tyrannous influence on education. Students could not be got to take an interest in any subject which was not set down for the University examinations. This had been the case with English composition. But now as English composition had been made one of the subjects for the B.A. Examination, he had no doubt that the students would take an interest in it. In conclusion he had to thank the principal and professors of the College for having endeavoured their utmost to get the students on in their studies.

The Principal then read his report, from which it appeared that the institution had done creditably at the B. A. Examination. In the F. A. Examination the students had not been very successful. For the matriculation twenty-nine pupils passed out of sixty who presented themselves. The annual examination was held in December last, and the results were very satisfactory. A good beginning had been made in Sanscrit. The Law class was not doing well, a falling off having taken place in the number of students.

Two English Essays and a Tamil Essay were next read.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes and certificates, and after some further comments, the meeting broke up.—*Madras Times*, April 26.

## Miscellaneous.

**DIVORCE COURT.**—We understand that a second petition has been filed in this Court, and a third is looming in the distance. The High Court, apparently, is likely to be a good deal occupied in matrimonial causes for some time to come.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**CIVIL.**—The Secretary of State has intimated to the Madras Government that he has appointed Captain R. A. Roberts, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, to superintend the improvements to be effected in the Victoria Hospital at Suez.

**ECCLÉSIASTICAL.**—We regret to learn of the death, at Calicut, on the 17th April, of Mr. Gibson, who was fourth on the list of chaplains of the Madras establishment. He was admitted on the establishment on the 3rd March, 1849, a little more than twenty years ago, and since September, 1863, had been officiating at Calicut.

**LOSS OF THE SHIP "SARAH SANDS."**—Telegrams from Cochin, received in Bombay, report the total loss of the iron ship *Sarah Sands*, 1,150 tons, from Liverpool, December 7, with a cargo of coals bound to Bombay. According to the telegram the vessel struck on Kulpeny Reef, Laccadive Islands, and became a total loss. The crew were saved, and had arrived at Calicut.

**MR. J. D. SIM.**—The steamer which left Madras last night temporarily deprived Madras of the services of one of the ablest and most conscientious servants which this Government has ever had the good fortune to secure. Mr. Sim has gone home with good wishes both official and private. The Government will be glad when returning good health enables him to resume his official career, and society will wait impatiently until the void occasioned by his absence is again filled up.—*Madras Athenæum*, April 21.



**TROOPS FOR PORT BLAIR.**—The E Company Madras Sappers and Miners, consisting of one European and one native officer, one hundred and nineteen native non-commissioned rank and file, ten public and nine private followers, which left Bangalore on the 23rd April, was to embark at Madras for Port Blair on the morning of April 24, on the steamer *Punjab*.

**OFFICIAL THRIFT.**—The Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Division in the Madras Presidency would be esteemed a treasure at home in the departments where economy in the use of quills is so rigidly enjoined. It appears from a Madras paper that he has lately reminded range officers of the time during which some articles of "stationery" must be kept in use. It seems that a single-blade pen-knife ought to last four years, a strap eight, and a hone eight years, while the endurance of a ruler and of a wooden ink-stand is estimated at ten years!

**THE FLOATING DOCK.**—The Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Mail* says of the floating dock—"This dock is being constructed in England, and sent out in pieces. These pieces are now coming to hand, and being conveyed over to the Hog Island, where they will be put together by an engineer from England—the contractor I believe, and not anybody from H. M.'s dockyard. Said engineer flatters himself he can erect the dock in an unconscionably short space of time, whereat the old hands who know how difficult it is to carry on a big job in Bombay from what it is in England say nothing, but wink knowingly. The dock at Hog Island will require the establishment of quite a little colony there. Barracks will have to be built for workmen, a bazaar established, &c., as it would be sheer waste of time, and an unnecessary expense to convey several hundred hands from, say, Mazagon in the morning, and back again at night."

**PROPOSED EXHIBITION.**—A Military Workshop Exhibition will be held at Madras in December next, under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. All corps, native as well as European, serving in the Madras Presidency, will be permitted to compete, and prizes will be given for the best productions in every branch of industry. The Exhibition will not be confined to contributions from workshops, but will be open to all men, women, and children of corps. Soldiers are specially invited to contribute articles of mechanism and invention, which, if showing skill and superior workmanship, will be rewarded with higher prizes than those for ordinary contributions, and may perhaps be purchased by museums and other institutions. Special prizes will be awarded to the best exhibitors among soldiers' wives, and for the best specimens of children's industry.

**MILITARY.**—The services of Lieut. col. W. S. Simpson and Capt. W. Anderson, of the Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, for appointment, respectively, as commandant and adjutant of the Volunteer Rifle Corps at Bangalore.—The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions a report that an officer commanding a cavalry regiment is said to have tendered his resignation in consequence of some censure passed upon him. The Resident gave him an opportunity of reconsidering his decision. Captain Bell is spoken of as likely to succeed Capt. Fitzgerald, lately deceased.—We regret to announce the death on Thursday evening, at the Presidency, of dysentery, of Lieut. col. J. C. Day, officiating commandant 17th Regiment N.I. His remains were interred yesterday evening with military honours in St. Mary's Cemetery.—Two companies and the head-quarters of the 8th Regiment N.I. arrived on Friday, April 23, by the steamer *Nubia*. The men disembarked in the evening, and marched to the Monument Esplanade, where they will remain in camp until they leave for Mercara.—*Madras Times*, April 24.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 18. Moses Williamson, Lake, Rangoon; str. *Punjab*, Parker, Calcutta.—19. Candia, Fentiman, Calcutta.—20. Alexandra, Edwards, Mauritius.—22. Malabar, Gunge, Northern Ports.—23. Str. *Nubia*, Woolcott, Suez.—25. Mathilde, Besson, Calcutta; str. *Arabin*, Ballantyne, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia*.—For GALLE.—Mr. J. D. Biancord. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Stewart and infant. For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Baldock. For Sydney.—Mr. Norman. For King George's Sound.—Mr. and Mrs. Goslin and infant. For Suez.—Messrs. Struthers, Smith, Whyte, and Wienholt. For Marseilles.—Lieut. colonel Bacon, Rev. F. C. Viret, Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Bamber and infant, Major general and Mrs. Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. T. A. Goodeve, Mr. McLelland, Captain Lambert, Mr. Wynne, Mrs. Perry and child, Mrs. Brett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Keane and three children, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Bayne and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Cheke and infant. For Southampton.—Mr. and Miss Shawcross, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. M. Lee, Mrs. Stewart and three children, Mr. Robertson, Capt. Dugdale, Mr. and Mrs. Ely, Miss Swanson, Mr. Askey, Mr. Gold, Mr. Collingwood, Col. Anderson, Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and five children, Mrs. Anly and three children, Mrs. Campbell and child, Dr. and Mrs. Durant, Mrs. Ward, Miss Durant and two children, Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Thompson and child, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Present, Major and Mrs. Williamson and two children, Messrs. F. and S. Shillingford, Rev. J. and Mrs. Clough and infant, Mr. Penderel, Messrs. Findge, Ponting, Lee, and Gurdner, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson and five children, Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Curcut's four children. From Calcutta.—For Madras.—Mr. W. J. Jeffry, Mr. H. Drummond, Dr. Brockman, Capt. Williams, Mr. Linquist. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nubia*.—From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—J. Isbester, A. J. Cavanagh, Mrs. More and infant, Messrs. J. O. Watson, T. L. Walker, W. Tyrrell, S. Baker, wife, and three children, Mrs. Bennett and seven children, Mrs. Hilton and infant, Lieut. col. Holroyd, Mr. E. Bois, Mr. H. Spooner, Miss Carter, Mr. Hutchinson, Captain F. Fitzroy, Mr. G. Christie, Mrs. Apcar and

three sons, Mr. N. C. Martello, Lieut. Walmer. From Marseilles.—For Calcutta.—Miss Igel, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore. From Southampton.—For Rangoon.—Mr. Cuthbertson's two children. From Marseilles.—For Rangoon.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson, Messrs. Lang, Alford, and Sueli. From Galle.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Rattray. From Bombay.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Hay. From Penang.—For Calcutta.—Lieut. Caffre. From Southampton.—For Madras.—Asst. surgeon Leader, Lieut. col. Hutchison. From Marseilles.—Mr. R. Pearce, Mr. H. B. Bunnell, Mr. and Mrs. Master and infant, Miss Onslow. From Malta.—Lieut. F. W. Face. From Galle.—Mr. Jewers.

### DEPARTURES.

April 21. Alexandra, Edwards, Northern Ports.—22. Str. *Oriental*, Day, Calcutta.—24. Str. *Punjab*, Parker, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia*.—From Madras.—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sim and five children, Mrs. Abely and child, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Major Swanton's child, Conductor W. H. Butler, Mrs. Vizard and two children. For Marseilles.—Col. and Mrs. Shakespear, Mr. G. Simmons, Mr. R. W. Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffrey. For Suez.—Mr. H. Cardozo, Mrs. A. Lord, Miss Cordes, Mr. H. Brady. For Melbourne.—Miss Woolley. For Singapore.—Gunner M. Byrne, wife, and four children. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nubia*.—From Madras.—For Calcutta.—Mr. Simpson, Mr. A. F. Wilkinson, Mrs. H. G. Conner and two infants, Capt. McLeod.

## Bombay.

**CALL ON THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL SHAREHOLDERS.**—On Thursday, in the High Court, Mr. Justice Westropp, on the application of Mr. McCulloch, on behalf of the official liquidators, made an order for a call of 50 rupees on the first list of contributories of the Alliance Financial Association, payable on or before the 20th May.

**DEATH OF VETERINARY SURGEON PHILLIPS.**—We regret to have to announce the death of Veterinary Surgeon Phillips, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on the 21st instant, from "coup de soleil," whilst out shooting at Beylappoor, about thirty-six miles from Ahmednuggur. His remains were brought into Ahmednuggur on the morning of the 22nd, and were interred that evening with all military honours. The deceased had been about five years in the service, and was very popular among his brother officers, by whom his loss will be much felt.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE RIVER INDUS.**—We stated some time ago that the River Indus had again been causing trouble and loss, having changed its course near the mouth; consequently, Sir William Merewether and the Chief Engineer proceeded to the delta to see what steps could be taken to remedy the evil. We are told that, for the present at least, a bund is to be thrown across the mouth of the Ochta, one of the branches of the Indus, by which means, it is believed, the main stream of the river will resume its original course. Other works in connection with the change in the course of the Indus are in contemplation, and it is expected that they will be taken in hand and completed before the height of the inundation.—*Times of India*.

**SHIKAR.**—The big game bag made by Captain St. J. Daubeney's party which started about three weeks since to Shikar, in the Rajghur and Mahableshwar jungles, has, after a great deal of hard work, and not the best of outset luck, amounted to one tiger and six bears killed, and two bears and a sambar all badly hit, but subsequently lost in the thick jungles. In Khandeish, Mr. Pedder, C.S., and Lieut. Birdwood have commenced well by killing two tigers in two days; and in Central India, and in the Asseerghur Jungles, where two parties are at work, we learn that particularly good bags have been made, but are not in possession of details. The Karli and Easapore Ghat ranges will also be beaten during the course of this month.—*Poona Observer*, April 27.

**SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.**—Sir Joseph Arnould will bid farewell to India on the 1st proximo. He leaves the country with the sympathies and regret of the people. During the ten years of his judicial career in India on the bench of the highest judicial tribunal in this presidency, he has not given so much as a single occasion for serious censure or disapprobation on the part of the native community. His love of honest work, his cool patience, his conscientious dispensation of justice without regard to colour or creed, his deep learning, and his merciful disposition, will long be remembered by the people of Bombay after he has retired from the scene of his labour. Several of his judgments, such as the one in the great Maharaja libel case, will be ever quoted as models of eloquence and judicial learning. The address from the native community to such a gentleman is the genuine expression of heartfelt sympathy.—*Indu Prakash*.

**BITTEN BY A SNAKE.**—On the evening of the 4th instant a man named Meetha Perbhoram, a resident in the Commissariat lines, whilst returning from a wash at a well, situate not far off from his house, was bitten by a snake, which lay coiled up in the way, and on which the man trampled. An alarm was raised, and the reptile, which still lay coiled up on the spot where it bit the man, was killed. Perbhoram was soon conveyed to the Civil Hospital, where he received the greatest possible attention from Dr. Hopkins and his assistants. Sleep was prevented by Dr. Hopkins for two days running. We should have stated that one of the toes of the man's right foot was bitten, and this caused his leg to be considerably swollen. The patient received close and careful treatment for six days, and was sufficiently well to be discharged from the hospital on the seventh.—*Sindian*, April 21.

PERSIA.—The *Friend of India* says "the belief in the East is that, for some reason or other, Mr. Alison is not a fit representative of English, not to mention Anglo-Indian, interests in Persia. Now that we are about to resume our old relations with Persia, while we may be called on to resist her aggressions on our Afghan ally and on the chief whom we protect at Kheilat, we trust Mr. Eastwick and Sir C. Wingfield will raise the question in the House of Commons, whether a skilled Anglo-Indian officer should not again be appointed to Teheran, and be placed under the India Office in concert with the Governor-General. There is reason to fear that, at this critical time, Persia is using Mr. Alison to influence the present Cabinet in such a way as to checkmate the Government of India in its determination to support its ally, the Ameer Shere Ali, in restoring the integrity of the territory left to him by his father. Persia's occupation of Seistan is as real a violation of treaty as would be the seizure of Herat. It is, to say the least, unseemly that the old scandal of the days of Sir John Malcolm and Sir Harford Jones should be repeated—that Mr. Alison in Teheran should become, from ignorance of course, the instrument of a policy contrary to that which treaties, English honour, humanity and self-interest have combined in leading the Government of India to adopt at last."

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Golconda.—For MARSEILLES.—Hon. Justice Newton, Mrs. Newton, Miss Newton, and child, Mr. E. Baron, Mr. J. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. L. Casserat, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. S. Shaw Stewart and child, Mr. G. M. Hall, Mr. Selby, Mrs. D. Sassoon, Mrs. Shechin, Miss Sassoon, Messrs. A. Sassoon, J. M. Hyem, Knight, Southley, McKean, G. Stone, E. Williams, J. Wilkie, Elder, Cohen, C. J. Davis, Lient. Cole. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major and Mrs. Bowles and child, Lient. J. F. and Mrs. Home, Mrs. Murray and three children, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. R. Chester and two children, Mrs. Hall and two children, Mrs. Jones and child, Major E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Captain and Mrs. Bennett and child, Mr. C. Tonkins and three children, Captain Hill, Mr. E. Winton, Mrs. Viceage and child. For STEEZ.—Mr. W. Warren, Sir J. Arnold, Mr. H. J. Sparks, Mr. A. Havenith, Mr. H. Muller, Col. Goldsmid, Mrs. LeMessurier and five children, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. H. Swan, Mr. Phillip Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Ahlers, Mr. C. Peile, Mr. Molecey, Mr. Peterson, Capt. W. H. Pierson, Mr. T. R. Mellor, Mr. Wallace.

## EXCHANGES.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.	
Bombay Bank (Rs. —) .....	109 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000) .....	6000 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) .....	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250) .....	20 pm.
(Rs. 2,500) .....	Rs. 30 pm.
Agri Bank (Rs. 500) .....	...
Mazgon Reclamation Company .....	710
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 400) .....	par
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up .....	1950 dis.
Hombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) .....	Rs. 100
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500) .....	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) .....	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) .....	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-1-1) .....	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) .....	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000) .....	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) .....	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company .....	...
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company .....	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250) .....	65 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	60 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700) .....	Rs. 1250 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667) .....	Rs. 1400 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) .....	680 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) .....	Rs. 2300 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000) .....	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) .....	Rs. 3200 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) .....	Rs. 490 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) .....	880 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000) .....	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) .....	7 pm.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

Four per Cent. Sicea Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 98
" " Sicea Rs. Loan 1832-33	" 98
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	" 98
" " " " 1842-43	" 98
" " " " 1854-55	" 98
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1081
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	1122

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

PRICE OF GOLDEN, &c.			
Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 10½
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	106½
Sycee Silver	...	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	...	per Tola. 16½
Gold Bars, English	...	...	16½
Ditto Pekin	...	...	16½

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, £1. 5s. to £1. 12s. 6d.  
To London—Cotton, £2 nominal; Seeds, £1 5s. nominal.

UTILISATION OF SEWAGE.—A hopeful experiment is about to be made in the utilisation of sewage. Twenty-three acres of submerged land in D'Mellow's-road has been applied for by Colonel Denison for reclamation and sewage irrigation. The contents of the Eroongoom and Pursewalkum main drains, which now empty in the swamp, and pool and stagnate to the detriment of health, are to be conducted into properly constructed reservoirs, and then treated scientifically for irrigating this farm. The sanitary commissioner has, we learn, after minute inquiry and personal inspection of the spot, in company with his secretary, given his sanction for the experiment, and the works will be put in hand immediately the Government order for the acquisition of the land is received. There can be no doubt as to the injury which results from the practice of conducting sewage in rivers or into tanks from whence the people derive their water supply ; and yet we have been credibly informed that not only is the Coom thus defiled for its entire length within Municipal limits, but that there are numerous instances in Triplicane of tanks being similarly treated. It is imperatively necessary that such a practice should be discontinued, and we therefore hail the adoption of a system which may convert sewage from a nuisance into a permanent and increasing source of agricultural fertility. If this experiment succeeds the ratepayers will experience a pecuniary benefit in addition to a sanitary gain.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

and Master Sasseoon. From SUZ.—Col. D. M. Frodyth.  
 For P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. J. Robb,  
 Staff Surgeons Kelly, W. Stansfield, T. Gorman, Ensigns A. Campion and J. Lin-  
 nett. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. M. Melville, Mr. J. Walhouse, Col. C. W. Moore.  
 From SUZ.—Mrs. Levy and sister. From ADLS.—Mr. and Peinston and child.

DEPARTURES.

**DEPARTURES.**  
**April 24.** Mahi, Nacoda, Cochín; Gauge, Bondon, Malabar Coast via Havre; North, Wyllie, Liverpool; Bertha, Bontes, Malabar Coast, &c.—26. Str. Comorin, Turner, Kurrachee; str. General Havelock, Robinson, Malabar Coast; Queen of the Lakes, Seobie, Liverpool; Evening Star, Harley, Calcutta; Earnest, Jacobson, Cochín; Sir Bartle Frege, Thompson, Singapore and Hong Kong.—27. Western



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## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

ALONE, B., dep. coll. at Goruckpore, is app. to be an asst. dist. superint. of police of 2nd grade. No. 421, April 13.

ANDERSON, Col., R.E., chief engr. for irrigation and joint. sec. to Govt., P.W.D., Madras, is app. to offic. as insp. gen. of irrigation, with effect from March 16. No. 110.

ANDERSON, C. F., offic. dist. superint. of police, Central Provs., is transf. from Upper Godavery district to Chanda. April 16.

BAKER.—In supersession of the orders of April 8, Capt. A. Baker, offic. 1st asst. master attendant, is app. to offic., in add. to his own duties, as protector of emigrants and superint. of labour transport, Calcutta, from March 16, the date on which he rec. ch. from Capt. Burbank, till arrival of Dr. Grant, or till further orders. April 19.

BARLOW, J., to be a member of, and secretary to, the local committee of public instruction at Sarun. April 15.

BARON, E., is permitted to resign the mathematical professorship of the Bareilly College from April 15.

BAYLEY, R. D., exec. engr., 4th grade, from 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, to the Upper Sutlej div., Inundation Canals, v. Lieut. Rowcroft, R.E., proc. on furl. No. 914, April 8.

BEGLAR, J. D., local asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., appt. to offic. (temp.) as exec. engr., 1st div., Grand Trunk Road, is cane.

BERRILL, J. M., offic. dist. superint. of police, 3rd class, Central Provs., is app. to offic. as dist. superint., 2nd class, v. Fraser. April 16.

BIRCH, E., is app. a clerk of the 2nd class, 3rd grade, and posted to the office of chief engr., irrigation works, Punjab, v. Taylor, res. April 8.

BODDAM, Major, dep. comr. of Hazareebaugh, to offic. as a dep. comr. of 1st grade, from the date on which Mr. Wood may avail himself of his leave. April 15.

BRADSHAW, Lieut., offic. dist. superint. of police, 5th class, Central Provs., to offic. as ditto, 4th class. April 16.

BRETT, A. C., asst. mag. and coll., to have ch. of sub div. of Shergotty during abs., on leave, of Costley, and to exercise powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in Gya. April 19.

BROADWAY, P., asst. dist. superint. of police, is transf. from Rohtuck to Ludianah dist. No. 1,018, April 12.

BULMAN, A. R., asst. comr., Gurdaspore dist., is placed in ch. of Dalhousie. No. 1,068, April 8.

BURKE—GORE.—Messrs. G. J. Burke and I. E. Gore, asst. engr., joined the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal, on March 19 and 20 respectively.

BURTON, Capt. H. M. B., Bengal staff corps, services are placed temp. at the disposal of the foreign dept. Capt. Burton is apptd. to offic. as 3rd squad. officer of the 1st regt. of Central India horse, during the abs. of Lieut. Gibson. No. 408, April 16.

BUTLER, Lieut., to offic. as dep. comr. and sub. judge of the Naga Hills, and to exercise powers of a dist. supt. of police, the powers of a civil and sessions judge, and those described in Sec. 1, Act XV. of 1862, in those hills, in add. to the powers of a mag. and coll., which he will exercise by virtue of his appt. as offic. dep. comr. Lieut. Butler will offic. in the 4th grade of dep. comrs. April 19. [April 16.]

CAMPBELL, A. C., asst. comr., to be in charge of the sub div. of Sooteah.

CHAMBERLAIN, Major gen., assumed charge of the Gwalior political agency on March 8 last.

COLLINS, J., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal. No. 891, April 5.

CROMPTON, Lieut., 3rd batt. rifle brig., to be extra A.D.C. on the personal staff of the C. in C. as a temp. arrangement from March 23.

DUFF, Major, dist. supt. of police, 4th class, Central provs., to offic. as ditto, 3rd class. April 16.

ELLISON, T. E., asst. comr., Nursingpore, to be a justice of the peace within and for the Central provs. April 16.

FRASER.—The services of Capt. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, asst. supt. of Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept.

GATHOUSE, W., supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Hooghly defences, to 2nd presy. div., as a temp. measure. No. 136, April 18.

GOWAN.—With ref. to G.O. in this dept., No. 211, dated Oct. 23 last, Lieut. Gowan is app. station staff officer at Erinpoorah. No. 106, April 16.

GREGORY, Lieut., to offic. as dep. comr. and subord. judge of Luckimpore, and to exercise the powers described in that dist. April 13.

HALLIDAY, F. M., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, dur. the abs., on deputation, of Cockerell. Mr. Halliday will offic. in the 1st grade of mags. and colls. April 20.

HARDY, Conductor, sub engr., 1st grade, joined the Tirhoot div. on April 1.

HARCOURT, Capt., asst. comr., Jullundhur, is transf. to the Kangra dist., and app. to the charge of the outpost of Kulu. No. 1,142, April 14.

HARRINGTON, Capt., asst. comr., Hoshairpore, to offic. as dep. comr. of Jullundhur, as a temp. arrangement, until relieved by Mr. Saunders. No. 1,143, April 13.

HARRISON, A., prof. of literature in the Bareilly College, is app. to be mathematical professor in the same college, v. Barou, resigned.

HICKIE, T. A., who was app. an accountant, 4th grade, on prob., and transf. to Hazara div., in Punjab Govt. notification, dated Sept. 6, 1867, is confirmed in that appt., with effect from April 15 last. No. 2,144, April 8.

HIGGINS, T. F., clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, is app. an accountant, 4th grade, on prob., and posted to the office of controller, public works accounts. The above appt. will have effect from April 1. No. 2,195, April 13.

HOLLAND, M., officg. dist. supt. of police, is transf. from the Ludianah to the Rohtuck dist. April 13.

HOME, Lieut., exec. engr., N.W.P., made over charge of the office of 2nd div., Agra Canal, on April 3, to Mr. H. Graves. [1 last.]

HOWARD, Lieut., exec. engr., N.W.P., joined Eastern Jumna Canal, March 16.

HULLAH, A., to be an asst. supt. of the 4th grade in the telegraph dept., with effect from Feb. 20 last, reported his arrival in India. No. 282, March 16.

JEFFREYS, Capt., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transf. from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces. No. 113, April 8.

JONES, Capt., exec. engr., P.W. dept., N.W.P., joined the N. div., Ganges Canal, April 1. [April 20.]

KIRKWOOD, T. M., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Cuttack.

LAMBERT, Lieut., asst. engr., N.W.P., joined Allypore division, Ganges Canal, March 10.

LANE, Mr. W., is apptd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory, during absence on deputation of Mr. J. H. Prinsep. No. 1,856b, April 8.

LA TOUCHE, Lieut. E. N., asst. comr., Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, is transferred to Sechsaugor. April 20.

LOW.—It is notified that Mr. G. E. Low, asst. mag. and coll. has been apptd. secretary to the municipal committee of Etawah. No. 1,877.

MACAULIFFE, S., head clerk, dep. comr.'s office, Rawul Pindee, to offic. as extra asst. comr., dur. absence of Mr. Delmerick. No. 1,121, April 8.

MACDONNELL, A. P., asst. comr. of Burhee, is vested with the powers of a magistrate in Hazareebaugh. April.

MACNAB, J. W., C.S., who returned from furl. on March 21, is reattached to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oudh. April 16.

MCFARLANE, D. J., C.S., who returned from furl. on March 31, is reattached to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William. April 16.

MACPHERSON, Lieut., asst. engr., N.W.P., joined Meerut div. Ganges Canal, March 10.

MAITLAND, Lieut., to offic. (temp.) as dep. comr. and subord. judge of Luckimpore, till arr. of Lieut. Gregory. Lieut. Gregory will offic. in the 4th grade of dep. comrs. April 13.

MANGLES, A. C., to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot. April 20.

MARCEL, J. A., asst. mag. and coll. of Banda, apptd. a member of the local educational committee of that dist. April 18.

MATHEWS, Mr., made over charge of his appt. as chief asst. to the acct. gen., Punjab, to Mr. Larpen, on March 23. No. 49.

MILLER, Lieut., H.M.'s 19th foot, and Ens. Ellison, H.M.'s 58th foot, whose servs. have been temp. placed at the disposal of P.W. dept., are apptd. asst. engr. 2nd grade, and post. to Punjab. No. 114, April 8.

NEED.—In Punjab notification, dated March 17, regarding the appt. of Mr. Need, accountant, 4th grade, for "Jan. 15, 1869," read "Jan. 15, 1867." No. 2,147.

NORLE, G. J., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Central Provs., is transf. from Seonjee to Balaghat. April 16.

NOVERRE, Lieut., asst. comr. in Central Provs., is transf. from Sumbulpore to Belaspore, from date on which he is relieved by Lieut. Bowie.

OSSELEY, Lieut. col., officg. comdt. of the Bhopal battn., received charge (temp.) of the Bhopal political agency and treasury from Major Osborne on March 17 last.

PARTRIDGE, Dr., officg. civil surg., Bustee, is confirmed in that appt., with effect from April 8, the date on which it became permanently vacant.

PASKE, Major, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Jhelum, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Bristow on special duty. No. 1,067, April 8.

PEARSALL, H. D., probationary asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the 1st Presidency div. on April 6. [pore div. April 17.]

PEARSON, G., supervisor, 2nd grade, transf. from Darjeeling to Berham-pet, Lieut., to offic. as personal asst. to comr. of Assam. April 20.

PRICE.—The servs. of Lieut. col. Price, exec. engr. in Jeypore, are placed temp. at disp. of foreign dept. No. 105, April 10.

PRIESTLY, H., officg. judge of small cause court, Peshawur, is invested with powers of a mag., and with the civil court powers of an asst. comr. with full powers. No. 490, April 14.

PRINSEP, J. H., officg. mag. and coll. of Mynpoory, is apptd. to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Furruckabad, dur. abs. on deputation of Mr. Sapte, c.b. April 15.

PURDON, W., suptg. engr., 2nd class, 1st grade, Punjab, to offic. as suptg. engr., 2nd class, 1st grade, from Jan. 21. No. 111.

RABAN, H. C. B. C., to offic. as dep. comr. of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, dur. the abs., on leave, of Wood. Mr. Raban will offic. as a dep. comr. of the 2nd grade. April 15. [chaplain on the Bengal estab.]

RAMSAY, Rev. Allan, has been apptd. by H.M.'s Sec. of State to be a junior

RAYNER, G., exec. eng., 2nd grade, to be exec. eng., 1st div., Grand Trunk Road. April 17. Mr. Rayner's appt. to Burhee div., Grand Trunk Road, of April 1, is cane. [Canals div. to the 1st presy. div.]

ROBERTSON, F. R., asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the Circular and Eastern

RULE, E., to be 2nd asst. comr. of paper currency at Bombay, but to continue to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen., Bombay. April 8.

SAPTE, B., c.b., civil and sess. judge of Furruckabad, is apptd. to offic. as comr. of the Rohilcund div., dur. the abs., on leave, of the Hon. R. A. J. Drummond. No. 1856a, April 8.

SIME, J., late principal of the Doveton coll., Calcutta, is apptd. professor of literature in the Agra coll., v. Stack.

SINCLAIR, D., asst. settlement officer, Raepore, to offic. as extra asst. comr., 2nd class, in Central Provs. April 10.

SMITH, G. F., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Punjab, services are dispensed with. No. 112, April 14.

STACK, G. A., Professor of Literature in the Agra College, is transf'd. in the same capacity to the Bareilly College, v. Harrison.

STANSFELD, Capt., on the personal staff of the Lieut. gov., services are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept., with effect from April 13. April 16.

STEWART, Major, to offic. as dep. comr. and sub. judge of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, during the abs., on deputation, of Lieut. col. H. S. Bivar. Major Stewart is vested with the powers of a civil and sessions judge, and with powers in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. He is also empowered to try breaches of cantonment rules in the cantonment of Shillong. April 13.

TAYLOR, Mr., received charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Bengal, from M. W. Clark, on March 22. No. 21, April 16.

THOMSON, Lieut. col. E., made over charge of the office of asst. gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee for the Central India States at Indore, to Capt. J. C. Berkeley, on March 31. No. 76.

TOLLEMACHE, Rev. C. R., appd. junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival on March 2. Mr. Tollemache's services are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. April 14. [circle on April 1.

TREVOR, Major W. S., supg. engr., presy. circle, resumed charge of that Trevor, Lieut., offic. 2nd asst. to the resident at Hyderabad, is appd. to offic. as 1st asst. to the resident, during abs. of Tweedie. April 16.

TYRWHITT, Lieut. col., dep. insp. gen. of police, is appd. to offic. as inspector gen. of police, N.W.P., during absence on leave of Mr. Mayne. No. 446, April 8.

WALTON, Major, offic. dist. supt. police, 3rd class, to offic. as district supt., 2nd class. April 16.

WARD, J., asst. mag. and coll., Burdwan, is transf. to Bancoorah, and vested with powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in latter dist. April 20.

WHEELER, Rev. C. E., has been appointed by H.M.'s Sec. of State to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, from April 1.

WINDER, R., asst. engr., P.W. dept., N.W.P., left the Eastern Jumna Canal March 21.

WOOLASTON, A. W., subord. judge of Allahabad, is prom. from the 2nd to the 1st grade, and will offic. as subord. and Small Cause Court judge at Benares during absence of Syud Ahmud Khan. No. 163, April 13.

YOUNG, Capt., fort adjt., Chunar, is appd. a member of the municipal committee of that town, v. Capt. the Hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnot, res. No. 1,829, April 8.

#### PUBLIC WORKS—ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS. PROMOTIONS.

April 13.—No. 128.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following promotions in the engineer upper and lower subordinate establishments, with effect from March 1 last :—

To be Executive Engineers, First Grade.

Mr. F. Bond, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Cuttack div.

Capt. Garnault, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, on special duty connected with the Damoodah irrigation project.

Capt. Jeffreys, R.E., ditto ditto, Gunduck ditto.

To be Executive Engineers, Second Grade.

Mr. W. Barnfather, exec. engr., 3rd grade, 2nd Presidency div.

Capt. Hills, R.E., ditto ditto, Bhaugulpore div.

Mr. J. C. Vernet, ditto ditto, Hidgellie div.

To be Executive Engineers, Third Grade.

Mr. G. A. D. Anley, exec. engr., 4th grade, Jubbulpore div.

Mr. J. A. Windle, ditto ditto, Balasore div.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, ditto ditto, Mahanuddy div.

Mr. J. M. Luff, ditto ditto, Sylhet div.

Lieut. Nolan, ditto ditto, Soane irrigation works.

Mr. G. Potheccary, ditto ditto, Pooree ditto.

Mr. F. M. Avern, ditto ditto, Hooghly River div.

To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Lieut. Harrison, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Barrackpore div.

To be Assistant Engineers, First Grade.

Mr. B. Clark, asst. engr., 2nd grade, 2nd Presidency div.

Mr. J. Campbell, ditto ditto, Mahanuddy div.

Mr. W. Fernie, ditto ditto, Balasore div.

Mr. T. Parkinson, ditto ditto, 3rd Presidency div.

Mr. R. Heenan, ditto ditto, Hooghly River div.

Mr. J. Joll, ditto ditto, Burrakur div.

To be Sub-Engineer, Second Grade.

Sub-Conductor D. McGregor, sub engr., 3rd grade, 2nd Presy. div.

To be Supervisor, First Grade.

Mr. W. Girling, supervisor, 2nd grade, Hooghly Defences div.

To be Supervisor, Second Grade.

Mr. W. R. McKoy, overseer, 1st grade, Cuttack div.

Sergeant Hyde, ditto ditto, Darjeeling div.

Sergeant Forsyth, ditto ditto, Dinapore div.

To be Overseer, First Grade.

Mr. L. T. Deefholts, overseer, 2nd grade, Midnapore div.

Mr. G. A. Barrett, ditto ditto, Mahanuddy div.

#### MILITARY.

BOURCHIER, Brig. gen., is transf. from the Dinapore brig., to the Eastern Frontier dist., and is directed to proc. at once and take up his comd. Dated April 3.

BROWNE, Capt., assu. comd. of the Central India horse, on the 13th March, and received charge of the office of the polit. agent, Western Malwa, on 18th idem. No. 100.

CHALMER, Lieut., to be instructor of musketry in 92nd foot, v. Singleton, prom. Dated March 31.

CARWELL, Major, comdt. of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra police force, to offic. as comdt. of the Erinpore irreg. force, dur. the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Black. No. 98, April 10.

CHALMERS, Ens., from 2nd wing subalt., 25th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 39th N.I., v. Baynes, whose appt. has been cancelled. Dated April 3.

DAVIDSON, Capt., adjt. 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squadron officer. April 15.

DICKSON, Cornet, to be lieut., by purch., in 3rd hussars, v. Hallifax, prom. Dated March 27.

DICKSON, Lieut., 1st squad. subalt., 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties. April 15.

GORDON.—Roorkee station order confd., dated March 1, apptg. Lieut. Gordon, 79th foot, to offic. as station staff, in room of Sheriff, on leave.

GORDON, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 23rd N.I., to be 1st wing subalt., on prob., v. Paterson, app. qmr. Dated April 5.

GORE, Capt., 3rd hussars, to be major, by purch., v. Bell, retired. Dated March 27.

GREEN, Lieut. col., Bombay staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col. by brev. from April 5, under the provs. of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859, clauses 8 and 10, subject to H.M.'s approval. No. 400.

HALLETT, Ensign, 2nd wing subalt., 1st N.I., to offic. as qmr. 40th N.I., v. Prendergast. Dated April 3. [Dated March 27.

HALLIFAX, Lieut., to be capt. 3rd hussars, by purch., v. Gore, prom.

HESSE.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Feb. 22 last, appg. Capt. Hesse, 58th foot, to act provisionally as A.D.C. to Major gen. Beatson, com. the Allahabad div., with effect from April 26, in room of Capt. Stewart, on leave. [Dated March 29.

HILTON, Cornet, to be lieut., by purch., in 3rd hussars, v. Hunter, prom.

HIVES, Ensign, 92nd foot, to be lieut. by purch., v. Singleton, prom. Dated March 31. [Dated March 29.

HUNTER, Lieut., 3rd hussars, to be capt. by purch., v. Maxwell, retired.

JENKINS, Ensign, 11th foot, has been rem. to 1st batt. of his regt. April 15.

LEWES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 23 last, app. Capt. Lewes to offic. as wing officer 5th N.I., in room of Lichtfield, on leave.

MASSY, Lieut., 92nd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation, in 23rd N.I., v. Gordon. Dated April 5.

MILLER, Lieut., 2nd batt. 19th foot, is reported to have passed as military surveyor and field officer.

MILNE.—With reference to G.O. No. 394, dated April 3, Brigadier gen. H. Milne is posted to the Dinapore brigade, and is directed to proc. and take up his command. April 10.

MONEY.—Almorah station order confd., dated Feb. 10 last, appg. Lieut. Money, offic. adjt. 3rd Goorkha regt., to offic. as stat. staff, v. Gregory.

MONTRIOU, Capt., 37th N.I., is perm. to retain the adjutancy, on prom. to capt. Dated April 3.

MORLAND—HEATH.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the foll. transfers of brig. majors :—Major Morland, from Delhi to Meerut; Capt. Heath (offg.), from Meerut to Delhi. [prom. Dated April 3.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. and qmr., to be adjt. 40th N.I., v. Cumberlege,

ROBERTSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 15 last, appg. Lieut. Robertson to offic. as 1st squad. subalt. 7th Bengal cav., v. Ferris.

ROSS, Capt., of H.M.'s 20th hussars, 3rd squad. officer 16th Bengal cav., admitted to Bengal staff corps, subject to the confirmation of the Sec. of State for India, from March 16, 1868. No. 435.

SALKELD, Lieut., 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Knowles, on furl. Dated April 5.

SAMUELS.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 6 last, appg. Lieut. Samuels to offic. as adjt. 32nd Punjab pioneers, v. Stevens.

SHOWERS.—The foll. arrangements in the Central India horse have been sanctioned :—Capt. Showers, offic. 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd regt., is transf. to the 1st regt. as offic. 2nd squad. subalt., with effect from April 13. Capt. Showers will offic. as 1st squad. subalt. 1st regt. during abs. on leave of Taylor. No. 102, April 8.

SINGLETON, Lieut., to be capt., by purch., in 92nd foot, v. Rattray, who retires. Dated March 31.

SPEERLING.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 24 last, appg. Capt. Sperling to offic. as qmr. 10th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Wemyss, there being no other subalt. officer available.

STORY, Lieut., 2nd Sikh inf., is perm. to continue his studies at the Thomason College, Roorkee, till Nov. 1.

THOMAS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 31 last, appg. Lieut. Thomas to offic. as adjt. in addition to his other duties, v. Hancock, on leave.

VOYLE.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India :—Ens. Voyle, of the 21st foot, 2nd wing sub., 29th (Punjab) regt. of N.I. No. 405, March 5, 1868. Ens. Voyle, 2nd wing sub., 29th (Punjab) regt. of N.I., admitted to the Bengal staff corps in G.G.O. No. 405, will rank as lieut. in that corps, with effect from March 5, 1868. No. 406.

WARRINGTON, Lieut., R.A., who has been perm. by Govt. to resume his probation for the staff corps, to be 1st wing sub., on prob., of 15th N.I., v. Kitson, who has exceeded the limit of 24 mo. leave. Dated April 3.

WHEELER.—The serv. of Capt. Wheeler, of the Bengal staff corps, offic. wing officer 16th (the Lucknow) regt. of N.I., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. No. 433.

WISE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 19 last, making the following appointment in room of Lieut. col. Smith, comdt. 18th Bengal cav., proc. on leave :—Capt. Wise, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as comdt.

#### BRIGADE MAJORS.

April 15.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint the following officers to officiate as brigade majors at the stations indicated opposite their respective names :—

Capt. J. M. Heath, 20th hussars, in the room of Capt. C. E. Bates, proceeding to Europe on leave—Meerut.



Capt. T. N. Baker, wing officer 38th N.I., in succession to Capt. Bowles, 60th foot, who has been promoted to a regimental majority—Fyzabad.

## POSTINGS.

April 15.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

5th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Pearse-Hobbs, 2nd battalion.  
11th Foot.—Capt. J. R. Kelsall, 1st battalion; and Lieut. C. W. R. Mansergh, 2nd battalion.  
60th Foot.—Major E. Bowles, 4th battalion; Capt. G. H. Trotman, 2nd battalion; and Lieut. C. H. Smith, 3rd battalion.  
Major Bowles is directed to proceed to England, and join his battalion, reporting his arrival to the Adj. gen., Horse Guards.

## COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions are made in the warrant grades of the army Commissariat Department:—

Conductor Cheers, to be dep. asst. comsy., from March 10, v. Hunter, transferred to the pension estab.  
Sub-conductor Williams to be conductor, from March 10, v. Cheers, promoted.

## Ordinance Commissariat Department.

Sub-conductors Jack and Roberts to be supernum. conductors from Jan. 21, to stand above Conductor Loughlin, prom. by G.G.O., No. 256.  
Sub-conductor McIntyre to be offic. conductor from Feb. 18, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Yeldham.  
Magazine Serg. Graves to be offic. sub-conductor from Feb. 18, v. Sub-conductor McIntyre, appd. offic. conductor.

## BENGAL MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

April 16.—No. 437.—H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the department of the military secretary to Government of India, with effect from the 13th inst.:—

Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, 2nd asst. secy., to offic. as 1st asst. secy. in the mily. dept., dur. the abs. on furl. of Lieut. col. B. E. Bacon, or until further orders.

Capt. O. R. Newmarch, officg. 3rd asst. secy., to offic. as 2nd asst. secy., v. Lieut. col. Johnson.

Capt. H. H. Stansfeld, of the late 6th Eur. regt., private secretary and aide-de-camp to the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, to offic. as 3rd asst. secy., v. Capt. Newmarch.

Lieut. col. A. B. Johnson, officg. 1st asst. secy., will act as dep. secy. dur. the abs. of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council from the Presidency.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

April 15.—No. 427.—The undermtd. officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Lieut. G. T. Morris, of H.M.'s 18th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt., 3rd Bengal cav., Dec. 18, 1867.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

## 3rd Punjab Infantry.

No. 428.—H.E. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgeon H. Thom, M.D., 5th Goorkha regt. (the Hazara Goorkha battalion), to the medical charge, v. Surgeon J. Fairweather, M.D., app. to the civil station of Rawul Pindce.

## 1st Sikh Infantry.

No. 429.—Lieut. A. F. Lambe, 96th foot, 2nd wing subaltern 15th regt. Bombay N.I., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be 1st wing subaltern on probation.

## APPOINTMENTS.—PESHAWAR DIVISION.

April 12.—No. 1,105.—Lieut. col. J. R. Becher, C.B., having vacated his app. of comr. of the Peshawar div., the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following changes and promotions:—

Major F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., comr. Derajat, at present offic. comr. Peshawar div., to be comr. Peshawar div.

Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, dep. comr. 1st class, to be a comr. Lieut. col. Cracroft is posted to the Derajat div., but will continue to officiate as comr. of the Lahore div.

Major H. J. Hawes, dep. comr. 2nd class, to be a dep. comr. 1st class.  
Mr. J. W. Macnabb, C.S., retrnd. from furl., is reapp. dep. comr. 2nd cl.

## MEDICAL.

BELLEW, Surg. P. F., assumed charge of the office of Assay master of the Madras Mint, Jan. 23. No. 22.

BEST.—Presidency division order confd., dated Dec. 24 last, directing Staff surg. major T. Best to assume medical charge of the Chinsurah depot, in the room of Griffin. [April 5.]

BOGLE, Surg. major, is posted to the med. charge of 11th N.I., v. Kelly.

COLLUM, Surg. major, made over charge of the office of assay master of Bombay Mint to Surg. H. C. Kingstone, A.B., M.D., March 13. No. 51.

DINWIDDIE.—Shillong station order confd., dated Feb. 4 last, appg. Dr. J. Dinwiddie, civil surg., Shillong, to afford med. aid to wing 4th N.I., and Eurasian baty. of art. at the station, in add. to his other duties, from the 5th idem, in room of Barnard.

EUSTACE.—Presidency division order confd., dated Feb. 5 last, directing Asst. surg. E. Eustace, 107th foot, to take over med. charge of military staff at Hazareebaugh, in addition to his other duties.

EWING.—Allahabad division order confd., dated Feb. 23 last, directing Vet. surg. E. Ewing, 16th brig. R.A., to do duty with R.A. division at Allahabad. April.

FRANCIS, Surg. major, M.B., sec. to the insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian med. service, to be a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temporary rank, during the sick leave of Thring. April 8.

FARMER—INKSON.—Oude div. order confd., dated Feb. 15 last, posting Staff surg. W. L. Farmer to the med. charge of 55th foot, in room of Parr, and Staff asst. surg. J. Inkson, M.D., doing duty 55th foot, to the med. charge of the divl. and station staff, lock hospital and mily. prisons, Lucknow, in room of Asst. surg. Brebner, 55th foot, resigned.

GRAY, Asst. surg. R., to offic. as insp. gen. of prisons and dispensaries, v. Dallas, with effect from date of his assuming charge. No. 1,070.

HULSE.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Oct. 23 last, directing Vet. surg. H. C. Hulse to take professional charge of the horses of the royal art. stationed at Morar, Gwalior, with effect from 14th idem.

HYDE.—Order by the resident at Hyderabad, No. 432, is confd., appg. Asst. surg. H. Hyde, of the Madras med. estab., whose services have been made available by Madras G.O. of June 23, to the officg. med. charge of the 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, v. Surg. Eves, appd. to another situation. No. 55, March 30.

KNOX, Asst. surg., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. by the Punjab Govt., is appd. to med. charge of 25th N.I., in room of Poole, transfd. to 18th Bengal cav.

LEES, Asst. surg., in joint med. charge of Simla, is directed to afford med. aid to the detachment 1st Goorkha regt. at Simla, in add. to his other duties. April 15.

MATURIN.—The presy. div. order confd., dated Jan. 22 last, directing Staff asst. surg. J. Maturin to do duty with the 16th brig. R.A., at Dum-Dum, is confd. as a purely temp. measure, with reference to G.O. of Dec. 12 last.

MONTGOMERY, Surg., sec. to the sanitary comr. of Madras, officd. as assay master of the Madras Mint without being relieved of his substantive duties, for the interval between the departure on leave of Dr. Graham and the arrival of Dr. Bellew. April 8.

PEATFIELD.—Presy. order confd., dated Jan. 15 last, directing Staff asst. surg. T. J. Peatfield to proc. to Chinsurah for duty with depot. April 8.

POWELL.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Feb. 1 last, app. Surg. Powell, M.B., 14th N.I., to perform (temp.) the duties of garrison surg., in add. to his other duties, in room of White. [April 8.]

REED, Surg., servs. placed perm. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal. No. 417.

RATTON, Asst. surg., Madras med. estab., att. to 40th Madras N.I., servs. placed at disp. of home dept. as a temp. arrangement. No. 418.

ROSS, Surg. major, offic. garrison surg., Fort William, to offic. as secy. to the insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian medical service, during period Surg. major Francis may offic. as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals. April 8.

## POSTINGS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The undermentioned medical officers, en route from England, are posted to the Circles specified against their names:—

Staff Assist. surgeons T. B. P. O'Brien, Gwalior Circle; D. C. G. Bourns and J. F. Blake, M.B., Meerut Circle.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## MEDICAL CHARGE OF STATION STAFF.

Simla, April 13.—No. 399.—With the view of preventing the repetition of a mistake into which medical officers have fallen in regard to the stations at which Rs. 30 a month is admissible to a medical officer for the medical charge of station staff, the hon. the G.G. in C. directs that the following foot-note be inserted at the foot of the table annexed to G.G.O. No. 370, dated April 4, 1867:—"This allowance, however, is admissible only at brigade stations, or at stations once the head quarters of a brigade at which the allowance has been authorisidly continued on its ceasing to be the head quarters of a brigade; or at those in regard to which special sanction of Government to its being allowed has been, or may hereafter be, accorded." [\* An asterisk being of course affixed to the Rs. 30 entered above the note.]

SUBADORS.—With reference to Government General Order No. 280 of 1864, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to authorise the establishment henceforward of the following revised scale of grades from subadors of the corps of Bengal sappers and miners:—1st class, 2; 2nd class, 3; 3rd class, 5.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Lieut. col. Mainwaring, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, March 31. Mr. Halliday, Bengal civil service, reported his return from leave per steamer *Mooltan*, which arrived at the Sandheads on April 11.

MISCONDUCT OF ZEMINDARS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of Act V. of 1861, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. has directed that the zemindars of Rughburnugger, in the district of Ghazeeore, shall be charged for the period of six months with the cost, viz., Rs. 56 per mensem, of maintaining an additional police force consisting of one head constable and six constables, in consequence of their misconduct.

PENSIONERS.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H.M.'s service are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India as out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of July 23, 1864, pending a reference to the home authorities as to the amount of their pensions:—Sergeant Stagg, R.A.; Trumpet-major Shelvington, unattached list, 22nd brigade R.A.; Privates McMahon and Collins, 102nd foot.

RETIREMENTS.—With the sanction of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the retired list from April 13, and will receive the half-pay of his rank. The G.G.O. No. 507 of May 22, 1868, admitting Conductor D. Flynn, late barrackmaster of Darjeeling, to a pension of £60 per annum as a sub-conductor, is cancelled; and the G.G.O. No. 880 of 1867, which admitted him to a pension of 2s. 6d. per diem as serg.-major, will hold good.

**QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The following officers of the Persian Telegraph Department have passed the prescribed examination in the Persian language:—By the first standard—Capt. C. B. St. John. By the second standard—Mr. M. A. O'Donnell. The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st ult.:—Driver C. Phillips, D battery F brigade R.H.A.; Lieut. R. Chambers, 5th lancers; and R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, 21st hussars; Troop sergt. majors C. Hackett and R. Isaacs, 21st hussars; Private M. Doyle, 21st hussars; Lieuts. H. H. Murphy, R.E., and C. S. Bailey, 1st battalion 11th foot; Lieut. L. R. H. D. Campbell, 1st battalion 19th foot; Corporal Rose, 1st battalion 19th foot; Private P. Bennett, 92nd foot; Capt. W. Cleland, 102nd foot; Private F. Kirby, 102nd foot; and Lance corporal J. Brown, 102nd foot. Lieut. C. Harrison, engr. 2nd grade, attached to the Barrackpore division, passed in the departmental standard Aug. 28.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Capt. Burnett, R.H.A., to Simla, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Evans, R.H.A., to Kumaon and hills north of Almora, from April 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Elwyn, R.H.A., to Calcutta, from March 20 to April 20, m.c. Capt. Ryan, R.A., to Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 13, on private affairs. Ensign Brookes, 33rd N.I., with 5th foot, on probation, to Calcutta, from Feb. 20 to April 26, to study the native languages as a special case. Lieut. Thompson, R.H.A., to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. McNeill, commanding royal artillery, Mooltan, to Simla and Dalhousie, from March 8 to June 8, m.c. Lieut. Townshend, R.A., to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. MacVicar, 93rd foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Captain Bell, 93rd foot, to Kussowlie, from March 6 to September 5, m.c.; Captain Wheeler, with 17th N.I., to Calcutta, from April 15 to August 14, to study the native languages. Lieut. Barnardiston, 25th foot, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs. Capt. Everett, 79th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major Kelly, 11th N.I., to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, from March 16 to Sept. 19, in ext., m.c., prep. retirement. Lieut. col. Wilson (comdnt. 31st N.I.) to Ghazepore, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major O'Brien (2nd in com. and wing officer 22nd N.I.), to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Mackinnon, 109th foot, to Delhi, from April 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Major Gillespie, 106th foot, to Simla and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Qrmr. Lyne, 107th foot, from March 1 to April 1, in extension of the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. of Feb. 17 last. Lieut. Houlditch, 25th foot, to Calcutta, for 1 month, from Feb. 26, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. col. Cuppage, doing gen. duty at Allahabad, to the hills north of Deyrah and Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS, &c.**—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe, and leave of absence on m.c., in April last, under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Powlett, joint mag. and dep. coll. at Azimgurh, priv. leave for 2 months, with effect from May 1. Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, comr. of the Rohilcund div., priv. leave for 3 months, with effect from May 1. Three months' priv. leave has been granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. M. E. Mills, chaplain of Cawnpore, with effect from April 1. Mr. Williams, asst. mag. and coll., Seharunpore, 2 months' priv. leave, with effect from June 1 next. Mr. Antony, dep. coll. at Mirzapore, 3 months' priv. leave, with effect from April 1. Mr. Harkness, asst. mag. and coll. of Moradabad, 1 month's priv. leave, with effect from April 1. Capt. Angelo, asst. engr., P.W. dept., N.W.P., 6 months' leave. Mr. Wrottesley, asst. comr. of Wurdah, N.W.P., 3 months' priv. leave. Lieut. Macdougall, asst. comr. in Central Provinces, reported his departure from Bombay on m.c. to Europe, on April 7. The 3 months' leave granted to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, cotton comr., Central Provinces and Berars, is cancelled. Subsidiary leave for 3 weeks is granted to Major Ryder, cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, from April 1, prep. to his obtaining, at Bombay, final leave to Europe, on m.c. Hon. G. M. Taylor reported his departure from Bombay, on leave, on March 27 last. Lieut. and adjt. Greenfield, of the Deolce irregular force, has 60 days' privilege leave, from April 10. Asst. surg. Harvey, in med. charge of Bhurtpore agency, has priv. leave for 90 days, from May 1. Asst. surg. Porter, civil surg. of Akola, has priv. leave for 1 month, from May 1. Lieut. col. Osborne, political agent in Bhopal, reported his departure on furlough from Bombay on March 27, by the P. and O. str. *Sumatra*. Capt. Tweedie, offic. 1st asst. to the Resident at Hyderabad, availed himself on April 1 of the leave granted him on Feb. 24 last. Capt. Sandeman, asst. comr., reported his departure to Europe by steamer from Bombay, on April 2. Mr. Delmerick, extra asst. comr., Rawul Pindce, to have 2 months' leave, from July 1 next. Mr. Mayne, c.b., inspector general of police, N.W.P., has three months' privilege leave, with effect from May 2, or subsequent date. Mr. Taylor, clerk, 2nd class, 3rd grade, attached to office of chief engineer, irrigation works, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment in the public works department from April 15. The priv. leave granted to Mr. Cornell, supt. of stamps and stationery, under orders of Feb. 22 last, is cancelled from April 24, and he is allowed from that date subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furl. Mr. Armstrong, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Cuttack, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furl. The leave granted to Dr. O'Connor, civil med. officer of Nowgong, under orders of Jan. 12 last, is cancelled, from April 1. Mr. Browne Wood, dep. comr. of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, for 3 months, under the notification dated Dec. 22, 1865, from May 18. Mr. Costley, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sherghatty, for 3 months. The leave to Major Stewart, dep. comr. of Luckimpore, under orders of Jan. 15 last, is cane. Two months privilege leave is granted to Rev. E. J. Hubbard, M.A., chaplain of Nynee Tal, with effect from Jan. 25, or subsequent date. The unexpired portion (1 month and 7 days) of the leave for 2 months granted to the Rev. E. J. Hubbard is hereby cancelled; April 19.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe on m.c., in April, under the new rules (1868), unless otherwise specified:—The undermentioned officer reported his departure on the date specified opposite his name:—Major Litchfield, of the late 42nd regt. N.I., G.G.O. No. 212 of 1869, Magdala, March 24, from Bombay. The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed, granting furloughs to Europe on m.c. to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) Meade, agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, and opium agent in Malwa, for 8 months, under regulations of 1854, with effect from March 13, the date of his departure from Bombay per ship *Carnatic*. The above cancels that part of G.G.O. dated March 12, granting Col. Meade furlough. Major gen. Lumsden, c.b., Bengal staff corps, to Europe for 2 years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. Justice, Madras staff corps, 2nd in command 6th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, to Europe for two years, m.c. Major Brereton, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure per steamer *Neera* on Feb. 25 from Bombay. Lieut. col. Jones, Bengal staff corps, reported his departure per steamer *Carnatic* on March 13 from Bombay. Lieut. col. Metcalf, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. Smalley, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. Ratray, c.s.i., Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. Pughe, Bengal staff corps; Capt. Morton, Bengal staff corps; Assist. surgeon Wright, m.d.; Lieut. Wimberley, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. Howe, general list, infantry; Lieut. Colquhoun, R.A.; Lieut. Phillips, of late 19th regt. N.I.; and Conductor J. Baker, of the ordnance commissariat department, reported their departure per steamer *Surat* on March 17. Col. Dickens, c.s.i., R.A., reported his departure per steamer *Glenyle* on March 18. Capt. Lambert, Bengal staff corps, cantonment mag., Umballa, for 9 months, on private affairs. Lieut. Mackenzie, R.A., coms. of ordnance and timber agent, for 2 years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Lieut. Maitland, Bengal staff corps, exec. engr., P.W.D., N.W.P., for 18 months, embarking at Bombay after April 9, on private affairs. Lieut. Tucker, district supt. of police, Punjab, for 2 years, embarking at Bombay after April 11, on private affairs. Capt. Shuttleworth, cantonment mag., Nussereabad, for 19 months, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. Wells, late 2nd European light cav., *Neera*, Feb. 25, from Bombay. Surg. Jackson, *Magdala*, March 24, from Bombay. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Hennessy, Bengal staff corps, Major Sheffield, Bengal staff corps, and Sub-conductor Greer, *Carlisle Castle*, March 20. Lieut. colonel Mercer, Bengal staff corps, Lieut. colonel Dunbar, Bengal staff corps, Major Duncan, Madras staff corps, Asst. surg. Walsh, and Conductor Deacon, *Simla*, March 31. Lieut. Hughes, 1st foot, to England, on private affairs, for 17 months from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage. Capt. Stockwell, 10th foot, to England for 12 months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. Warren, 12th foot, to England, *via* Egypt, in troop ship, from date of embarkation, m.c. Major Prettejohn, 18th hussars, to England overland, from date of embarkation, m.c. Ridingmaster Rayment, 18th hussars, to England, *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation, m.c. Brev. major Cochrane, 7th foot (brigade major, Dinapore), to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation, m.c. Lieut. col. Macleod, 21st hussars, to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation, m.c. Asst. surg. Vallance, 2nd dragoon guards, to England, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Brev. col. Grant, D brigade R.H.A., to England, by either route, from date of embarkation. Lieut. Lloyd, 21st hussars, to England *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation. Capt. Carey, R.A., to England, on private affairs, 12 months from March 30. Capt. Thomson, R.A., to remain in England from Feb. 9, 1869, to Feb. 9, 1870, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. Rotton, R.A., to England, from March 6 to Dec. 1, on private affairs. Riding master Wilkinson, R.A. (20th brigade), to England *via* Egypt, in troopship, from date of embarkation, m.c. Lieut. Wilson, 90th foot, to England, *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation. Capt. Bates (brig. major, Meerut), to Bombay for 1 month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, prep. to furl. to Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. Ives, doing duty 30th N.I., to Bombay, for 1 month, from date of availing himself of it, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, on m.c. Capt. Slade, rifle brigade, to England, *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation, m.c. Col. Hennessey (doing duty at Meerut), Calcutta, for 1 month, from date of availing himself of it, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, on private affairs. Brevet Col. Moore, 108th foot, to remain in England, from March 14 to June 15, on private affairs, in extension. Capt. Stewart, 37th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, m.c. Major Williamson, comdnt. of the 26th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to Europe, for 2 years. Surg. Cheke, to Europe, for 20 months.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

CAMPBELL, Lieut., of the royal engrs., to be an asst. engr. (supernry.) of the 2nd grade. April 20.  
CLOETE, Capt., 1st asst. supt., rev. survey, to act as dep. supt., rev. survey, dur. the abs. of Lieut. col. W. Crewe on leave. April 14.  
FORBES, Hon. G. S., to act as 2nd member of the board of revenue, dur. the abs. of Mr. Sim on leave. April 14.  
HALL, F. E., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George. April 14.  
MACDOUGALL, Capt., is invested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of the mly. cantonment of Cannanore. April 19.  
MARJORIBANKS, J. A., dep. coll. in charge of the treasury in the dist. of North Arcot, to be registrar of assurances of that dist. April 16.  
NEWMAN, H., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist. April 15. Mr. Newman is invested with the powers of a mag.  
ONR, Col., R.E., to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, v. Mr. Sim. April 14.  
ROBINSON, W. R., to act as 3rd member of the board of revenue. April 14.

TOMLINSON, J. J., 1st asst. supt., rev. survey, to act as dep. supt. of rev. survey, Coimbatore, dur. abs. of Maj. Hessey on priv. leave. April 14.

## MILITARY.

ANSLEY, Lieut. col., wing officer 9th N.I., to be offic. 2nd in command and wing officer 9th N.I. April 12.

BEAUCHAMP, Capt., 1st wing subal. 13th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, Malabar and Canara, without prejudice to his own duties, during absence of Major Standen, brig. major, on duty with the brigadier general. April 9.

BUTLER, Capt., 23rd L.I., to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer until further orders, without prejudice to his duties as qrmr., v. Lieut. col. Serres, on m.c. to Madras. April 9.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. McN., R.E., having been ordered to do duty in this Presy., is admitted on the estab. from April 8, the date of his arrival at Madras, and his services are placed at the disposal of Public Works department. No. 137, April 14.

CARTER, Ens., 1st batt. 1st royals, arr. fr. England at Bombay, March 26, and who has reported his arrival at Madras in charge of details from Bombay, is directed to join his regt. at Cannanore. April 9.

COX, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as station staff officer St. Thomas' Mount, from April 15, and until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. J. Macdougall on other duty.

DALRYMPLE, Cornet, R. G. E., H.M.'s 19th hussars, to be acting A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov. gen., from the date of departure from Madras of Lieut. deRobeck, on leave of absence to Europe. No. 138, April 20.

GRANT, Capt., 1st wing subal. 29th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his own appointment, from this date, v. Lieut. col. C. Hight on general leave, in extension of privilege leave. April 12.

GRANT, Lieut., staff corps, to assume charge of the deputy judge advocate gen.'s office, until arrival of Lieut. col. McMaster, v. Major Wilson, proceeded on m.c. April 9.

GRIFFITH, Capt., 1st wing subal. 40th N.I., to offic. as wing officer from Dec. 12 last, without prejudice to his appointment, v. Major Rose, on general leave. April 9.

GROVE, Lieut. and adjt. 15th N.I., to act as qrmr., without prejudice to his own duties, v. Lieut. Cox, on other duty. April 9.

HACKETT, Capt., 90th foot, to be asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from March 11, v. Lawrence.

HOWLETT, Lieut. col., 2nd in command 27th N.I., offic. commandant 19th N.I., to officiating commandant 27th N.I.—To join. April 9.

LAURIE, Lieut. col., is transf. from 23rd to 20th brig. R.A., pending confirmation of the C. in C. in India, and will at the expiration of his leave continue to do du. under officer comdg. R.A., Mysore div. Apr. 12.

LUKIN, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. O. inf. (Europe), to be commandant 27th N.I. April 14.

MACNEILL, Lieut., 41st N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., without prejudice to his appt. as offic. adjt., v. Stephens, on m.c. April 9.

MICHELL, Lieut., 2nd batt. 19th foot, to be asst. instructor of musketry, v. Capt. Iles. April 9.

NEWCOMBE, 2nd Capt., 5th brig. R.A., who arrived at Madras from England, on April 11, is to be considered as having travelled from Bepore on duty. April 13. [April 15.

O'GRADY, the Hon. Lieut., is transf. from the 20th to 17th brig. R.A.

PAXTON, Lieut. col., to be offic. comdt. 19th N.I.—to join. April 9.

PHELPS, Lieut., to offic. as wing officer without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing subalt. and offic. qrmr., v. Johnstone. April 9.

RITHERDON, Major, wing officer 29th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer. April 9.

ROBINSON, Capt., offic. qrmr. 1st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his appt., with effect from March 20, v. Dickinson.

SIMPSON—ANDERSON.—The services of Lieut. col. Simpson and Capt. Anderson, staff corps, are placed at disposal of the chief comr. of Mysore, for appointment, respectively, as comdt. and adjt. of the volunteer rifle corps at Bangalore.

STEPHENS, Capt., 1st wing subalt. 41st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prej. to his appt., v. Major Johnstone, on m.c. April 9.

THORNTON, Lieut. col., 23rd brig. R.A., will, at the expiration of the leave granted him in G.O. of Feb. 25 last, do duty under the officer comdg. R.A., Ceded Districts.

WILKINSON, Lieut., 11th N.I., to be offic. qrmr. 6th N.I. April 12.

WILLIAMS, Major, staff corps, to be offic. wing officer 9th N.I., with effect from date of vacating his appt. as aide-de-camp. April 13.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Fort St. George, April 20.—No. 139.—Adverting to the G.O. of Dec. 1 last, No. 432, and G.O. of Dec. 22, No. 457, the dates of admission to the staff corps, and promotion therein to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned officers, are, under instructions from H.M.'s Govt., altered as specified against their names:—

Lieut. Proudfoot, H.M.'s 2nd batt., 21st fus., from Feb. 25, 1868, to May 3, 1867.

Ensign Porteous, H.M.'s 2nd batt. 21st fus., from Nov. 3 to May 2, 1868.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. Sladen, having completed 20 years' service, to be major from April 14 last.

Lieuts. Laughton, Gordon, and Douglas to be captains from April 20 last, having completed 12 years' service.

## MEDICAL.

BARCLAY, Surg. major, is app. garrison surg., Trichinopoly, v. Dr. Kennedy, res., but to continue to act as secy. to the insp. gen., Indian med. dept. April 9.

CROKER, Asst. surg., R.A., en route from Bombay in med. charge of details, will, on arrival at Jollalapett, accompany them to Bangalore, from whence he will proc. to Madras, on duty at the public expense.

FLETCHER, Surg. major, to act as Zillah surg. and supt. of the jail at Madras, dur. the employt. of Dr. Murray on other duty. April 14.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg., from dep. insp. genl.'s dept., Northern dist., to dep. insp. genl.'s dept. Southern div.; to join forthwith.

PETERKIN, Surg. major, 35th N.I., to act as garrison surg., Trichinopoly, dur. the employt. of Surg. major Barclay on other duty.

SMITH.—The services of Surg. Smith, Zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Mangalore, and acting in the Zillah of Calicut, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for mily. duty. April 15.

SUMMERHAYES, Asst. surg., from doing duty dep. insp. genl.'s dept., Pegu div., to 16th N.I.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Surg. major F. Fletcher, medical department; arrived at Madras on April 8 last.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers of R.A., on the recommendation of a medical board:—Capt. Ellis, 14th brigade, from March 2 to Sept. 2, in extension. Capt. Huddart, 23rd brigade, from Feb. 23 to May 23, in extension. Lieut. Fletcher, 14th brigade, from March 2 to Sept. 2, in extension.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Lieut. col. Crewe, deputy superintendent, revenue survey, one year's leave in India on m.c. Mr. Cardozo, 1st assistant superintendent, revenue survey, fifteen months' leave to Europe. Mr. Overbury, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Salem, six weeks' cumulative privilege leave. Mr. Harington, executive engineer of the 2nd grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave. Major Kennedy, in charge of public works operations in the Wynnad, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND FURLONGHS TO EUROPE.—The priv. leave for 30 days, granted to Lieut. col. Drury, controller of military accounts, is extended to 60 days. Lieut. col. Cuming, of the staff corps, offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer 17th regt. N.I., on furl. (m.c.) for 2 years, and to embark from Madras. Capt. Hewetson, sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, is granted 15 days' prep. leave, on m.c., from date of departure from Bangalore, to enable him to proceed to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c., to proceed to Europe. Major Coleman is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs, for 8 months, from May 5, or date of departure from Madras.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

BAUGH, Ens., to act as asst. dist. supt. of police in the Tanna dist., v. Lieut. Hay. April 27.

BOULTON, Capt., to act as 1st class dep. coll. in Scinde, consequent on Mr. W. Foxton's transfer to act as judge of Shikarpoor. April 27.

CRAWFORD, D. B., to act as 3rd class dep. coll. in Scinde. April 27.

DOOLEY, M. S., to offic. as exec. engr., Dharwar. April 27.

DRAPER, W., to continue to act as educational inspector, Central div., from date of Major Waddington's depart. on m.c. to England. April 27.

EASTON, Rev. R., M.A., chaplain of Kirkee, to do duty at Poorundhur, from April 19, until the close of the hot season.

GRANT, G. M., is apptd. to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kaira, during the abs. of Nugent, and is invested with the powers of a mag. in that dist. April 27.

HART, J. H. E., is apptd. to act. as exec. eng. for reclamats. April 28.

PEILE, J. B., assumed charge of his appt. as director of public instruction on April 24. April 27.

PORTMAN, Lieut., asst. dist. superin. of police, Sattara, has passed with credit the examination prescribed by Govt. notice of July 8, 1868.

RYLAND, H., to act as 2nd class dep. coll. in Sindh. April 27.

SPENS, A. I., delivered over charge of the Kulladghce Adawlut of April 20 to Rao Bahadoor Venavek Govind. April 29.

## MILITARY.

NASH, Lieut., 82nd foot, is, with the sanction of Govt., apptd. staff officer to the detach. of the regt. at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming the duties.

## MEDICAL.

GRAY, Asst. surg., assumed charge of his duties as acting professor of surgery and dental surgery in the Grant Med. Coll. on April 22. He is apptd. to act as senior surg., Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, during Asst. surg. Mackenzie's abs. on leave.

KNAPP, Asst. surg., assumed charge of his duties as act. prof. of anatomy and curator of museums, Grant Med. College, on April 22. He is apptd. to act as 2nd surg., Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, v. Asst. surg. Gray.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. A. G. Maury, assistant commissioner of customs, &c., has been allowed leave of absence, on m.c., for 15 months. (April 29.)

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following furloughs, &c., have been granted:—Capt. Chester, brigade major, Sangor, to Europe, for 2 years, on m.c. Major Hill, 2nd in command, 4th cav., Hyderabad contingent, to Europe, for 2 years (rules of 1868). Lieut. Lovett, asst. supt., Persian telegraph, to England, for 8 months (rules of 1868). Lieut. col. Church, dep. judge advocate gen., Scinde div., to Europe, for 2 years, on m.c. (rules of 1868). Surg. Atkins, civil surg. of Tauna, to Europe, for 18 months, on m.c. (new rules). Capt. Willoughby, asst. commissary gen., has had his furlough extended from 7 months to 2 years (rules of 1868).

**PENSION LEAVE.**—The Secretary of State for India has permitted Lieut. MacRae, of the staff corps, to count as service for pension 18 months of the leave on m.c. granted him by G.G.O. of Oct. 9, 1868, or so much within that amount as it may be found necessary for him to avail himself of.

**ACCEPTANCE OF FEES BY SUBORDINATE OFFICERS (MARINE).**—The superintendent of marine publishes, for general information and guidance of the officers of the Bombay marine and dockyards, a Govt. resolution in the military dept., No. 133, of Jan. 11, communicating the instructions of H.M.'s Secy. of State for India to the Govt. of India, in regard to the acceptance of fees or commissions by officers in the public service from private persons, or public bodies, except in special cases under the sanction of the Govt. of India. Extract from a despatch from the Secy. of State, No. 87, of Oct. 14, 1868, addressed to the Gov. gen. of India in Council:—Para. 2. No officer in the public service should be allowed to receive fees except under the special previous sanction of your Excellency's Govt. . . . It was very desirable that the views of the Supreme Govt. should be made known as a guide to local administrations in dealing with claims of this nature in future. 3. I fully concur in the view that has been taken by your Govt. of the three particular cases that have come under their notice, and am of opinion that the practice of allowing officers to receive fees and commissions, except under very exceptional circumstances, would be detrimental to the public service.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 18.

18th Hussars.—Capt. F. A. S. Mannoek, from 3rd drag. gds., to be capt., v. Murray, who exch.; May 19. B. D. Harrison, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Parker, prom.; May 19.  
25th Foot.—Lieut. G. M. Shirley to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. A. Taylor, who has res. that appt.; March 2.  
49th Foot.—Lieut. C. P. Temple to be adjt., v. Lieut. W. H. Thomas, who vacates the appt. on obtaining furl. to England; March 1.  
60th Foot.—Lieut. H. F. R. Eaton has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; May 19.  
96th Foot.—Lieut. L. P. Gould to be capt., by purchase, v. R. A. Mostyn, who retires; May 19. Ens. E. P. Philipps to be lieut., by purchase, v. Gould; May 19. Ens. H. A. Vincent, from the 33rd foot, to be ens., v. Philipps; May 19.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

AITKEN.—At Simla, April 17, wife of Major R. H. M. Aitken, Bengal Staff Corps, daughter.  
BABINGTON.—At Vellore, April 19, wife of Col. J. H. M. Babington, son.  
BARTLEY.—April 27, wife of T. H. Bartley, Esq., son.  
BLAIR.—At Peshawur, April 17, wife of Capt. R. Blair, R.E., son.  
BOARDMAN.—At Vepery, April 21, wife of Major W. Boardman, M.S.C., daughter, stillborn.  
BONNAUD.—At Calcutta, April 22, Mrs. C. Bonnaud, daughter.  
BREMNER.—At Howrah, April 3, Mrs. C. S. Bremner, daughter.  
CAMERON.—At Dugshai, April 13, wife of J. Cameron, daughter.  
COELHO.—At Poona, April 20, wife of H. E. Coelho, accountant, Branch of the New Bank of Bombay, son.  
CRICKSHANK.—At Surat, April 28, wife of Lieut. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., daughter. [Goordaspore, daughter.  
DAVIES.—At Lahore, April 16, wife of Maj. W. G. Davies, Dep. Comr., Doig.—At Kotree, Scinde, April 3, wife of Capt. A. Doig, S.C., son.  
FARRINGTON.—At Rawul Pindee, wife of Lieut. col. O. J. McLeod Farrington, son. [to H.E. the C. in C., son.  
FORSTER.—At Madras, April 21, wife of Major Forster, Military Secretary  
HIGHFIELD.—At Royapettah, Madras, wife of Rev. H. G. Highfield, son.  
HORTON.—At Grant Road, April 27, wife of T. W. Horton, Inspector of Police, daughter, stillborn.  
INNES.—At Bangalore, April 16, wife of D. C. A. Innes, surgeon, 16th Queen's Lancers, twin daughters.  
JUDGE.—At Barrackpore, April 19, wife of Capt. C. N. Judge, R.E., son.  
LLOYD.—At Calcutta, April 21, Mrs. E. H. Lloyd, son.  
RAMSAY.—At Bareilly, April 21, wife of Capt. Ramsay, 25th Regt., K. O. Borderers, daughter. [Staff Corps, son.  
RYAN.—At Allahabad, April 19, wife of Lieut. col. E. M. Ryan, Bengal  
SCULTHORPE.—At Agra, April 22, wife of William Sculthorpe, accountant Agra Branch Agra Bank (Limited), son.  
STEEL.—At Roy Bareilly, April 24, wife of Lieut. col. J. A. Steel, B.S.C., depy. comr., son. [Sikhs, daughter.  
WATSON.—At Mooltan, April 1, wife of Major J. T. Watson, 45th regt.  
WEST.—At Kolapore, April 23, wife of Capt. E. W. West, asst. polit. agent, daughter. [engr., Calcutta Water Works, daughter.  
WILLIAMSON.—At Barrackpore, April 8, wife of Robt. A. Williamson, asst.

### MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM.—BEAN.—At Rawul Pindee, April 15, T. Graham, lieut. R.H.A., to Elizabeth Maria Campbell, daughter of Major J. W. F. Bean, Bengal staff corps.  
GRANT.—FANSHAW.—At Rangoon, British Burmah, April 16, E. B. Grant, staff asst. surg., to Fanny C., daughter of Major R. W. H. Fanshawe, H.M.'s Bengal army. [daughter of G. C. Gardener.  
PEARCE.—GARDENER.—At Lucknow, April 22, J. Pearce, to Annie Selina,

### DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT.—At Roorkee, April 19, Mary Ellen, wife of Capt. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, late 4th Bengal light cav., aged 28 years.  
BORGES.—At Cavel, April 27, Anna Lucrecia, daughter of N. A. Borges, aged 2 years and 4 months.  
CALDWELL.—At Trichinopoly, April 21, Miss Georgina J. Caldwell.  
DUNCAN.—At Kurnaul, April 11, Felicie M. Duncan, daughter of M. Duncan, exec. eng., Kurnaul div., W. J. Canals, aged 13 mos.  
FLYTOR.—At Landour, April 16, Jessie Minna, daughter of the late Capt. J. Flytor, 64th regt. N.I.  
GRAY.—At Rajpootana, April 19, Dr. Robert Gray, medical missionary of the Rajpootana Mission, aged 31.  
HOGG.—At Ferozepore, April 4, son of W. D. Hogg, aged 11 weeks.  
KEITH.—At Sangor, April 19, James Keith, 2nd eng. s.s. *Penang*.  
KEATS.—At Calcutta, April 19, William Keats, dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, Dacca Circle.  
PAGE.—At Darjeeling, April 20, Jennie, daughter of John Page, of the Baptist Mission, aged 18.  
PRINGLE.—At Broach, April 16, David Pringle, C.E., asst. eng. P.W.D.  
SARKIES.—At Calcutta, April 11, Petrus J. Sarkies, aged 56.  
SAVIELLE.—At Allahabad, April 24, Antoine Tosi, child of G. A. Savielle, aged 11 mo.  
SMITH.—At Madras, Janet, wife of W. A. Smith, M.D., surg. H.M.'s I.A.  
STOWELL.—At Agra, April 20, Annie M., daughter of Christopher Stowell.  
WALLIS.—At Calcutta, April 20, William R. Wallis, jun., son of William Robert Wallis, aged 28. [19 mo.  
WOODS.—At Saharanpore, April 20, Arthur, child of J. S. Woods, aged

## Official Papers.

### THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is a letter addressed by Mr. Ellis to the Government of India:—

With reference to your letter dated Sept. 30, 1868, No. 4,639; proceedings, Feb. 17, 1869, Nos. 39-43; letter from Director of Public Instruction, dated March 11, 1869, No. 608; I am directed to transmit, for submission to H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general, the accompanying correspondence regarding the supply of medical subordinates to British Burmah.

2. It will be seen that three plans for obtaining a supply were proposed by the Inspector general Indian Medical Department.

He suggested—

1st. That an extra batch of pupils might be entertained specially for service in Burmah; or,  
2nd. That service in Burmah might form part of the duties of the hospital assistant department as a whole; or,  
3rd. That volunteers for service in Burmah might be called for annually, when the annual batch passes its final examination.

Of these three plans Dr. Mackenzie considered the first on every account preferable; the second, as he remarked, would be merely an extension of the system pursued in the military department, under which constant reliefs are necessary, and men almost always go unwillingly; while the third would be too uncertain in its operation to insure the wants of the province being at all times regularly supplied. The Madras Government, I am to state, concur with the Inspector general Indian medical department, in considering it essential that the subordinate medical establishment for service in British Burmah should be a separate one, and that special inducements should be held out to men to enter it.

3. The inducements Dr. Mackenzie proposed to offer are—

(a.) Present pay of grade with 50 per cent. extra allowance, and free rations.  
(b.) Increase of pay on passing a colloquial examination in the Burmese language.  
(c.) Further increase after five years' service.  
(d.) Special allowances for independent charges.  
(e.) Permission to return to India after a fixed period of time, and on sick certificate when necessary, with retention of a portion of pay.  
(f.) Free passage to and from Burmah for themselves and their families.

It appears to this Government that these terms, although liberal, do not exceed what may in justice be expected. The attention of the Government of India is solicited to the Inspector general's remarks on this point in paragraphs 10 and 11 of his letter.

4. The education of the hospital assistants required for British Burmah would necessitate an addition of 48 pupils to the Medical College, at the following cost:—

Total expenditure on account of 48 pupils for the first year	Rs. 4224
Do. for the second year 58 pupils	5488
Do. for the third year, 68 pupils	7024
Do. for the fourth year, 78 pupils	1680
Do. for the fifth year, and for future years, 40 pupils	4120

In these sums the principal of the Medical College states that three items of expense have not been included, because no approximate estimate of their amount can be given, viz., first the value of clothing due to these lads in accordance with the order of Government, No. 550, June 5, 1868, paragraph 37; secondly, putting money paid a second time to such lads as join college from out-stations; and thirdly, travelling allowance to such lads as join college from the Mofussil.

5. An addition to the teaching power of the Medical College will also be required, and will necessitate an expenditure which will vary according to the grade of assistants employed, but the average of which will probably not exceed Rs. 431 monthly. This subject has been fully discussed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of the letter from the principal of the Medical College, and I am to state that this Government concur in Dr. Smith's views.



## Home.

**THE BRITISH INDIAN CABLE.**—The *Great Eastern* leaves for Bombay with the British Indian Cable, together with Sir Samuel Canning and his staff, early in November next.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—A general meeting of the British India Steam Navigation Company is for May 26 (this day), when a dividend is to be declared.

**LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.**—In the matter of the London and Bombay Bank, now in liquidation, a call of £2 per share was, on the application of the official liquidators, ordered by the Chief Clerk to Vice-Chancellor Stuart. The amount is payable in London on the 1st July, and in India on the 1st September.

**THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—It is announced that the directors of the Messageries Impériales intend to propose, at the approaching annual meeting, a dividend for 1868 of 50 francs, of which 20 francs have already been paid on account.

**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—The exports of bullion by the P. and O. steamer of May 8 and 15 from Southampton, were as follows:—To Bombay, gold £27,600. From Marseilles (May 9).—To Bombay, gold £89,000. From Southampton to Madras, gold £1,785; from Marseilles to Calcutta, gold £30,000. To Penang, gold £20,000.

**BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will be held on June 18, when "a resolution will be submitted to the meeting for the consolidation into capital stock of the company of all shares which may have been fully paid up."

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The biddings for £350,000 in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £329,000; and to Madras, £21,000. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10½d. Tenders on both presidencies at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 89 per cent., those above that price in full. No tenders were invited on Bombay.

**NEW BRONZE GUN FOR INDIA.**—Further trials of the new bronze field gun for India have been made at Shoeburyness, with a continuation of very satisfactory results. The light iron carriages are perfect in their endurance. Case shot was also fired from the light Abyssinian steel gun at 200 yards, the effects of the bullets being severe upon the targets.

**WILL OF SIR ARTHUR BULLER.**—The will of Sir Arthur William Buller, Knight, M.P., formerly Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, was proved in London, on the 12th inst., by the joint acting executors, Edmond Robert Wodehouse, Esq., and Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, C.B., Controller of the Navy. The personality in England was sworn under £35,000. The testator has bequeathed to his daughter, Annie Kate Buller, for her own use absolutely, 80,000 rupees of the currency of India; and leaves the residue of his property to his executors, for their own use, equally between them.

**SUPERSESSION OF OFFICERS.**—Copies of several letters from officers in the Queen's army which have been addressed to the War-office, complaining of their supersession by junior officers in the Indian army, are published in a Parliamentary paper. It is asserted that, by the operation of the War-office circular of the 15th June, 1864, the promotion of the colonels on the Indian list to the rank of major-general, as compared with that of the colonels on the British list, is so excessive, that whereas colonels of the year 1855 are still unpromoted in the Queen's army, colonels of 1863 are now being promoted in the Indian service. It is contended, therefore, that a strong claim exists for the readjustment of rank.

**A SHIP CANAL THROUGH FRANCE.**—Another ship canal is talked of. The project, which is said to be under the consideration of the Municipal Council of Bordeaux, is to cut a communication from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. The proposer, M. Staal de Magnonecourt, estimates the cost of the work at 442,000,000 francs, less than £18,000,000, and the time necessary for its completion at six years. It would form a direct line of communication with India by the Isthmus of Suez, and save the whole circuit of the Portuguese and Spanish coasts in the case of ships from England or any of the northern ports of Europe. An English journal, the *Engineer*, says that as regards the practicability and comparative economy of the project there cannot be a doubt.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.**—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank has been held at the offices, Old Broad-street, Mr. G. Wick in the chair. From the report it appeared that the net profits for the year, after deducting all charges and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £123,376. 18s. 11d., or equal to a dividend of 16½ per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. Two dividends amounting to 6 per cent. per annum have been declared, and the remainder of the profits have been appropriated to the extinction of the loss sustained during the crisis of 1866. The reserve fund now stands at £150,000. On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Lamack, the report was unanimously agreed to. The directors and other officers were re-elected, and the proceedings then terminated.

**COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.**—A petition for the sanctioning of an arrangement between the shareholders and creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East is to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on May 29.

**BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The report of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), to be submitted on the 28th inst., states that the whole of the capital required from the public—viz. £550,000—has been subscribed; that the order for the cable has been given to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and the first payment of £50,000 made to them, as provided by the contract; that 250 miles of core have been completed, while about 500 miles are in the various stages of manufacture, and that there is every reason to believe it will be completed within the contract time. With regard to the prospectus issued in March last of a proposed "Direct English, Indian, and Australian Submarine Telegraph Company," to lay light cables between England and the East, it is mentioned that "the scheme has been withdrawn and the deposits returned, so that the threatened opposition is at an end."

**THE BRINDISI ROUTE.**—Captain Tyler's report to the Board of Trade on the facilities afforded by the Brenner Pass and the Brindisi route for communication with the East was issued on Friday last as a Parliamentary paper. Captain Tyler sees nothing to prevent an express service being organised on the Brenner line. The time occupied in travelling by it from London to Alexandria would be 150 hours; by Mont Cenis 150½ hours, or 147½ when the tunnel is finished. There would be a saving of thirty hours over the Marseilles route. Captain Tyler says, however, that these routes will only be provisional, pending the advance of railway communication through the south-east of Europe and the west of Asia. "The hope of the Indian traveller of the next generation," he adds, "chimerical as it may appear to many at present, must be nothing less than to pass dryshod from London to Bombay—through a submarine tunnel from Dover to Calais—through Europe by railway—over the Bosphorus by a bridge, and forward by railway down the Euphrates Valley, and round the Persian Gulf to Bombay."

**TROOPS FROM INDIA.**—The *Essex*, East Indiaman, 1,255 tons, Captain Charles Hodder, belonging to Messrs. George Marshall and Son, of Philpot-lane, London, arrived off Spithead at 10 p.m. on May 17 from Calcutta, whence she sailed on the 2nd of February, with 190 military invalids, twenty soldiers' wives, and forty children, under the command of Captain Salway, 26th Cameronians, and in medical charge of Dr. Beattie, 79th Highlanders. The troops were disembarked on Wednesday, and sent by special train to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. The passenger list of the *Essex* comprises Captain and Mrs. Wroughton, Bengal Army, and two children; Captain M'Causland and Lieutenant Methuen, 79th Highlanders; Lieutenant and Mrs. Pennington, Bengal Cavalry, and three children (one child died on the voyage); the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson and five children; Miss Parkerson, Mrs. Cooper, and five children. One hundred and eighty-eight invalid and time-expired soldiers of various regiments serving in India, arrived at Portsmouth last week from Calcutta in the transport *Shannon*, and were sent by special train direct to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, on the 13th inst. This transmission of invalids by railway has only recently been sanctioned by the authorities.

**DEATH OF THE REV. ALEXANDER DYCE.**—The death is announced of the Rev. Alexander Dyce. He was the son of a general officer in the East India Company's service, and was born in 1798. He was ordained in 1819 to the curacy of Llantiglos, Cornwall, and was afterwards curate of Nayland, near Colchester. This appointment he resigned in 1827, and settling himself in London, devoted himself to literature. His earliest publications were "Select Translation from Quintus Smyrnaeus," an edition of the poet Collins, and "Specimens of British Poetesses." He subsequently edited, with notes and biographies, the dramatic works of Peele, Greene, Webster, Middleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe and Shirley. He also published the critical and theological works of Bentley, the poetical works of Skelton, while he contributed the lives of Shakespeare, Pope, Akenside, and Beattie to "Pickering's Aldine Poets." Mr. Dyce, however, is best known by his valuable editions of Shakespeare. For the Camden Society he undertook the publication of Kemp's "Nine Days' Wonder," and for the Shakespeare Society, of the old tragedies of "Timon" and "Sir Thomas More." He was also one of the founders of the Perry Society, several volumes of whose series were edited by him. He was the author of "Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers."

**MADRAS RAILWAY.**—The seventeenth annual meeting was held on Thursday last at the London Tavern. Mr. J. Walker, who presided, in moving the adoption of the directors' report (which has been published), expressed pleasure at the steady progress which it indicated. During the half-year there had been an increase of 52,374 passengers, and 26,000 tons of merchandise carried, as compared with the corresponding half of the previous year. In the gross receipts the increase had been £51,133, which was equal to 22½ per cent., and in the net receipts the excess had been £35,216, or equal to 27 per cent., the increased mileage being only 3½ per cent. They had suffered loss from the bursting of tanks, some of which belonged to the Government, and others to the Zemindars. With regard to

the former, the Government had made arrangements for a more perfect supervision of their embankments; and as to the latter, proceedings at law had been instituted to recover compensation from the Zemindars, failing which it was believed the Government would assist in passing an Act specifically defining the liability. The traffic had been carried on satisfactorily, free from accident, and he was happy to say that from the commencement they had carried fifteen millions of people on their railway without hurting anybody. He entered into explanatory detail of the report in regard to the receipts, working charges, and works on the two sections of the undertaking—the south-west and Bangalore and the north-west line, pointing out the satisfactory progress in all respects, the advantages arising from the substitution of iron for wood sleepers, and the gratifying results of increased income with comparatively small addition to the cost of working. Mr. Arbuthnot seconded the motion. The Chairman, in reply to questions, stated that there had been nothing like a permanent interruption of the traffic by the bursting of the tanks, but there had been a loss of traffic and an addition to the expenses in consequence, for which they were claiming compensation. The survey which had been undertaken did not lead to the opinion that it would be remunerative. The Government, he believed, contemplated making a line to Dewar, up to the cotton country, but the directors might be relied upon for not embarking in any undertaking that would in any way prejudice the interests of the shareholders. The resolution was carried unanimously. The directors retiring by rotation and the auditors were re-elected, and a resolution altering the date of the annual meetings from March or April to May or June, in order to afford more time for making up the accounts, having passed, a vote of thanks to the chairman and his colleagues wound up the proceedings.

## India Office.

May 24, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. C. S. Belli, F. J. Alexander, R. E. Egerton, J. Woodburn, G. Onseley, T. E. Ravenshaw, A. G. Tytler (Uncov.), E. C. Yeatman (Uncov.), P. J. Flynn (Uncov.), R. V. Boyle (Uncov.), and H. W. Bamber (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. W. S. Lilly, F. Brandt, and H. J. Brockman (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. H. Hopkinson, Staff Corps; Capt. M. F. Shaw, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. F. Lindsay, Staff Corps; Surg. T. Anderson; Capt. S. S. Sutherland, Staff Corps; Capt. W. R. Tucker, R.E.; Lieut. G. Cantley, Staff Corps; Lieut. B. Williams, Staff Corps; Major A. Paterson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. B. E. Bacon, Staff Corps; Surg. major H. N. Elton; Lieut. col. J. S. Dunbar, Staff Corps; Major H. C. Smith, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Beckett, Inf.; Major S. C. D. Ryder, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Brevet major W. Christie, R.E.; Lieut. J. W. Macdougall, Staff Corps; Major G. Adey, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Sub Conductor R. Elder; Capt. T. E. Strong, Staff Corps; Vet. surg. F. F. S. Constant; Surg. major W. Callum.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. G. N. Barlow, 1 mo.; Mr. R. J. Clarke (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. T. L. Hill (Uncov.), 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. S. Lilly, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, 2½ mo.; Mr. R. H. Pinkey, 3 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major C. M. Longmore, Staff Corps, 5 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. F. M. Kindersley, and C. R. Pelly.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. H. W. Osborne, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. E. Arbuthnot, 8th Madras Cav.; Lieut. col. C. S. Bivar, Cav.; Capt. W. D. B. Ketchen, Cav.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. C. G. H. Ross.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. T. Trevor.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

DOVETON—The wife of Lieut. colonel W. J. Doveton, Madras Army, of a daughter, at Bath, May 17.

JONES—The wife of the Rev. W. Jones, Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service, of a daughter, at 10, Sneyne, Bognor, May 20.

KEMP—The wife of Lieut. colonel Kemp, late 107th Regt., of a daughter, at Dalkeith, N.B., May 19.

MALCOLMSON—The wife of John G. Malcolmson, Esq., v.c., late 3rd Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter, at 17, Kensington-gardens-square, Hyde-park, May 21.

SASSOON—The wife of R. D. Sassoon, Esq., of a daughter, at Beacons-lodge, Twickenham, May 18.

### MARRIAGES.

BOYS—STRONG.—Henry Scott Boys, Bengal Civil Service, to Ethel R. Strong, daughter of Major Strong, The Elms, Iffley, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., by the Rev. A. Warberton, Rector of Iffley, May 20.

COTTON—HOPCRAFT.—Thomas J. Cotton, Lieut. Madras Staff Corps, son of Lieut. general W. Cotton, late of the Madras Army, to Ada, daughter of William Hopcraft, Esq., of Oak-lawn, Anerley, Surrey, at St. John's Church, Penze, May 18.

COX—SPILLER.—Edward W. Cox, son of the late Major E. T. Cox, 5th Madras N.I., to Julia L., daughter of William C. Spiller, Esq., at Christ Church, Hampstead, May 20.

FOSBERY—HALL.—Henry Thomas, third son of the Rev. T. V. Fosbery, Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading, to Charlotte D., daughter of the late Judge Hall, of Peterborough, Ontario, at Port Hope, Canada West, April 28.

SPEKE—FULLER.—The Rev. B. Speke, Vicar of Dowlsh Wake, Somerset, son of William Speke, Esq., of Jordans, to Caroline S., daughter of J. B. Fuller, Esq., Neston-park, Wilts, at the Parish Church, Neston, Wilts, May 19.

### DEATHS.

FANE—Susan H., widow of Colonel Henry Hamlyn Fane, late M.P. for South Hants, at Clovelly-court, near Bideford, May 19.

LLOYD—Elizabeth M., relict of the late William Lloyd, M.P., late of the Madras Army, at Bath, May 6.

McPHERSON—Helen, daughter of the late Duncan McPherson, Esq., late of Calcutta, at The Terrace, Wokingham, May 14.

PENLEY—Colonel Penley, late of the Bombay Army, at Croydon, aged 74, May 14.

STOVELL—Mathew Stovell, M.D., C.S.I., late Principal Inspector general Bombay Medical Department, at 66, Belsize-park, Hampstead, May 8.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 15. West Australian, Bangkok.—18. Warren Hastings, Cochin; Essex, Calcutta; Beau Monde, Moulmein; Sophie, Sourabaya; Minnehaha, Moulmein; John Chuan, Moulmein; Star of Erin, Calcutta; Fort Regent, Tuticorin; Alice, Penang; M. A. Forbes, Akayab; Palestine, Ceylon; Bravo, Bangkok; Princess of Wales, Moulmein; Trinculo, Singapore.—19. Spanker, Sourabaya; Constantia, Java; Gosforth, Madras.—21. Bacchus, Calcutta; Evangeline, Rangoon; Napier, Singapore; St. Hilda, Madras; Kate Killoch, Colombo; Walter Baine, Colombo.—23. James Duncan, Colombo; Ann Adamson, Bangkok.

### DEPARTURES.

May 15. Belvidere, Madras; Parana, Kurrachee.—17. Agatha, Calcutta.—18. Teesdale, Bombay; St. Marneock, Calcutta; Lizzie Iredale, Shanghai.—21. Annie Frost, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Delhi, May 22.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Wither, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. J. M. Evans.

From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Col. D. Vanrenen, Lieut. col. J. B. Denny.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### MAY 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Hennell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Strahan, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. M'Pherson.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Sir A. P. Phayre.

SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Janssen, and Capt. Ford.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. Chatterton, and Mr. S. Short.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins.

MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Irving.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hart.

MARSEILLES to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Birdie, and Lieut. col. Fraser.

MARSEILLES to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Andreis.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Swainson.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Kinloch, and Capt. Henderson.

#### JUNE 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. Maunsell.

#### JUNE 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, and Miss Dyer.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Eyre.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Tatham.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. McLeod.

MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Karberg, and Mr. C. S. Craig.

MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. Otto Siecken.

#### JUNE 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Cooley.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. McIsaac.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Pelly.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

### EDUCATED NATIVES.

The *Standard* thinks that every one who knows India will acknowledge the wisdom of the advice given by the Madras Advocate General to the natives, not to be content with looking to Government service as the end of their academic career. The temptation to do so is the bane of the whole system of European education in India. The great object of the native youth is to pass a successful

examination, with a view to reaching a Government appointment. The majority of them, together with their parents and friends, even, seem to look for places under Government as a necessary result of their education; and they are disposed to regard it as a kind of breach of contract when Ramoo Samee, a Lutchee Doss, having been crammed with all the learning of the West, is not immediately furnished with a Civil Service appointment. It could not but be of benefit to students of this kind to be told by Mr. Norton that "instruction directed to this sole end and sought for this sole end may sharpen the intellect, but most unquestionably it narrows while it sharpens. All the real objects of general education—the creation of independence of mind, the installation of a love of truth for its own sake, the strengthening of the powers of reflection, the training up the faculty of forming correct judgment, and the like—are forgotten in the one great struggle to get into and to pass out of the university. This is one of the evils incidental perhaps to all systems of State education that may lead up to a regular profession of bureaucracy, and it is not alone the students of the Patcheappah Institution who need Mr. Norton's warning. The mischievous results of the cramming system are, however, more to be dreaded in India than perhaps any other country. It is not only that there is being created a new class, every year increasing in a geometrical ratio, who are in spirit and by nature of the inferior race, and yet by education and acquired civilisation of the superior; but that there is an almost irresistible tendency on the part of the great inexperienced British public to consider the educated youth of India fit for Government because of their education. Now, nothing can be more fatal to the prosperity of our empire in India—more injurious, as we believe, to the people of India, than any general acceptance of the principle that every native youth who wins academic distinction in the local universities is fit to take his place as an equal of the European rulers. Judged by the examination test, we have no hesitation in saying that there could be found among the native scholars of the presidency universities a sufficient number to beat all the English civilians in acquired learning. But it would be absurd to suppose that this implies that the native is more fit than the European for the business of government. Mr. Norton, who is well known to be one of the warmest friends of the natives, rebukes the idea that merely by acquiring a proficiency in the academical text-books the native youth can hope successfully to compete with Europeans and rise to the higher offices of the State. The English "competition wallah" may not be altogether a happy invention, but an influx of native competition wallahs is one of the greatest dangers to be looked for in the future of India.

#### MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southamton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be as follows, viz.:

Via Southamton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29, and June 12 and 26.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, and June 4 and 18.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

##### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
Via Southamton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

##### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southamton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

##### BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southamton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southamton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings April 15th, May 13th, June 10th, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

REFUND OF UNCLAIMED SOLDIERS' SHARES OF PRIZE MONEY.—With reference to G.G. by the Gov. Gen. No. 1,260, dated Dec. 21 last, publishing an Act of Parliament for the appropriation of certain unclaimed shares of prize money acquired by soldiers and seamen in India, the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct that steps be at once taken for refunding all unclaimed shares of prize money. Accordingly, officers commanding regiments and batteries, station prize committees, and others who have come into possession of any share or shares of prize money, are hereby required to refund the amount thereof to the circle paymaster within whose range they are residing. Each refund must be accompanied by a nominal roll, in duplicate, agreeably to the form at foot (here omitted)—one copy of which should (after signature by the circle paymasters) be returned to the remitter to be forwarded by him to the pay examiner's office, prize branch, for information and record; the other copy being retained by the paymaster as a voucher in support of the refund, which should appear in his monthly schedule of receipts and recoveries.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R. ...	Actual Sales.	95
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	91½	91½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	91½	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	91½	91½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	91½	91½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	91½	91½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1851-55 ...	102½	102½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	104½	104½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	109½	109½

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Singapore ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Hong Kong ...	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay ...	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Shanghai ...	—	—
Colombo ...	1 dis.	½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	5s. 0½d.				
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	4s. 11½d.				
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ...	4s. 11½d.				

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	211		
India 5 per cent. ...	111½		
India 4 per cent. ...	101		
India Enfac'd Paper, 4 per cent. ...	92½		
India 5 per cent. Enfac'd Paper, 1872 ...	104		
India Stock, Enfac'd Paper, 5½ per cent., 1870 ...	109½		
India Stock Debentures, 1859 ...			
" " " 1863 ...			
" " " 1864 ...			
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...			
India Debentures, 1873 ...	104		
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	100		
India 5 per cent. for account ...			
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	104		
India 4 per cent., 1893 ...	100½		
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	104½		
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...			
India Bonds (£1,000) ...	5s. dis. to 5s. pm.		
Do. (under £1,000) ...	3s. dis. to par		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104 to 105
20	Ditto F Shares ...	18	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104 to 106
Stock	East Indian ...	100	100
20	Ditto L Extension ...	all	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105½ to 106½
20	Ditto (new) ...	10	½ to 1 pm.
20	Ditto ...	4	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	106
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	101
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	104 to 105
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	par to 1½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104 to 105
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	
Stock	Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104 to 106
20	Ditto ...	2	par to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	104½
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) B ...	10	2½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	19
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	31 to 32
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	42
MISCELLANEOUS.			
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	4½
5	New ...	4	½ to ¾ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	3½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	
50	East India Land (Limited) ...	8	5½ to 4½ dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	104
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3½ to 2½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	6½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B ...	all	8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	47 to 49
50	Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	2 to 1 dis.

BOMBAY MARINE.—The following arrangements have been made (April):—Mr. W. M. Edwards, supernumerary 2nd officer of the hulks and vessels in ordinary, lent to H.M.'s steamer *Eel Cuming*, was promoted to chief officer of that vessel from Aug. 21, 1868, v. Mr. C. Couves, resigned. Mr. Thomas Ward, 1st officer of H.M.'s steam vessel *Amberwitch*, to be acting commander of that vessel, from June 8, 1868, the date subsequent to the expiration of 3 months' privilege leave granted to Lieut. Stiffe, to June 25, 1868, inclusive. Lieut. Stiffe, commanding H.M.'s steam vessel *Amberwitch*, resumed charge of that vessel on June 26, inclusive. Mr. William Mackie is promoted from 2nd class to 1st class engineer from Jan. 18, 1869.

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MAPS OF INDIA &c.

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MALTA	—	—
ALEXANDRIA	—	Every Sunday, 7 a.m.
ADEN	—	—
BOMBAY	—	—
GALLE	—	—
MADRAS	—	—
CALCUTTA	Saturday, May 15, 2 p.m., and every alternate Saturday thereafter.	Sunday, May 23, 7 a.m., and every alternate Sunday thereafter.
PENANG	—	—
SINGAPORE	—	—
CHINA	—	—
JAPAN	—	—

Arrangements having been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Passengers, Cargo, and Parcels are now booked through to any of the ports touched at by that company's steamers.

For full particulars as to Freight, Passage, and Insurance, apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

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122, Leadenhall-street, May, 1869.

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CALCUTTA, MADRAS, Ceylon, CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, &c.	Every Ten Days.
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7 August	
4 September	
2 October	
30 "	
27 November	
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\* Passengers eastward of Suez, securing their berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

THE INDUS ROUTE.—Twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail at Bombay, a Steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company leaves Bombay for Kurrachee.

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## JANUARY, 1869.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

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PART I.—THE THREE LOVES. | PART II.—THE WRONG TURNING.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. XXVII.—No. 868.] LONDON, JUNE 2, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 8; Agra and Calcutta, May 4; Madras, May 3.

Colonel Keyes and Lieutenant Cavnari have been out on another little foray among the hills near Kohat. In their late raid on the village of Thull, the Kabul and Tazi Khail Wazeeries managed to carry off a thousand head of cattle. The Deputy-Commissioner at once urged the Government to prompt measures of retaliation at a time when few of the marauding tribes remained in the vallies to guard their ripening crops. Colonel Keyes was accordingly commissioned to do the needful, while the Commissioner of Peshawar obtained orders from the Ameer of Kabul that his officers should give all aid to the British troops if they found it needful to enter the Koorun Valley in pursuit of the enemy, part of whose lands lie beyond the Valley. No blood however was shed on this occasion. Colonel Keyes started on the 24th April for the Meeranzai Valley; but he had not gone far when the Wazeeries came to terms, agreeing to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 at once, to surrender as many head of cattle as they could get together, and to send in two hostages for the payment within a month of Rs. 6,000, as compensation for the unreturned cattle. The troops are said to have returned from Thull, "well pleased with their pleasant trip into the Meeranzai Valley."

THE squabble between the Calcutta High Court and the *Englishman* has been settled by a sort of compromise. Mr. Tayler having got off his month's imprisonment by the making of a full apology to all the judges, it was the *Englishman's* turn to show cause why its editor and printer should not be punished for contempt of Court in the instances we referred to last week. After a hearing which lasted three day, Sir Barnes Peacock seems to have yielded to the arguments used by Messrs. Kennedy and Paul, including a list of the subscribers to the fund for paying Mr. Tayler's fine; and the offending parties were let off on the editor's disowning all intention to act wrongly, and denying that the subscription list had been got up by himself, or was meant as an imputation on the judge's conduct. Sir Barnes admitted the right of newspapers to

"call for subscriptions in a temperate manner," and declared he had only intended to vindicate the proceedings of the High Court. This lame conclusion to a stern beginning raises the question whether Sir Barnes himself always practises what he preaches. Either he was intemperate in his proceedings against the *Englishman*, or else he has yielded his own judgment to the pressure of that public opinion which the *Englishman* boasts of having on its own side. We cannot see the grounds of the Chief Justice's distinction between a subscription started by other people and a subscription started by a recognised mouth-piece of public opinion. Sir Barnes however had to save his professional dignity, if he could; while the editor of the *Englishman* had nothing to lose by an avowal which really takes nothing from his substantial victory over the Court.

MR. TAYLER'S case was different, and all things considered he can hardly complain of very harsh treatment. His friends have paid his fine for him, and his imprisonment was remitted in time to enable him to embark in the very steamer by which he had previously taken his passage home.

AMONG other things to which Lord Mayo has already turned his attention is the mismanagement that prevails on some of the Indian railways. He has through Colonel Strachey just been reading a sharp lecture to the managers of the East Indian Railway, touching the oft-repeated delays at Ghazeeabad, delays which "often cause the detention of mails and passengers at that station for twelve hours." Thrice already since his Lordship arrived at Simlah has he in this way missed the Calcutta mails. He considers it "quite impossible to allow the interests of the public to be disregarded by habitual unpunctuality on the main line of railway leading to the Upper Provinces," and he calls on the Governments of the Punjab and North-West Provinces to see that no time is lost in remedying the evil. Two days after the sending of a telegram to this effect, his Lordship returns to the charge in a public letter to the head of the Railway Department in Bengal. In this letter the Bengal and Punjab Governments are requested to take prompt measures for enforcing all needful reforms in the traffic arrangements of the Delhi and the East Indian Railways. "In behalf of the public" his Excellency in Council would like to see "a more active supervision" exercised over the railway agents in respect of the regular and punctual working of their trains. The Delhi Railway seems to be just as careless as the East Indian about studying the public convenience. If the latter is "habitually unpunctual," the former makes no "proper arrangements" for forwarding the goods brought up to Ghazeeabad. The Viceroy further demands some explanation of the "extraordinary delay" that took place before passengers and goods by the East Indian line were allowed to book through to stations on the Delhi Railway. All this is delightful to read. One good thing at any rate has come of the yearly retreat to Simlah. Sidney Smith's "burnt bishop" has found himself forestalled in India by a tantalised Viceroy, vainly waiting for the mail. What a pity however that the scene of this objurgation could not be laid in England! Oh, for one hour of Lord Mayo here also! Unluckily, Mr. Bright has neither the power, nor even the will to tread in the viceregal footsteps. He cannot be persuaded to use even his limited authority "on behalf of the public" against its tyrants, the railway companies.

REPORTS from Afghanistan and its neighbourhood are encouraging on the whole for Shere Ali. He reached Kabul on

the 10th May, and had an interview there with his son, Yakoob Khan, in presence of all the troops. The Ameer of Badakshan is said to be collecting an army of four thousand men, with whom he hopes to subdue Afghan Turkistan without any help from Shere Ali. This news we get by telegraph. The Indian papers report some evident fable about Azim Khan's arrival at Gooryan with forty thousand Persian troops, on his way to Herat. After his retirement to Meshed, as announced by telegram more than a week ago, we may tell the other story to the Marines. Now that Ishak Khan is a captive in the hands of the loyal Meer of Shairabad, little seems left for Shere Ali to do in the way of putting down open rebellion. At Herat however there may still be work cut out for him, if it be true that some of the Herat Sirdars are in league against him with Shanawaz Khan, who is said to be countenanced by the Persian Court. But even this story may be no more true than that of the Russian advance on Kokand, which has just been formally contradicted in a Russian telegram from St. Petersburg. "No warlike preparations are being made in the Russian possessions of Central Asia," if the telegram speak true.

THE Bheels in the neighbourhood of Baroda seem to be causing some disturbance, of what nature we cannot yet say. But the Bombay papers declare that a native regiment has been ordered out along the line of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway with a view to keep the lawless population in check. There is something wrong, we think, in our present way of dealing with these Bheels whom Outram found so manageable.

MR. MOROBA CANNABA, a judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, whose "fantastic tricks" in court have lately brought him into something like contempt, has cut one more caper in the shape of an advertisement for a Hindu widow as his wife. Some of the answers evoked by his appeal will be found elsewhere, and very amusing they are, especially that of a widow who wants Mr. Cannoba to ensure her a third husband in the event of his own death.

THERE seems to be a fear that three out of the four native candidates successful at the last examination for the Indian Civil Service may yet be thrown out after all on account of their age. One of them indeed, Mr. Thakoor, has already been rejected on that score, but the question of a native's age is often so hard to settle that he may yet be reinstated on further inquiry. The fate of the other two has not yet been decided, to the best of our belief. It will be a sad misfortune if all three should be found disqualified, on account of a rule which admits of no exceptions.

WE are glad to see that something is already being done in this country towards the defence of our Indian harbours. Two ironclad turretships, mounting four large guns each, the *Cerberus* and the *Maydala*, are now being got ready for the work of guarding the port and city of Bombay. One of them is on the point of being taken round from the Tyne to Chatham to receive the finishing touches that will fit her for almost immediate service in the East. The other is still on the stocks, but will soon be following her sister on the same errand.

THE Indian papers seem to accept the rejection by the India-office of Sir J. Lawrence's scheme for buying off unemployed field officers as a death-blow to the hopes of all concerned. We should like to be able to assure them of their mistake. But beyond a vague hope that the Secretary of State may yet be induced to reconsider his opinions on this matter, we have no grounds for supposing that anything will be done to revive the drooping spirits of the disappointed. If the India-office has made up its mind to dismiss the subject, dismissed it will be, until something may happen to convince it of the necessity of facing at once a difficulty which must be dealt with sooner or later. Meanwhile, we observe in the *Madras Times* a very tolerable attempt to make the best of a misfortune which cannot be helped. If the India-office declines to pay the whole cost of a retiring scheme for Indian officers, will it, asks in effect that journal, be kind enough to share the cost with the Indian services? The old regimental bonus system having been knocked on the head by the transfer of India to the Crown, senior officers can no longer be bought out as of yore, unless the old system be

restored in a new shape. Suppose, suggests the *Times*, that every officer in the Madras Staff Corps were to contribute at the rate of 2½ per cent. monthly on his bare pay, and to the lakh of rupees thus procurable the Government were to add a lakh and a half from its own treasury, ten bonuses of £2,500 each might yearly be divided among ten officers willing to retire on their pensions. Here at any rate is the rough draft of a scheme which the Home Government might well countenance, if its officers agreed to help in starting it, without seeming to stultify its late decisions or involving India in much additional expense. The whole cost to the Indian Government of fifty such bonuses in all for the three Presidencies would not be more than £75,000 a-year, and by-and-by, if need were, the yearly number of bonuses might be reduced as soon as the present excess of unemployed officers had been worked off.

AN "Ex-High Court Judge" has been urging in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* the need of a reform in the language of the law-courts in the North-Western Provinces. For the last forty years Urdu has replaced Persian as the law language in that part of India. The change from a foreign to a comparatively homebred tongue ought however to have been accompanied by a change from the Persian character to the Nagari, which represents the Hindi or native element in the Urdu. Owing to the retention of the Persian character, with which few Hindoos are acquainted, the Urdu itself has come in the law-courts to be so overloaded with Persian and Arabic phrases, that "the mass of the people are totally ignorant of the language in which documents are written and their depositions are recorded," while the Mohammedans fill "nearly three-fourths of the offices assigned to natives." The natural remedy would be "to cause the character used in the courts to be that known to and used by the mass of the people—the national Nagari." The Hindoos would thus be freed from the thralldom of the legal practitioners and start fair in the race for official preferment. Urdu written in Nagari would gradually be purged of its foreign elements and become "a true exponent of the mixed language of Upper India," a result which would tend to our advantage by separating the Hindoos more widely from the Mohammedans. To our thinking a gain of this sort has also its drawbacks; but on the main question there can be no reasonable doubt. The mass of the people in the North-West being Hindoos, the Nagari character ought certainly to displace the Persian, unless we were to make English the State language for all India. Bengal and Orissa have for some time past enjoyed the full use of their own language, and there can be no good reason why the same boon should not be conceded to the North-West Provinces.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE (C.S.).—The following have reported their arrival at Calcutta:—Mr. H. E. M. Impey, extra asst. comr., having reported his return from m.c. to Europe (April 23), is posted to the Nagpore district. Lieut. T. T. Carter, R.E., surveyor 3rd grade, great trigonometrical survey, lately deputed to England on special duty, returned to India on March 8. The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. col. J. Nisbett, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I.; Lieut. col. J. Doran, Bengal staff corps, comg. 27th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; Major F. D. Ogilvie, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 27th (Punjab) regt. N.I.; date of arrival at Bombay, April 3. Lieut. Shaw, asst. supt. of 3rd grade in the Mysore commission, returned to duty April 7, from furl. to Europe.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Ensign A. Morgan, 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, at Saugor, April 20, aged 27.  
BENGAL.—Major gen. Clayton, Bengal Army, retired, at Clapham, May 21.  
MADRAS.—Rev. C. O. Gibson, M.A., Chaplain of Calicut, at Calcutt, April 18.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Evans, Lieut. col. Hume, Mrs. C. Dauell and three children, Mrs. Prinsep, Dr. and Mrs. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and child, Lieut. F. Tucker, Capt. Parsons, Mr. F. Bailey and child, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Astruthers, Mrs. Cornell, Mr. H. L. Harrison. From MADRAS.—Mr. E. Dawson, Capt. Hewetson, Major gen. Duke, Mrs. and Miss Duke, Colonel and Mrs. Silver. From BOMBAY.—Mons. and Madame Causade and child, Mr. Alcar, Major Boyd, Mr. Watson, Major Boisragon, Lieut. col. Chalmers, Col. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and two infants. From CEYLON.—Mr. W. S. Harrington, Rev. J. Whitechurch, Mr. G. Thomson. From HONG KONG.—Mr. G. A. F. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Hassant, Mr. Deacon.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Ripon, June 4.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Ternean, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Fyfe, Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Mitchell and three children, Miss Neale and three children, Mrs. Carter and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe and two children, Mrs. Collett and infant, Mr. Safe. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Farence, Misses Mcleverty (two), Captain and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Ballard and three children, Mrs. Mackenzie, Archdeacon and Mrs. Deudry and three children, Capt. Stephens, Lieut. Weigall. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Winterbottom, Mrs. O'Leary and two children, Mr. F. F. Jay, Mr. J. McGregor, Mrs. Burnay and child. From HONG KONG.—Dr. Mosser, Mr. Case, Messrs. Deacon and Corne. From SINGAPORE.—Surg. Alder.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869.

## CHILD MURDER IN THE NORTH-WEST.

AFTER all our efforts to put down infanticide in India, it is rather startling to find how rankly it flourishes in a district which has been more than sixty years under British rule. The evil, which has been well nigh extinguished in most parts of the North-West and the Punjab, seems to be as rampant as ever in the Bustee district between Bengal and Oude. But for the information gathered by Mr. Hobart, a North-West civilian, who would have believed that in Bustee the houses are paved with skulls and the tanks choked with bones of female infants, murdered to save their parents the expense of marriage portions?

In Bustee, as in other parts of Upper India, it is the Rajpoot tribes among whom this unnatural practice prevails. Too proud to marry their daughters into low-caste families, and too poor to supply them with the dowers demanded by old custom, very many of these Bustee Rajpoots prefer to kill them in their infancy. In 85 Rajpoot villages visited by Mr. Hobart he found a proportion of 86 boys to only 14 girls—a fact which speaks for itself. In a number of other villages the proportion was 79 to 21, exactly the same as Mr. Moore had reported it twelve years before. In twenty-two villages he found only 12 girls to every 88 boys. Among the Chowans the average was 77 to 23. Another tribe, the Hanras, had had no marriage among them for the last ten years. An old man of eighty had never heard of a marriage in Oodeypore from his boyhood upwards. In eight of the Goutum villages not a girl was to be found, nor had one been married in fifteen of them for more than ten years. The proportion of low-caste boys to girls in these same villages was 58 to 42, a disparity of sexes rather greater than that in other places, though small enough to point the contrast with the case of Rajpoot dwellers in the same villages. Every one, of course, when put to the question, denied the dark impeachment, but many of the villagers had “heard” that the Soorajbansies of such a village “kill their girls.” These Soorajbansies, who are Rajpoots of very high caste, seem to be the chief offenders.

It is the wedding expenses that do all the mischief. Heavy dowers being the fashion, one might almost say the religion, of these Rajpoots, and death being deemed preferable to loss of caste, child-murder on a large scale becomes an institution, and the men buy low-castes wives for themselves from Bengal. One or two Rajahs have lately given some of their relatives in marriage without accepting a dower for them. But more is needed than a few good examples. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hobart's

report will stir up the Government to take prompt measures for dealing with the Bustee Rajpoots as successfully as it has already dealt with those of the Punjab.

## UNEMPLOYED FIELD OFFICERS.

ON looking through the correspondence recently published with regard to the Indian Government's retirement-scheme for Field Officers in the Staff Corps and the local service, we cannot help feeling that the entire rejection of it by the Home Authorities savours rather of undue haste to shirk a disagreeable question, than of statesmanlike dealing with undeniable facts. It seems clear for instance that India is just now over-burdened with old officers for whom no proper employment can be found. Colonel Norman estimates the total needed for both services under present conditions at 2,940, including officers on leave. But as the actual number in the army list amounts to 3,359, it follows that there is “an excess of 419 over the number actually wanted.” And this large surplus contains “a very undue proportion of old officers,” for whom, after all deductions on account of unfitness or other causes, no fitting employment can be found. The difficulty of finding employment for the existing number was increased by the Order of 1866, which “added 286 field officers to the Indian army at once,” thus raising the total of Indian field officers to 1,199, or 209 in excess of actual requirements, “besides ensuring a constant further increase to the higher ranks for a long time to come.”

In other high quarters the same tune is sung with slight variations. Sir W. Mansfield himself complains of the undue proportion of field-officers now in the Indian army. Sir R. Temple draws a gloomy contrast between the outlay on 4,500 officers before 1857, and the larger outlay on 3,360 officers in the present year. He also foresees a net increase of more than thirty lakhs by the year 1880 on the present cost of the three Indian staff corps, and suggests modes of checking the continued plethora of field-officers in terms that betray his hopelessness of otherwise reducing the yearly increasing drain on the finances. In spite of his contentment with the present rates of pension, which Colonel Norman proposes to increase, Sir W. Mansfield strongly urges the need of eliminating some 150 or 200 field-officers by the bribe of a bonus of £1,000 besides their pensions, while he would follow up the concession by enforcing the retirement on pension, or the placing on British pay, of all officers who shall be three years unemployed in India. Colonel Broome's views on this question are not less decisive as to the excess of unemployed and unemployable officers, whatever exceptions may fairly be taken to his calculations concerning the future. As Controller-general of Indian military expenditure, that officer may at least be supposed to have a pretty wide acquaintance both with the military and the financial aspects of his theme. The counter-estimates of General Hannington may possibly be founded on more trustworthy data, and some indeed of Colonel Broome's own colleagues seemed to have opened incredulous eyes over the picture he has drawn in figures of the host of field officers who will be draining the Indian exchequer in 1880. But the picture may be none the less truthful for being so darkly shaded. Colonel Broome can hardly have forgotten to allow for casualties between 1880 and 1892, when he had made large allowance for them in the twelve years preceding. Be that as it may however, Sir John Lawrence and the whole of his Council were agreed in lamenting the pressure of an acknowledged evil in the shape of a surfeit of field officers, and all alike signed their names to a despatch embodying a well-considered scheme for its removal. Whether the number of field officers in 1880 ought to fall some way short of the 1,700 predicted by Colonel Broome, and even if the 982 staff corps officers drawing colonel's allowance in 1892 could be reduced to six or seven hundred, or even fewer, there still remains confessed the fact, that the Indian services are just now greatly over-officered in the upper ranks, and that this is an evil which ought in some way or another to be diminished before it reaches an intolerable head. Sir John

Lawrence and his colleagues "feel bound to record" their opinion "that some remedial measures are indispensably necessary," both to meet the growing excess of field officers, and "generally to counteract the permanent tendency to an undue proportion of the higher grades, and to an extravagant number of recipients of the colonel's allowance." They "strongly advocate" Colonel Norman's scheme for lessening by three years the time of service for a lieutenant-colonel's pension, and for raising a colonel's pension to £500 a-year after thirty years' service. And they defend the proposal to compel the retirement of officers who may be five years unemployed, by referring to the well-known fact that "there are a number of field officers of no use to Government"—hard bargains, in short—"doing merely nominal duty, and waiting for the colonel's allowance, of whom some are not desirous of more active employment, and others not qualified for it."

In the face of facts thus unanimously attested, and of all the evidence that reaches us from India, we are disposed to fear that the India Office has jumped somewhat hastily to the resolution of letting things alone. It may be true that the evils in question will be partially abated by the working of the new furlough rules, by the suspension of existing rules that bar the admission of otherwise qualified officers into the Staff Corps, and by a resolute weeding out of officers demonstrably unfit for active service. The absence of a fair analogy between the Staff Corps and a British regiment may also be admitted to some extent, as a reason for employing officers of different nominal grades on duties of the same class. But after all done in this way, we question whether the surplus of field officers will have been materially reduced, and it is asking too much of men who have grown grey in the service, that they should stoop to discharge the duties of mere beginners. Is it or is it not true that many old officers whose rank and service would entitle them to command a regiment or a wing of one, have now no choice between doing mere subaltern's duty and doing nothing at all? Rank and seniority must count for something even in a department where the former chiefly indicates the increase of pay due after so many years of service; and the Staff Corps has its military as well as its civil side. It is impossible to employ more than a fraction of the old officers in the higher ranks of the native army; and what are you to do with the remainder, if the bulk of them are more or less unfit for civil duties? You cannot fairly abolish them for their want of versatility in the teeth of a Parliamentary guarantee. Let them be content to do subaltern's work? Very likely, but work done under compulsion is almost sure to be done grudgingly; and that is not what we want in India. The prevalent spirit of discontent would be embittered tenfold, and its evil effects would show themselves in a hundred ways, to the serious injury of the whole service.

It is hardly to the purpose to say in effect, with the Duke of Argyll, that one concession leads to another, that Sir C. Wood's despatch of 1861 was meant to bar the discussion of all further claims, and that any fresh concession to the local services would cause fresh discontent among the general service officers. The Indian services are going through a process of transformation which may last for few or many years, according as the Government wills it. Exceptional remedies are demanded for an exceptional state of things; so that anything conceded now would form no precedent for the future of a remodelled service. General service officers have grievances of their own to which we have more than once drawn attention; but even if they were to grumble at any new step taken in the public interests, that is no reason for deferring these interests to the possible outcry of one small class. It is admitted, too, that many officers who would else have retired, are holding on for the chance of better terms. Exactly so; and the upper ranks of the services are getting more and more clogged, while younger candidates are prevented from coming in. Would it not be wisest to grant the better terms at once, to the extent so urgently proposed by the Indian Government, which ought in this matter to be the best judge of its own interests, financial and political? There is really no ground for the fear expressed by

the Home Authorities, that the bulk of those who would accept the proffered bonus would consist not of unemployed officers, but of more efficient men whose services could ill be spared. A few of these latter might possibly be tempted to forego the prospects of higher pay and further distinction for the doubtful advantages of a quiet life at home. But it is contrary to all experience that the number of these should be great, compared with that of those who would exchange a life of idleness in a climate where idleness is fatal, for the privilege of anticipating their retirement by a few years. It would be easy for the Indian Government to limit the offer of a bonus, in the first place at any rate, to the unemployed; and if some of these were slow to accept it, a little of the pressure explained in Sir John Lawrence's despatch would leave them very small inducement to wait for yet better terms. Will not the India-office reconsider its late verdict on the scheme submitted from Calcutta?

## Correspondence.

### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As one of those who originally joined the Staff Corps, I should like to know why the removing of Staff Corps lieutenant-colonels from the *general list of lieutenant-colonels* is still kept up. At the time when nearly the whole of the Indian army was admitted to the Staff Corps, under Lord Cranborne's despatch, this practice might with advantage have been discontinued without injustice to anybody had it been notified when the despatch above-mentioned was published. The Government of India made a request to this effect to the Home Government, but they most unaccountably refused. The consequence is that we have instances of "local officers" running through the list of majors, and becoming lieutenant-colonels in little more than six months, and the sad spectacle to some Staff Corps majors of seeing that they too might have been lieutenant-colonels had they remained in the Local Service.

Truly those officers who joined the Staff Corps in 1861 on the understanding, "that all officers now holding, or who immediately before the commencement of their present unexpired furlough may have held such appointments, shall be eligible to enter such Staff Corps" (vide Royal Warrant of 1851), have seen a few changes, some of which I will enumerate:—

1st. Brevet rank given to Local officers to prevent their being superseded by the officers of the Staff Corps.

2nd. Local officers admitted to Staff employ equally with Staff Corps officers.

3rd. Staff Corps lieutenant-colonels removed from the general list of lieutenant-colonels.

4th. All Indian officers allowed to enter the Staff Corps under the despatch of 1866.

5th. All officers who entered the Service prior to 1858 to be employed on the staff whether *passed or not* (vide Duke of Argyll's despatch).

Truly, poor deluded mortals like myself, who entered the Staff Corps in 1861, under the impression that it was the only way to hold a staff appointment, have found themselves cruelly deceived.

It seems to me only fair that officers who joined the Staff Corps within six months of its formation should be allowed to revert to the Local Service, if they wish to do so, all army legislation since 1861 having been decidedly in favour of the "Locals."—Yours truly,  
VICTIM.

### COMPENSATION FOR REGIMENTAL BONUS— A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Secretary of State for India has lately had to consider a scheme proposed by the Indian Government for purchasing out the surplus field officers of the Indian army, which on the score of its costliness has not been sanctioned. The question of regimental bonus so summarily extinguished by the amalgamation, without the slightest compensation being given to sufferers, is now about to be reagitated in Parliament; would it not be a good plan, and to the mutual advantage of both parties, if the Government, in the spirit of conciliation and

justice, now agreed to revive (for a time) the regimental purchase system, offering to all officers (including those retired) a sum equal to what each would have received from his Regimental Fund? For instance, the sum usually allotted to a substantive major in a Native Infantry regiment was £3,000; would it not be politic to offer say that sum to any officer who would retire within a given time, and thus not only relieve the Indian finances, but also do away with all further agitation of a real and standing grievance? The advantage that such a scheme would offer to Government is apparent; all officers of twenty-six and thirty years' service are now either lieutenant-colonels or colonels in the Staff Corps, drawing a salary of above £1,000 a-year; but many of these same officers are merely captains in their respective cadres, and if Government would only hold out to them the sums they *would* have received (in accordance with their present cadre standing) from their purchase funds, in addition to their comparatively small pensions (£300 to £400 a-year) to which they are entitled, many of them would no doubt be happy to leave the service, rather than continue a life of useless inactivity and remain a burden to the State.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE AND EXPEDIENCY.

#### INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I fully indorse the letter of Mr. John Davenport, which appeared in your Mail of the 26th inst., and in reply to your very pertinent *rider* as to "who are to be the examiners?" I have the satisfaction of informing you that there will be no dearth of them, as there are at present residing in this metropolis several learned Orientalists, some, indeed, being of noble birth, all of whom have distinguished themselves in the various kinds of Eastern lore, and have acquired thereby a proud pre-eminence in the republic of letters. The award of examiners such as these, free as it necessarily will be from even the mere suspicion of partiality, cannot fail to command respect, even from the rejected themselves; and it is therefore to be hoped that some from among these literary celebrities may be induced to give the public the benefit of their valuable services.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OLD READER AT THE EAST INDIA LIBRARY.

London, May 31, 1869.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### OUR AFGHAN POLICY.

The *Times of India* thinks our Afghan policy is in fact so exceedingly simple that men cannot understand its simplicity, and seek for recondite motives and double dealing where all is above board and straightforward. But we cannot feel surprise at observing this tone in Russia, when we look at the inferences which have been drawn from the Umballa meeting by our own writers. The "Io triumphes" of the *Friend of India* and the *Saturday Review*, the sneering cry of the former "So much for masterly inactivity, slain by its own parent, and buried by his successor," and the cool assumptions of the latter, that what is merely a resumption of our old terms of friendship with Dost Mahomed in the person of his son and successor, is the beginning of a radical change in our Central Asian policy, are enough to mislead those who do not know how little such periodicals express public opinion, or are aware of the real determination both of the Home and Indian Governments in this matter. The fact is that the presence of the Russians on the Oxus, which at present is little more than a figure of speech, forms but a small part of the consideration which induces us to strengthen the hands of Shere Ali. The sooner English writers get the idea of our making a move to counterpoise the effect of the Russian advance out of their heads, the better will it be both for their own happiness and the maintenance of pleasant relations with that power. As for the Russian organs, let them consider this little fact that, whatever we do in Afghanistan short of the conquest of the country or the formation of an offensive alliance with the Ameer can be no concern of theirs. Russia has no business in the country, and, except on the supposition that it entertains designs against Afghan independence, can have no interest in preventing our cultivating the friendship of its ruler. Our interchange of courtesies at Umballa therefore, though they assumed a somewhat substantial form on our part, cannot be justly said to wound Russian susceptibilities or indeed to concern her in any way. The real character of our present rule is too well known to allow of any one supposing for a moment that our actions are indicative of a desire to acquire territory beyond our own borders, neither can they be understood as an imputation on the honour of Russia. We by no means assume her covetous-

ness, or desire to debar her from a contemplated aggression, for the simple reason that our statesmen do not credit her with the design which some few writers among us impute to her; and she may rest assured that Lord Mayo said nothing to his guest which she could construe as a menace, or an insult on her blameless motives. That the Government desire the neutralisation of Afghanistan we will not deny, but the desire is in no way increased by the recent progress of events. It has always been a maxim of our State policy any time these last sixty years; and if Russia had gone off at a tangent eastward, instead of advancing to Tashkend, it still would have been strictly in accordance with all our previous action that we should have proffered our friendship to the prince who has proved his right, in a thoroughly practical manner, to the throne of Cabul, and strengthened his hands for the preservation of the peace of his kingdom. We have done it at this particular moment, not because a few thousand Russians are holding certain precarious positions by tact rather than by force, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bokhara, but because our recognition of the Ameer at this particular moment happens to be possible.

### A LOCAL ARMY FOR INDIA.

The *Times of India* would place the military service of India upon a footing similar to that which obtains in the Imperial service, but so modified as to suit the peculiar exigencies of this country, and entirely independent of the latter as a source from which to obtain cadets. We have already more than once protested against the principle and practice of getting our recruits from line regiments. The British Army was never intended to be a school for Indian officers, and it can never supply our demand. At the present moment the number of those who secede from British regiments is comparatively small, and the worst of it is that, if there were a rush of subalterns to the extent that we require, the service which they abandoned would suffer. We hold that the local service of India is a career suitable only to men who enter it free from all those associations which fasten about a linesman, who are trained from the beginning to its peculiarities, and have not to unlearn as well as learn. We maintain also that our local service ought to have a source of its own for the supply of cadets, which shall never fail, as the existing one would in the event of a war, and which shall bring it into direct communication with the youth of England. Has it never struck our authorities what a roundabout process the present system of recruiting the Staff Corps necessitates? Before a young man can enter the local service he must pay for a commission in a line regiment in India. He must learn his duties with European troops, and very possibly imbibe a dislike to serve with sepoys. On being appointed to the Staff Corps, he receives back the value of his commission. This appears to us to be a needlessly troublesome business, and combined with other defects and drawbacks, quite enough to condemn the system. But, be it good or bad in theory, it is tolerably certain that it can never give us officers in the numbers we require. We have only to glance at the Army List to see that the rate at which subalterns are promoted is far more rapid than the rate at which they are supplied, and we come, therefore to this conclusion that, if the local service is to be remodelled, and subalterns appointed to regiments in adequate numbers, we must look to some fruitful and constant source of supply, totally distinct from the present uncertain market. By introducing a system of open admissions, and allowing any young man who could pass a proper test examination, and produce the usual certificates, to enter the service, we are confident that we should get as many subalterns as we could accommodate. The mere fact of offering Indian commissions to the nation, would bring hosts of young men to the examiners, only too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of embracing a respectable career. There are hundreds of young fellows in England, of gentle birth and tolerable education, who would jump at the chance of obtaining a commission in the Indian service, particularly if it were reorganised, and if it held out to men of ability and ambition a prospect of distinguishing themselves professionally. Such a prospect, we believe, it would hold out, were our programme to be adopted, and our notions of a staff corps to be assented to. But the prizes would not be for every one, and the question is whether the nature of the local service would, under our system, be such as to recommend it to young men of ordinary calibre, who would be content to plod at regimental duties. We have no hesitation whatever in asserting our belief that, with a slightly increased scale of pay for the junior ranks, and with the certainty of a pension, and a liberal furlough code, a career as an Indian officer would be acceptable to vast numbers of young men of England. Far too many of them are a burden and anxiety to themselves and all connected with them, in consequence of the difficulty, almost amounting to an impossibility, of making a fair start in life, without either interest or money to give them a footing, and back them up.

### WHAT IS A CONTEMPT OF COURT?

The *Pioneer* gathers from a comparison of the various rulings quoted by the Chief Justice (Sir B. Peacock), that a contempt of Court is not only any publication which tends to divert the course of justice, or paralyse the proceedings of the Court regarding matters still in some degree pending, but also any publication which,

by its criticism of a judgment even in proceedings long past and done with, has a tendency to bring the Court in which those proceedings took place into contempt. It appears also that the Court which considers itself contemned has the power to commit for contempt, or to indict, at option. If this be the law, a judge can hardly be blamed for administering it; but we are profoundly convinced that it is an odious and immoral law. We suspect that it is falling somewhat into desuetude. Certainly not a month passes in which in London the papers do not severely criticise the decision of some judge or other, and we seldom, almost never, hear of the Judge impugned attempting to use his power of punishing for contempt. But this partial desuetude is not a sufficient satisfaction to morality. The law should be expressly harmonised with equity and common sense. It is repugnant to our instinctive feeling of justice that any man should be judge in his own case, permitted to appraise his own wrong, and award his own vengeance, if not damages. The case of riot or disturbance in actual Court is quite another matter. There it is not merely a judge who is offended, but justice which is hindered. Nor does the fact that judges are generally men who, by their ability, learning, and conscientiousness, exhibited during a long career before jealous competitors, have abundantly justified their elevation to the bench, make them at all safe exceptions to the general rule. Rather the contrary. The very universality of the deference they have long met with tends to make them lose all patience and self-command in the rare occasions when they think themselves insulted. A judge accustomed for years to homage is probably more unfit than most men to weigh disrespect against himself coolly and equitably. The remedy for this grave defect in the law would seem to be that committal for contempt of Court should always be awarded by some other Court than that offended—indeed, by one quite independent. The other cardinal sin in this state of the law is that if it were acted on it would really tend to corrupt the course of justice, and make it degenerate by clogging fair criticism, which alone keeps the administration of justice spotless and respected. Macaulay has pointed out that if English judges no longer take bribes, and are, for their learning, integrity, and independence, on the whole a glory to their country—it is purely because English society expects and chooses its judges to be incorrupt and independent, and announces its pleasure in society and by the Press. It is not that English lawyers have improved the English nation, but that the English nation has improved its lawyers. As the educated part of the nation is, so the press is; as the press is, so the Bench is. The three powers re-act on each other, and are and should be under some reciprocal control; but there should be no domination. Each should have its remedy against offence, but none should be both immediate and final judge in its own cause.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that the spectacle presented to the world by the Calcutta High Court is not likely to maintain its dignity either in the eyes of Europeans or natives. The only conclusion to which we can come is that Sir Barnes Peacock possesses, and is resolved to prove as emphatically as possible that he possesses, certain powers over the pockets, persons, and liberties of others. In the Tayler case the offender, worsted in a civil action, and branded with the stamp of fraud, wrote and published letters marked by virulent abuse of Mr. Justice Mitter. Conscious of his own rectitude, and relying upon his proved character, the native judge had the manliness and good sense to disregard the abuse, and to let it pass by him as idle wind. Mr. Justice Mitter behaved with dignity and good sense. The explanation offered by Sir Barnes Peacock places the conduct of his junior in a really noble light. Unhappily the Chief Justice himself was not in this matter up to the level of his colleague. Instead of allowing the ravings of Mr. Tayler to pass unheeded, no sooner had he read them than he gave way to what with great regret we must characterise as an ebullition of temper. He summoned the injured Justice to his side, and told him he must take measures of reprisal against Mr. Tayler. Hence all this fussy drama. The letters would have been a nine days' wonder, and would then have been forgotten, had Sir Barnes not instigated the native judge to summon his assailant. We can only find a parallel in the old annals of duelling, where a peppery colonel makes one of his subalterns demand satisfaction. "By Jove, sir, you must call him out." Mr. Tayler has paid his fine and apologised and gone home. Although judicially he has been declared guilty of a fraud he has been styled a "gentleman" by the Chief Justice, who himself, it seems, had come to the conclusion that Mr. Tayler had perpetrated said fraud. And this is considered the proper mode of vindicating the majesty of the law, and the superlative majesty of the Chief Justice! Mr. Tayler, in the estimation of Sir Barnes Peacock, is a fraudulent gentleman, a zoological specimen it was reserved for Sir Barnes to discover. The only man who has been ill-used in the case is the native judge, whose name has been put forward to enable the Chief Justice to fight his own battle and satisfy the cravings of his imperious temper. And if we were to take a merciful view of his conduct and ascribe it to a generous impulse which made him promptly defend his subordinate judge, even then, although we could appreciate the motive, we must regard his action as indiscreet and undignified. The native nobility of Mr. Justice Mitter was shown by confidence in his own integrity, and contempt, if even that, for his assailant.

The *Madras Times* observes that great powers are necessarily en-

trusted to Courts of Justice to enable them to preserve their authority and dignity; but it was certainly never intended that those powers should be used to protect the Courts against public criticism. The right of free criticism through the press is more necessary in this country than in any other. It is the only protection the public have against oppression by Courts or Governments. We have no Parliament here in which questions can be asked and votes of censure passed, and if the right of free criticism be taken away the country will be absolutely at the mercy of a knot of officials. The right of free criticism has for many years been allowed, and however much individuals may fret under the restraint, it is universally admitted to be a good thing that public opinion should temper our despotic system of government. Governors and Viceroys submit to this restraint. The policy, the conduct, and even the motives of our rulers are discussed with a freedom that sometimes borders on license; but it would appear that the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta alone claim to be exempt from this check. As they are independent of the Local and Supreme Governments, so they appear to assert their right to be free from public comment. Governors and Viceroys may be criticised and maligned with impunity, but a criticism on a judgment of the High Court is a crime not to be forgiven. To construe the opening of a subscription to pay a fine inflicted by the High Court into a contempt of that Court's authority seems to be a very original proceeding. If the public sympathise with Mr. Tayler are they not to be allowed to show their sympathy with him by subscribing to a fund to pay his fine? We can recall to mind instances of persons being forbidden to do this in Russian Poland, but nowhere else. And if it be lawful for people to subscribe, how can it be unlawful for a newspaper to originate and advocate the subscription? We rather think Sir Barnes Peacock has put his foot in this matter. Contempt of Court is a very elastic phrase, and can be made to include almost anything, but the Judges must remember that absolute as they are in this country there are other interpreters in England. It is assuredly not the intention of the English Government or Parliament to invest the Judges of the Calcutta High Court with the power of suppressing all criticism of their acts, and with a censorship of the press.

#### THE STUDS.

The *Englishman* is sorry to hear that at the recent large sale of stud-breds at Meerut, the usual fault of too little bone and muscle was observable amongst the majority of the animals. In size and condition they were excellent, but in the necessary qualities for hard work they were found wanting. Now, these very horses had been, many of them, selected by the officers in charge of the studs as fit for Government work, but were rejected by the Stud Commission, at present sitting under the Presidency of Colonel Troup. This is so far satisfactory as tending to show that the committee is not satisfied with the present result of the breeding at the stud, and we trust soon to know what their recommendations may be for improving the class of stud-breds. For horse breeding, as in most other things, everyone has his own peculiar idea, but the crosses necessary for procuring bone, muscle, and speed, combined with endurance, are too well known in England to render any hesitation necessary as to the course to be adopted, slightly modified to suit the country mares and the climate. In the first place, a better class of sires must be imported; in the next, only selected mares must be bred from for some years, and their places gradually filled by the best fillies from the stock produced. In the meantime horses must be imported—a measure which will prove cheaper in the end than having recourse back to the Arab blood, and waiting till the cross is sufficiently improved to furnish breeding cattle, a system which has lately been much discussed for the improvement of racehorses in England. Lord Mayo himself has had some experience in horse-breeding in Ireland, and no doubt the suggestions of the Stud Committee will be fully scrutinised by him in the light of such experience.

STATE OF THE PUNJAB CROPS.—The need for assistance among the farmers in the Punjab has not yet passed over. "It is difficult, perhaps," says the *Indian Public Opinion*, "to realise in the midst of fine weather, fair crops, and decreasing prices, that there still exists in the Punjab very severe distress, which the exertions of Government, the gratuitous relief afforded, and the large relief works has much lessened, but which will continue to be grievously felt far into the year. The districts of Kurnal, Hissar, Sirsa, and Rohtuk are those in which the distress is the most intense. In the Kynal tehsel 45,000 cattle are reported to have died during the drought, and with an agricultural population this means inability to irrigate their fields, or to plough the land for a fresh crop. A grant from Government for the purchase of fresh cattle for these unfortunate people would be both generous and wise. They are reduced to the extreme of destitution; and all their savings have been exhausted in keeping body and soul together, while prices have been at famine rates. The subscriptions in the hands of the Central Relief Committee, given for the relief of the starving population, cannot be justly appropriated to a purpose [such as supplying the peasantry with cattle, but the Government might very appropriately assist them."



## Bengal.

### THE "ENGLISHMAN" IN COURT.

In the Calcutta High Court, on the 28th April, Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Justice Macpherson on the bench, the Chief Justice called upon Mr. Belchambers, the Registrar, to read from the *Englishman* an article of Friday, April 16; the report of the proceedings, April 21; an article of Monday, April 26; a letter of Tuesday, April 27; the notice in the same paper; the letter in the paper of April 28; the notice in the same paper.

The Chief Justice then said:—

"There is a limit beyond which the press is not allowed to go, not in fairly criticising, but in casting imputations and animadversions on the judges, calculated to bring those judges into contempt, with reference to the discharge of their duties in the administration of justice.

"The Court did not think it necessary to take action when it was first assailed. In an article on April 26th is an extract, for which the publisher of the *Englishman* is responsible, because, by giving it circulation in that paper, he has adopted it. The Chief Justice was charged with presumptuous tyranny. Not only was he thus charged, but he was threatened that if he proceeded too far in carrying out his dictum he would raise a storm not easy to quell. The Chief Justice proceeded in his duty notwithstanding; and in a letter published on April 27th he was charged with having been guilty of a *ruse* to obtain a public apology for Mr. Justice Mitter."

(His Lordship quoted the letter.)

"A report has been read of the 21st April not as part of the contempt, but as the report of the *Englishman* itself, as to what took place in regard to that point. Is it supposed that when a gentleman commits contempt of Court that as soon as he offers an apology he is to be exempt altogether from punishment? An apology may mitigate but not excuse the act, and cannot be a ground for exemption altogether from punishment. In the same letter the following passage occurs:—

"Has Sir Barnes Peacock reclined too under the open shade of the Bengal forests? Does he devote himself less to the advocacy of the freedom of his nature than to the assertion of his dignity? In that day, which may not be far distant, when the Chief Justice shall make his last summing up, will he be able to satisfy himself that the heavy blow thus dealt directly at Mr. Tayler, and indirectly at public opinion, and the liberty of the Press, has been struck solely in the interests of justice? At the time when this letter was published the Chief Justice had delivered the judgment of the Court, showing that Mr. Tayler's statements were not fair criticisms. And then, without publishing that, the *Englishman* charges the Chief Justice with dealing a heavy blow at the liberty of the Press. Is it the liberty of the Press to make false charges on false acts, for that is what Mr. Tayler was charged with? Again, to show the animus, I will refer to the letter of the same date."

(His Lordship read the passage referring to the delay in noticing the contempt.)

"Would any one believe that in the report of the same *Englishman* the Chief Justice said:—'I now propose to read, not as part of the contempt, the letter of February 12?'

"These letters were written after the Chief Justice had called public attention to the law, as it stood, against printers and publishers. (The Chief Justice read that portion of his judgment to which he referred.)

"In the article of April 26 it is said:—'We think the Chief Justice did wisely in not attaching our printer,' &c. I admit that the Judges are subject to fair criticism, but not to criticism on false facts. With their eyes open, then, and having the matter explained, they proceed to defy the Court. In the paper of this morning there is a charge which is not correct. The case there mentioned was not the case which Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter tried. This case had nothing to do with the case in which Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter pronounced sentence. But to show how inaccurately and carelessly those charges are made, I will read this letter. (His Lordship read the letter of April 28.)

"Now I come to what appears to me to be a most gross contempt of a Court of Justice.

(His Lordship here cited a case of contempt on the part of a printer.)

"Now, after that threat as to raising a storm which the Chief Justice could not put down, can any one doubt whether these were intended as fair criticisms of his conduct? But I have not yet dealt with the heaviest part of this contempt. Yesterday there was an article—I don't know whether to call it an article or an advertisement. (The Chief Justice read the notice respecting the subscription for Mr. Tayler.) There was an appeal to the public in the form of an advertisement to come forward with a rupee subscription. (His Lordship read the latter part of the advertisement.) Is that fair criticism? Has the editor of a newspaper a right to appeal for a rupee subscription in support of his criticism? If these things are allowed to go on the Courts of Justice may as well be shut. For much less cause the Court granted a criminal information.

(His Lordship here cited a case of contempt against the Corporation of Yarmouth.)

"Now, let us see what was done in a case similar to this, but not going so far as this, not advertising for subscriptions. (The Chief Justice read the report of the vote by the Corporation of Yarmouth to one Watson, in recompense of his loss, by a fine by a jury; also the judgments of Mr. Justice Ashurst and Mr. Justice Buller.)

"Now, no one reading that could have any doubt upon his mind that it was not intended as a fair criticism, because no reasons are given, but it is calling upon the public to come forward with rupee subscriptions which are to amount to a universal shout of indignation. (The Chief Justice read Mr. Justice Grose's judgment in the case mentioned.)

"These are advertisements calling upon people to denounce the Chief Justice without explaining what they were called upon to denounce (the Chief Justice read to-day's notice), and this after the judgment I pronounced, showing that Mr. Tayler's was not fair criticism, but that it was based upon false statements of facts.

"It appears to me, as I said before, that if these kind of things are to be carried on, the Court had better be closed. Though I am told it would be better not to attach the printer, I do not think it necessary to regard that advice. It appears to me a *rule nisi* should be issued to show cause why the publisher and printer should not be committed, or otherwise dealt with according to law, for the various contempts in publishing the letters and advertisements to which I have referred; and that a subpoena be served upon Mr. J. Northam and Captain Fenwick; and that in the subpoenas there should be inserted a clause commanding them to produce any list or lists of accounts or any books relating to the subscriptions towards the fine imposed on Mr. Tayler, and also any letter or letters from any merchants of Calcutta or other gentlemen who have offered subscriptions of 100 rupees or any other subscriptions towards that fund—to be returnable on Monday next."

Mr. Justice Macpherson concurred.

### STATION TALK.

MUSSOORIE, April 29.—The weather continues remarkably temperate for the date, though the sun has great power in the mornings up to noon. It were a waste of time to dwell upon the marvellous difference between the heat of the plains and the coolness of the regions within two or three hours' ride; but it may interest people to hear something of the progress of measures to render Mussoorie more accessible to the public below. I do not vouch for the absolute accuracy of what I shall state, but I make bold to say that I shall not deviate far from fact. Lord Mayo came up to the place in official charge, and of course he heard only the same sort of sentiments that he might more comfortably have learned at home. He expressed himself astonished at the abandonment of Landour, and bluntly said he did not know what reasons had led to the measure. There were those within earshot who could have enlightened his Lordship, but they durst not speak, and others kept their own counsel! When the reality of Chukrata comes to be felt, Lord Mayo can revive the question of forsaking the finest sanitarium in the world. At Roorkee, I hear, his Lordship had speech of the working men there. Angus Campbell's sensible practical scheme for a branch railway from Deobund, by Roorkee and Hurdwar to Dehra, was a topic, of course. Lord Mayo said he should like indeed to see a railway made in India for £2,000 a-mile; to which observation the prompt reply was given, "Your Lordship has only to give the orders and the money, and the line shall be made." My lord then inquired where the papers on the project were, and was answered by his secretary that they had reached his office, and would be submitted as soon as his lordship got to Simla. The decision has a bearing far extended beyond the petty sphere of the Dehra Doon Valley and the hills above it. If Lord Mayo will sanction the work, and success should follow the undertaking, as all practical men unfalteringly believe, then the very greatest stride yet made in Indian railway enterprise is taken. The most remote places may be connected thereafter, at an insignificant cost, with the trunk railways; and all peoples and their products—cotton, silk, indigo, china grass, tea, things for which England is hungering and famishing, may all unite in the common channel of transit to the seaboard, quickly, cheaply, and safely. Dalhousie was our Romulus in railways, Mayo would then be our second Romulus. It is startling to be told that this line of railway would cost only double the sum insanely wasted on the greatest of exposed follies, namely, the Mohun Pass road. People were obstinately determined to come through the pass in wheeled carriages, the other day, I am told, and they got through by pushing, pulling, twisting, and wriggling, in six or seven hours!!! In fact, the old antediluvian doolie is now resuscitated for travelling through the Pass (in two or three hours). Was ever such an affront put upon a department before? It must never be forgotten that executives sinned in the full light of knowledge. Thomason had, after consideration, utterly condemned the Mohun Pass, and had, moreover, by an almost divine intuition, indicated the true course along the line of the zigzag ridge of watershed from the Doon to the plains, to the boundless admiration of Colonel Baird Smith, and of others, scientific and practical, that examined the design. But the cry raised for the Thomason line,

and against the red tape folly in Mohun, was met by falsehoods, insults, and unblushing assurance, which gained their end—the greatest of collapses ever seen. Is it too much to hope Sir W. Muir will take up the Thomason line, and consent to have it executed? The people of Mussoorie remain confident that this line could be made for a cost under a lakh, and they have had experience enough in road-making to warrant their estimating correctly. We want Sir W. Muir to do something—to leave his mark on us somewhere. One-fourth of his reign has gone, and left no more trace than the keel on the wave. The lower road is to be revived, I hear, but enough of these subjects for one spell.

LUCKNOW, April 29.—Our chaplain, the Rev. F. Ellis, has been posted to Chinsurah. He preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

April 30.—I forgot to mention yesterday that it is reported Mr. Davies goes on three months' leave. Sir George Couper officiates as Chief Commissioner, Mr. C. Currie as Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Quinton as Commissioner, and Captain Newberry as Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow. I have just heard that cholera has broken out so virulently at Seetapore as to necessitate the despatch of native doctors from here for the relief of the sufferers in that district.

JUBBULPORE, April 28.—It was my intention to have written to you some days ago, but there is not much to be said about this place, and there is little local news to be gleaned after all that appears in the local paper. Jubbulpore is certainly making some strides, I shall not say gigantic, towards becoming a large and important station eventually. Not only from its geographical and central position is it likely to be so, but the new fact of its forming the junction between the E.I. Railway on one side and the G.I.P. Railway on the other will render it not only the nucleus of the up and down trade, but the "through-route" for passengers between Bombay and Calcutta proceeding on business, or other travellers seeking a change, or making a tour through these provinces in search of the picturesque. It is but a few years ago, perhaps four or five, since I was here last. It was then a quiet, dull place; nor is it far removed even from that now, notwithstanding that the puffing and snorting of the iron horse go to impart some degree of animation to the locality and bring in its train many visitors. The E.I. Railway runs of course, as all know, right into the station, and is in complete working order, but the G.I.P.R. line to Bombay is behind-hand, and not likely to be ready for perhaps another two years, more or less. To be sure the contractor's engine may be seen occasionally plying up and down the Nursingpore section, which is an indication that this portion at least is likely to come into operation earlier than the rest, but it is a matter of some fifty-six miles, which will go but a short way towards the intervening distance. Moreover, the railway station of even the East India line has yet to be built here. Meanwhile the coal-shed, a rather large and commodious building, is used for the purpose; and it does very well for the present, though in the absence of a proper "waiting-room" travellers are apt to be put to inconvenience, particularly ladies, if they anticipate even such little comforts as they realise in such rooms in other parts of India travelling by railway lines. In to-day's *Jubbulpore Chronicle* I see that the editor draws the attention of the Viceroy to the Kangra Valley, and recommends a flying visit at least on the part of his lordship to that locality. From a season's stay there I can well endorse his views. It is a spot which, if properly attended to and improved by additional houses being erected for the accommodation of the Governor-General's numerous retinue, would be found far superior to Simla in many respects. It is much healthier, and the water supply much more plentiful. It is more open, and commands a wider view of the country around, whereas at Simla the view is greatly shut out and confined. It is without question the prettiest and most picturesque locality I have seen. At Dhurrumsala there is a house with about eighteen rooms, built by Dr. Craddock, which with some alterations (if even these are absolutely essential) might suit Earl Mayo's domestic requirements. Then there is Sir Donald Macleod's dwelling, which is next in size, though probably better situated, according to taste, and about thirty or forty others of different dimensions. If a stimulus like this were given, the resources of Dhurrumsala would soon be developed, several domiciles would spring up in various directions (for there is room enough there for two places like Simla), and supplies of all sorts would pour in from the foot of the hills and other parts of the Punjab. They are comparatively scanty at present, owing to a paucity of residents and visitors. It is strange that Government does not send more European troops to such a healthy spot than the hundred or two hundred men who go annually to the convalescent depot at Bhagsoo, adjoining Dhurrumsala. If there is any one place in India more suited for a European colony than another, that place is certainly the Kangra Valley. —*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

### Miscellaneous.

DOVETON COLLEGE.—We observe that the Principal and two of the masters of the Doveton College, Calcutta, have been committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of assault and illegal imprisonment.

CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE.—Our Lahore contemporary understands that a sum of Rs. 1,050 has been paid, and one of Rs. 2,650 promised, to the Lahore Committee of the proposed Civil Service College. Further support to this excellent scheme is confidently anticipated.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.—The Lahore paper understands that Professor Max Müller will have finished in a few weeks the first volume of his translation of the Rig Veda. He has just finished his edition of the Pratisakhya, and is now printing a translation of some curious Buddhist documents.

TRIBUTE TO SIR HERBERT EDWARDES.—On the recommendation of the Punjab Government, the Governor-General in Council has ordered that the head-quarters and cantonment of the Bunnoo district should henceforth be designated "Edwardesabad," in memory of the late Sir H. B. Edwardes.

CIVIL.—Mr. T. D. Forsyth, Commissioner of Jullundhur, to whom trade in these remote regions owes so much, is about to leave India at once, on six or nine months' leave. It is understood that the object for which he has striven in India will, to some extent, influence his movements, and that Moscow will be one of the places which he proposes to visit.

THE HOOGHLY FEVER.—Mr. C. C. Adley, C.E., has been specially deputed to conduct an investigation into the causes connected with the epidemic fever in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts. The Commissioner has also been directed to give special attention to the matter, and to impress upon all the other civil officers the necessity of rendering all the assistance in their power.

THE LOSS OF THE "JOHN BELLAMY."—The following has been received from Rangoon, dated the 24th April:—"The British ship *John Bellamy*, Captain Donaldson, is a total loss on the coast. The vessel went on shore on a hard sand bank thirty-five miles north of Cape Negrais on the morning of the 18th at 1 A.M., and at 1 P.M. of the same date was abandoned by the crew, the vessel being then full of water, with the mainmast through her bottom."

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—The *Umritu Bazaar Patrika* publishes the following conclusion on the subject of epidemic fevers:—"English medicines are one of the chief causes of epidemic fever, for wherever these are to be procured the fever rages most. These fevers were not known in Jessore prior to the introduction of the European medical system. The jungle and the marshy state of the country are minor causes, to be found in a very few instances."

A STOLEN MARRIAGE.—A Calcutta contemporary records what it calls "an affair of the heart." "It took place a few days ago at Dum-Dum. A fair one, who had slighted many wooers, bestowed her affections on a sergeant of one of her Majesty's regiments stationed at the above named place. It is said that the young lady flew from the window of her bathroom while her guardians slept, and then became united with the man of her choice in the holy bond of matrimony."

CACHAR.—Mr. Leonard has stated before the Asiatic Society of Bengal that the reports regarding the severity of the earthquake in Cachar, and especially as to its action in rupturing the earth, were considerably exaggerated. Though he had travelled through the disturbed district for more than 150 miles, he had not seen a single case of disturbance or fracture of solid ground. The disturbances in every case which he had seen were caused by the slipping in of the banks of rivers or of old river-beds, or of partially filled-up jheels.

THE EX-AMEER OF KABUL.—It is said that a letter has been received by Sirdar Yakoob Ali Khan, from Herat, to the effect that Azim Khan had arrived at Ghooryan with about 40,000 Persian troops, and that it was expected that he would soon be before Herat. It was only the other day that we saw it stated that both Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan were in Beloochistan, attended only by a few sowars, and that even these were with difficulty prevailed upon to stay. Both statements cannot be true; and we think the latter the more credible of the two.—*Times of India.*

EXCITEMENT AT MANDALAY.—Captain Sladen, preparatory to opening his Court at Mandalay, had circulars posted in the bazaars, announcing the establishment of the Court, and requiring all persons claiming to be British subjects at once to register their names at his office. This caused considerable excitement amongst the native population. The prevailing opinion appeared to be that the British were coming to take possession, and that the registration was a *ruse* to get as many people as possible to declare themselves in their favour. The circular was torn down in many places, the people declaring that the king was no more king; but no disturbance occurred.

CATTLE DISEASE IN THE SOONDERBUNS.—A disease called pachima is reported to be fast destroying the cattle of the Soonderbuns. It has appeared in an epidemic form, and its victims invariably fall off and die in the course of two or three days. This epidemic is said not to differ much from the epizootic, or cattle disease of 1864. It is called by the natives pachima, or puschima, probably because they suppose it to have come from the west. Mr. Rainey, in bringing the matter to the notice of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India at a recent meeting in Calcutta, suggested that the Government should cause a simple manual in Bengalee on the subject of cattle diseases to be prepared for distribution among the people. Such a work would be of the greatest utility.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—Unseasonable weather in Rajpootana, has destroyed the hopes that were entertained of a moderately good spring harvest in those parts. The Governor-General's agent reports that in Ajmere, which is the centre of Rajpootana, and where commerce is most free, the price of wheat fell to 8½ seers on the 13th February last, and the price of barley to 10 seers. On the 12th April the price of wheat was 7½ seers, and that of barley 10 seers. This is much dearer than was anticipated, and there is reason to apprehend considerable distress until the next crop begins to ripen in September. It is stated that at Jodhpore wheat is selling at only 5½ seers the rupee.

**MARCH OF INTELLECT.**—In Rajpootana, as in Bengal, a growing thirst for knowledge, among the agricultural and other classes of the community, is very marked. Four years ago it was hardly possible to get a Jat or Gujar to entertain the idea of attending either a day or evening school; while now the missionaries have flourishing evening classes, attended principally by young men who are engaged in the fields during the day. The traders whose children crowd the day-schools, eager to retain a monopoly of the knowledge which with them is power to oppress, try to frighten away the cultivators from the evening-schools. The Rev. Mr. Martin, of Nusseerabad, finds that these schools form an admirable mission field.

**CIVIL SERVICE FUND MEMORIAL.**—"We have heard," says the *Englishman*, "from one of the committee that the Civil Service Fund Memorial and a covering circular letter have already been drafted, and that a figured statement, which Mr. Batten proposed to put as an appendix to the memorial, showing the exact financial effect of the present fund rules is very nearly ready. Some delay must however occur before the memorial is circulated to the service generally, as half the committee is at Simla and half in Calcutta. Possibly some further discussion and correspondence will be necessary between Simla and Calcutta, but there is no reason for much delay. The question is now probably not one of years as hitherto, but of weeks and even days."

**PUNJAB "GAZETTEER."**—The *Punjab Government Gazette* states that Mr. Lepel Griffin, C.S., and Mr. Baden Powell, C.S., have been appointed to edit the "Gazetteer" of the Punjab, which will appear in numbers, the first being issued in June next. Each district will have a number to itself. The "Gazetteer," we are told, will contain all available information with regard to the several districts, their history, people, antiquities, productions, manufactures, with statistics, sanitary, fiscal, judicial, educational, &c. Photographs of the principal places of interest will also be given. The price of each number will be Rs. 2, without photographs, and Rs. 3, with photographs; and those who wish to receive the numbers as issued are invited to register their names. The price is moderate, and the "Gazetteer" will be a work of great interest and value.

**DR. WILSON AT SIMLAH.**—Dr. Wilson, one of the oldest missionaries of the Free Church at Bombay, arrived at Simla on the 23rd April. The learned doctor has travelled from Bombay to Nagpur, and then to Calcutta, whence he came via Allahabad to this station. On Sabbath last he held Divine service in a room which had been kindly placed at his disposal. Had there been time to have selected a more public place, which there was not, we doubt not a very large assemblage would have been obtained to hear him. As it was he had a good and attentive audience. His stay here will be very brief. We believe he will leave in a day or two on his return to Bombay; he is at present the guest of Earl Mayo. We regret to state that Dr. Wilson's health has suffered from his long and tedious journey; this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that he is the oldest missionary now in India, and at his time of life such a journey must be exceedingly trying.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette*.

**MILITARY.**—His Excellency Sir William Mansfield arrived at Simla on the 26th April. The *Indian Volunteer Gazette* understands that the new sanitary depots of Rancee Khet, near Almorah, and Chukrata, near Mussoorie, have been very carefully inspected by his Excellency, and every arrangement made for the erection of sufficient barrack accommodation for the troops which are to reside there.—Last week we (*Bombay Gazette*) quoted one or two items of news communicated to the *Englishman* by its Hyderabad correspondent. One statement—that "Captain Bell is spoken of as likely to succeed Captain Fitzgerald, lately deceased"—was unpleasantly sudden news to a great many of Captain Fitzgerald's friends, who had heard nothing at all of his fatal illness. But the "lately deceased" was a mistake. The officer referred to (second in command of the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and well-known to many of our readers) goes home after thirteen years' service on sick certificate, in the hope of getting rid of a fever which he caught whilst on service, and which has ever since returned at certain seasons of the year. But we are glad to say there is no likelihood at all that we shall soon have to write "deceased" after his name.

**A FRONTIER RAID.**—On the 4th ult. the Kabil Khail and Tazi Khail branches of the Wazeree tribe made a raid on the village of Thull. The villagers were successful in repulsing the attack on the village, and the raiders had three men killed and a few wounded; but the cattle, while grazing some few miles from Thull, were simultaneously attacked, and about one thousand head of cattle and sheep were carried off. The Deputy-Commissioner of Kohat represented

to Government the necessity for immediate action, and urged the expediency of sending a portion of the Kohat force to the Meranzai Valley, with the view to compelling the Wazeree offenders to restore the cattle and submit to a suitable fine for the insult, adding that the majority of the Wazeree tribes had left for their summer settlements, and only a few men remained to guard the crops, which would be nearly ripe by the time the troops would reach Thull. As these crops are very valuable, it was probable, if not certain, that the Wazerees would at once submit to the Government terms rather than see them destroyed. Sanction was given to these measures, and a selected force from the Kohat Garrison, under command of Colonel Keyes, C.B., with Lieutenant Cavnagari as Political Officer, marched on the 24th instant for Thull. A number of Miranzai and Khattak levies joined the force at Thull. As was expected, the Wazerees as usual swaggered till they found our troops really on the move and their valuable crops at our mercy, when they agreed to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, and give two selected hostages to accompany the Deputy-Commissioner to Kohat in guarantee for the payment of upwards of Rs. 6,000 within a month, in compensation for that portion of the cattle not returned. The Tazi Khail Wazerees have been similarly dealt with as equally implicated. It appears that the Wazeree crops had been much underestimated. They were found to be worth nearly a lakh of rupees in the open plain, where they might have been leisurely cut or destroyed. The Commissioner of Peshawur, in communicating sanction for the advance of the troops towards Thull, applied for and obtained from Ameer written orders to the Governor of Khost and Koorum, and to Ursula Khan, Ghilzie, to afford every assistance to our troops if they found it necessary to cross the Koorum and destroy the Kabil Khail crops which lie beyond, i.e., west of Balund Khail. As no fighting was anticipated, no disappointment was felt at the amicable settlement, and the troops left Thull well pleased with their pleasant trip into the Miranzai Valley.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 27. Str. Nubia, Woolcott, Suez; Combermere, Ricker, Bombay.—28. Flower of the Forest, Sully, Liverpool.—May 2. Jorawur, Wingate, Liverpool; str. Cheduba, Corkendale, Moulmein; Arabia, Ballantyne, Bombay.—3. Bianca, Browne, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Cheduba.—Mr. and Mrs. Archard and three children, Mr. A. L. Clay, C.S., Mr. Fraser, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Lawes, Mr. Crawford.  
Per str. Arabia.—Messrs. J. Jackson, W. A. Madge, Crouch, Armstrong, Captain Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Henwood, Misses Henwood (two), Mr. Henwood, Mr. and Mrs. Cromelin and four children, Mrs. Ingram and child.

### DEPARTURES.

April 27. Astronomer, Aliquis, Martaban and Jaffa.—28. Montano, Water Witch, and Phoenix.—29. Str. Deccan and Jane Porter.—30. Str. Moulmein.—May 1. Str. India and Ajax.—2. Str. Meinam, and Iron Duke, Monmouthshire, Helen R. Cooper, Chanticleer, and Bebington.—3. Sea Pink.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. India.—For RANGOON, MOULMEIN, PENANG, MALACCA, and SINGAPORE.—Messrs. A. Stirling, E. Renard, L. Renard, McIvor, Dr. Kelly, Capt. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children.  
Per str. Moulmein.—For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB.—Mrs. D. Fuller, Mrs. Babanraw and infant, Mr. W. McKillar.  
Per str. Meinam.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Hadengue and three children, Mrs. G. S. Goad, Mr. J. Keith, Miss Cabry and two Masters Cabry, Mr. C. S. Maguire, Mr. P. N. Coulon, Mr. R. O. Paterson. For SUZ.—Mr. A. Evers, Mr. L. Souberg and wife, Messrs. A. and M. Marcus. For PONDICHERY.—Mr. C. M. Jerdon, Mr. M. Noury. For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Owen.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, May 3, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 93 8 to 93 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock ....	Sa. Rs. 91	93 14 to 94 0
4 per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 91	93 14 to 94 0
5 per Cent., P.W. ....	Co.'s Rs. 108	105 0 to 105 2
5½ per Cent. ....	Co.'s Rs. 114	112 14 to 113 6
5 per Cent., 56-57 ....	Co.'s Rs. 104	108 8 to 108 10

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ....	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 3-16d. to 2s. 0 4d.
Bills with Docs. ....	at 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0 7-16d. to 2s. 0 4d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ....	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ....	200	170 to 175
Bank of Bengal ....	1000	1630 to 1635
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ....	50	8 to 10 pm
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ....	100	In liquidation.
Bounded Warehouse Association ....	445	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ....	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ....	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ....	700	490 to 500
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ....	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ....	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ....	200	80 to 85
Ditto New Shares ....	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ....	250	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ....	100	40 to 42
East Indian Railway Company ....	£20 or 218	239 to 240
East India Tea Company ....	100	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ....	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ....	100	30 to 32

Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£-0 or	218	232 to 235
Equitable Coal Company	...	250	182½ to 195
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	...	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	250	182½ to 105
Howrah Docking Company	...	500	270 to 275
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	1000	410 to 420 xd
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	125	138 to 137
New Fort Gloster Company	...	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company	...	10	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India	...	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company	...	1300	275 to 230
Punjab Bank	...	100	80 to 82
Screw Company (Limited)	...	200	150 to —
Simla Bank	...	500	550 to 590
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	...	62½	202 to —
Trichot Indigo	...	200	58 to 60
Union Steam Tug Company	...	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	£10	25 to 30

## FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£1 0 0 to £0 0 0	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Rice	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Sisal	2 7 6 to 2 12 6	Nominal.
Jute	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton	2 12 6 to 2 15 0	2 7 6 to 2 10 0

## Madras.

**MOVEMENTS OF LORD NAPIER.**—Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, will remain in Madras till nearly the end of June, when he will start on a tour in the Salem and North Arcot districts.

**CIVIL.**—It is said that Mr. C. G. Plumer is to be Civil and Sessions Judge at Salem in succession to the late Mr. Chamier. Mr. Plumer is at present Acting Judge at Calicut.

**CINNAMON.**—Cinnamon is henceforth to be exempt from export duty. This staple is grown in small quantities, and only on the western coast. None has been exported from Madras for the last five years. Hence this exemption.—*Madras Paper.*

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—At the meeting of the Senate of the Madras University held the other day, a committee was appointed to re-consider the details of the University professorships' scheme. The Senate, we understand, expressed a decided opinion that a chair of physical science should form part of the scheme.

**MILITARY.**—We learn from the *Pioneer* that Major Eustace Hill, 2nd in command of the 4th Regiment Nizam's Cavalry, is seriously ill, and has been ordered at once to England.—With the sanction of the Madras Government, and pending final instructions from the Government of India, the Southern Division of the Madras Army ceased to be a divisional command from April 20, and has become a second class brigade, to be denominated "The Southern District," Head Quarters, Trichinopoly. The divisional staff remain undisturbed until opportunities arise for providing elsewhere for existing incumbents.

**LORD MAYO A FREEMASON.**—We observe that at the last communication of the District Grand Lodge for the Madras Presidency the District Grand Master stated that in an interview he had with H. E. Worshipful Brother the Earl Mayo, K.P., his lordship was pleased to intimate that it would afford him much gratification to accept the office of honorary member of the District Grand Lodge of Madras. From what fell from H. E., the District Grand Master had every reason to believe that his lordship would take an active interest in the craft in India; and doubtless, under such favourable auspices, the extension and prosperity of Freemasonry in India might confidently be expected. The Right Hon. the Earl Mayo, K.P., was accordingly proposed and duly elected an honorary member of the District Grand Lodge of Madras.

**COLONEL SILVER.**—There was a meeting of the Water Supply Committee on Friday, April 30, and the last resolution passed therein we have the pleasure to subjoin:—Proposed by Captain Edgecome, and seconded by Parthasarathy Naidu, that on the approaching departure to England of Colonel Silver, this committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services ever rendered by him as their chairman; and while regretting that they will be temporarily deprived of his presence at their meetings and of the benefit of his advice and judgment in their deliberations, this regret is happily tempered by the fact that both he and his colleague, Mr. Coleman, who is also about to leave Madras, have obligingly consented while in England to be the representatives, and to further the interests of the municipality in regard to the water supply project with which they have so long and so usefully been connected.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot has for the fourth time been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Madras. The *Mail* says in connection with Mr. Arbuthnot's appointment—"The Indian Legislative Councils in general are not yet of that representative character that the country may fairly demand, but, such as they are, they are not without a certain value in educating the public mind for greater things. The mercantile community, however, whatever may be the position of the rest of the public, are almost always well represented in these councils, and Madras merchants especially have no cause to quarrel with the Councils Act of

1861. Mr. Arbuthnot, if for an Etonian somewhat constrained as a public speaker, makes ample amends for his undeveloped powers of eloquence by high literary capabilities, and his long connection in a foremost position with the commercial interests of this port marks him out as a most fitting representative in our Legislative Assembly of the community to which he belongs."

**MILITARY.**—It has for a long time been pretty generally understood that on Colonel Silver's departure on leave, on the 2nd May, Colonel W. G. Woods would again act for him as Army Clothing Agent at Madras. The appointment has not yet been gazetted however.—Lieut. G. H. Cherry, 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty-four months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.—The policy of retrenchment adopted by Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, interferes unpleasantly with the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Sir Rowland Smythe, general of the centre division. The *Mail* states that these officers "have received notice that no pay will be passed to them in England while holding a command in India. By this General McCleverty loses from £600 to £700 a-year, and Sir Rowland Smythe, being a Cavalry Colonel, some £900 a-year. It may be fair that these officers shall not draw pay from both Governments, but as hitherto the practice has been allowed, we think it hard to begin the reduction with present incumbents. It reduces the latter's pay to almost that of a Brigadier.

**A MUSSULMAN FANATIC.**—The followers of the Prophet still hanker after the honours of martyrdom. A Mahomedan named Mohideen Hassain left his house on the morning of Saturday in perfect health, and was not under the influence of bang or any intoxicating drink. A few hours after his departure from home his relatives were informed that he was being burnt to death. He had been found in a room, which he had taken the precaution to lock inside, with his clothes on fire. No assistance could be rendered to the man, as the flames had caused a great deal of injury. He however had sufficient life and consciousness in him to relate how the fire about his person had been caused. He said that he had daubed his clothes with oil, set fire to himself in honour of Hussain, a martyr whose death is commemorated during the Mohorum. He had intended to do what he had now accomplished on the tenth, or great day of the Mohorum festival, but he could not get a favourable opportunity. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the "deceased had burnt himself by setting fire to his clothes, he being at the time in a state of temporary insanity."—*Madras Times.*

**HALF A CENTURY OF SERVICE IN INDIA.**—It was only the other day that we bid adieu to an old veteran of the local army, Major General Marshall, and now another who can look back upon forty-eight years of active service in this country is about to take leave of our shores and sever his connection with an army with which he has been associated for nearly half a century. . . . Major General Duke's early service began in the 1st Madras European Regiment, now her Majesty's 102nd Madras Fusiliers. In that distinguished corps he entered as an ensign in the latter part of 1821. In 1824 and 1825 he served with the expedition to Ava, and was present at the capture of Rangoon and several minor assaults and capture of stockades. He was also at the taking of Pegue. He served with the expedition to Malacca, and again in the second expedition to Burmah in 1852-53. He also commanded the Kinedy Field Force in 1856. In December 1852 he left his old regiment, the "Die-hards," to command the troops at Rangoon. After a brief period of leave to England he returned as Brigadier to Rangoon from December 1857 to August 1859, and in April 1864 was appointed to the Divisional Command of the troops in Burmah, from which command he was transferred to the Southern Division in May 1867. Major General Duke was also Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army from October to November 1867. As an officer his reputation has deservedly stood high, but in this Presidency there is so little scope for the exercise of the higher qualities of a soldier, that in most instances an estimate has to be formed of the capacity of an officer from the way in which he handles a few regiments on parade, his inspection reports, and the tact and temper he evinces as the head of a little military cantonment. General Duke, however, in his early years as we have noticed, saw a good deal of active service. He was trained in an excellent regiment, and had an opportunity been afforded him while in the exercise of a high command, we doubt not he would have justified the esteem and high opinion in which he has been justly held as a popular commander. In his late divisional command General Duke won golden opinions, and we venture to say that no officer has left the Southern Division or the Madras army of late years more universally respected.—*Madras Mail.*

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

April 27. Ardley, Hodson, Gopalpore; Victoria Bridge, —, Covelong.—28. Str Sattara, Beyta, Calcutta.—May 2. Str. Decan, Kellock, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Sattara.—For Madras.—Mr. Butler, Col. C. Priestley, Lieut. col. Jenkins, Asst. surg. Fitzpatrick, Mr. J. W. Prendergast, Mr. R. W. Winton, Mr. Morris, Mr. L. J. Beuss, Col. and Mrs. Haig. For Trichinopoly.—Mr. F. Young.



Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Deccan*.—For GALLÉ.—Mr. Brunner, Mrs. Kellock, Mr. Fearon, Mr. C. Daniell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Kelso. For SUZ.—Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. Kerner, Mr. Thordike, Mr. Wabrough, Major Parson, Mrs. Westcott, For MARSHALLS.—Mr. Cornell, Mr. Bailey and child, Mr. MacCulloch, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and child, Mr. Anstruthers, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and child, Dr. and Mrs. Macrae, Mrs. Daniell and three children, Lieut. Tucker. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Terrincau and three children, Mr. Jennings, Mrs. Reide, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. Blackiston and child, Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, Mr. Driscoll, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Gladwell and child, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Mitchell and three children, Lieut. Herne, Miss Neile and three children, Mr. Low, Mrs. Carter and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Blair, Capt. Evans, Mr. Safe, Mrs. Murphie, Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe and two children, Mr. Landon, Mrs. Collit and child. For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Moorhead, Miss Stopford, Mr. A. Greig, Miss Maguire, Mr. Maguire, Hon. Mr. Napier, Capt. Chatterton, Mr. T. Jones.

## DEPARTURES.

April 28. Inverdrine, Peter, London; Kergord, Wilkie, Marseilles.—27. Str. Arabia, Ballantyne, Calcutta.—29. Medusa, Plant, Mauritius; Isabella, Reid, Masulipatam.—30. Str. Sattara, Beyts, Bombay.—May 1. Brisbane, Thomas, Coconada.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Deccan*.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Two Misses McCleverty, Mrs. Mackenzie, Capt. and Mrs. Richards and child, Mrs. Grant and two children, Mr. John Baker, Mrs. Ballard and three children, Mr. A. Hall, the Venerable Archdeacon Deatry, Mrs. Deatry, and three children, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. R. W. Blyth, Mrs. Blyth, and two children, Mrs. Faunce. For MARSHALLS.—Major general T. Duke, Mrs. and Miss Duke, Capt. G. C. B. Hewetson, Mr. Emerson Dawson, Col. and Mrs. Silver. For SUZ.—Dr. and Mrs. Paul and three children, Capt. A. Balmer, Col. and Mrs. Thompson and child.

## Bombay.

### A HINDOO JUDGE IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

We append an advertisement which has been published for several days in the daily issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, and has been the talk of the town:—

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

I, Rao Bahadur Moroba Cannoba Ballajee, surnamed Vijayakar, Hindu inhabitant, of Bombay, by caste Pathare Kshatri, otherwise called Patane Prabhu, by profession a Judge of the Small Cause Court of Bombay, do hereby notify that I, who have been a widower for several years, am now prepared to enter into a matrimonial alliance, according to the Hindu law, with a widowed Prabhu female.

I shall therefore be glad to receive written applications from widowed females, or their parents, or other guardians, until the 10th day of June next, offering to marry me.

No female need apply whose age is under 20 or above 35 years, or who has children by her first husband.

The application should show the names of the applicant, of her deceased husband, her father, and her brothers if she has any, her present age, her place of residence, whether she knows how to read or write, when she became a widow, who has hitherto supported her, and whether she be ready and willing to perform the necessary religious ceremony before the close of the present marriage season.

The names of all rejected applicants shall not be disclosed by me, and if required I will return the original applications when I have selected one.

All applicants should be prepared to have one or more interviews with me in the presence of such friends as the applicants may name, but at a place and time to be fixed by me.

In order that my second wife may have a snug competence after my death, I shall secure for her a pension of Rupees (50) fifty a-month by becoming a subscriber to the Uncovenanted Service Widow Fund.

That Hindu widows can legally re-marry has been declared by eminent Hindu lawgivers and by the Legislative of the present day (*vide* Act No. 15 of 1856 of the Government of India).

That the practice of widowed females of my caste remarrying was observed until so late as the year A.D. 1743 has been conclusively established by the records of the late Peishwa's Government, of which authenticated extracts formed part of the proceedings of the Pathare Reform Association, published by me as their secretary in A.D. 1863, in a pamphlet, entitled, "Marriage of Hindu Widows."

We are getting, says the *Bombay Gazette*, more letters from persons professing to be widows or widows' guardians than we care to read. We are glad, however, for Mr. Moroba Cannoba's sake, that the only embarrassment he is likely to experience in finding a widow is the embarrassment *du choix*. At the same time some of the correspondents are as difficult to please, and as exacting in their conditions, as any lady's maid of the period could be. Who ever heard, for instance, of a lady making such a stipulation as the following? Only untold wealth could warrant the impertinence:—

I have sufficient property left to me by my father to live upon; but what I want is a husband. I therefore beg of Mr. Moroba to let me know whether, in addition to, or in lieu of, the promised pension, he would arrange to secure a husband for me before his death, as my object in entering into a second wedlock is simply to have a husband, and should he (Mr. Moroba) die, like my first husband, I shall again be left a widow. If he is, therefore, prepared to nominate a successor for him, I shall be happy to send him my application.

And this letter is signed "A Purbhoo Widow!" Verily old Mr. Weller was right.—Another correspondent actually wishes Mr. Moroba to meet her at a given time and place on the Esplanade. She wants him to come alone, and names as the place of rendezvous "the foot of the cross"—meaning, we presume, the cross near the Marine Lines. Such a proposal to a man of the venerable years of Mr. Moroba is simply disgraceful, and we must at once inform all such intriguing widows that we shall on no account allow them to make assignations with his Honour through the medium of these

columns. Under Calcutta precedents Mr. Moroba would be quite justified in treating such conduct as contempt of Court, and subjecting the hardy and shameless widows to summary and severe punishment. The writer of the letter before us gives a description of herself, which some of our readers (if they believe it) may find curious. She writes in the third person, and says she is—

A young widow about six and twenty, can read and write Goozaratty and a little English, a competent hand at needlework (fancy and plain). Can "hum" a tune or two, and dose assure Rao Badoor that she possess all those sensible charms that would be requisit to comfort him in his old age. . . . Her last husband died hart broken.

A very comforting assurance, indeed, for her future husband! Besides letters from widows, others have been pouring in from male correspondents. One of them, evidently written by a Graduate, would interest our readers as a specimen of English, if on no other account. We quote a passage or two:—

Having a degree of sympathy for the advertiser, I have been able enough to procure a buxom widow to enter into matrimonial alliance with Judge Moroba. She is a woman of sovereign perfection, and an accomplished peace of creation. She is the most beautiful creature that we ever beheld on earth since the world has been a world. Mr. Editor, the bride I have procured for Judge Moroba is such that neither you nor I nor all mankind put together could find proper terms, words sufficiently expressive, or eloquence suited to convey the most distant idea of which she is in reality. Her hair is of a fine brown, of such a length that it reaches below her feet, and in such abundance that when she wears it in curls on her head it resembles a fine bunch of grapes of which the fruit is of an extraordinary size. Under her hair appears her forehead as smooth as the finest polished mirror. This model of beauty possesses all those extraordinary qualities which distinguish the would-be bridegroom. She is ready to offer her hand to the advertiser; but as she has plenty of wealth in command wishes to solemnize the marriage according to the usages and customs of the Hindu nation. That worthy Judge to be equipped in the most magnificent apparel, decorated with the most glittering ornaments of gold and the most brilliant jewels. Long wreaths of beautiful and elegant flowers should cover his head and shoulders, flowing down his feet. He is to be seated on a horse, the most sumptuously equipped—a cocoanut covered with tinfoil should be put into his hands, the trumpets sound forth their echo in the air, music to be set to work, the drums beat, a perfect concert flourish and a most splendid procession should follow. If this query is solved by the venerable pioneer of reform the lady will have no objection to marry him!

We fancy even Mr. Moroba must see that this correspondent is poking fun at him. It will be sufficient to allude to one other letter, just to show the sort of thing people have been writing. The gist of it is in the following sentences of model English:—

Although Mr. Moroba has given the necessary information in his advertisement for the guidance of his caste-men, still he omitted the most important point, viz., whether he wants a widow with hair or without hair, as he will find great difficulty in finding out a woman with hair and above twenty years of age, unless she wears a wig at the time of her remarrying. I therefore suggest Mr. Moroba that he must at present leave the intention of marrying this season till the next, when I doubt not he will find a woman if there be any with hair and to his liking.

## Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—Ensign P. C. Heath, of her Majesty's 45th Regiment has been confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir C. Malcolm, K.C.B., commanding Sind division of the army.

THE BOMBAY STUD.—Government has, at the suggestion of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Collins, purchased the excellent Australian horse Budelight, from the stables of the Hon. Samuel Mansfield, for stud purposes in the districts of Kattiawar.—*Sindian*.

NATIVES BOUND FOR ENGLAND.—Amongst the passengers who left for England on May 1st were Mr. Sitaram Narayan Fundit and Mr. Crisnarao Gopal Desmook. The former intends to study in England for the Civil Service; and the latter to qualify himself for the bar. They are both young men.

BERAR.—The *Englishman's* Hyderabad correspondent writes—"Many changes have occurred in Berar. Captain Mackenzie is to act as Deputy Commissioner of Akola. The accounts of the Exhibition are yet unsettled, and Mr. Davies is ordered to Bombay to re-adjust them. The Deputy Accountant General from Hyderabad has visited Akolah, and examined the treasury and the accounts of the Currency Department. Great credit is due, according to that officer, to the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. C. Davies. The heat is terrific."

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Accounts respecting the progress of the railway works between Beerh and Jubulpore are very conflicting. We learn from a contemporary that some disagreements have arisen with the contractors, and that the period of completion will be deferred in consequence beyond June, 1870. Fully three-fourths of the disputes with contractors, we are convinced, arise in the first instance from imperfect specifications, and often in undue haste in letting work to the lowest tenderer. We have no reason to suppose that such is the case in this instance, but we shall be much surprised if it is not.

**WRECK CHARTS.**—We are glad to learn that the Government of India has sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to the First Assistant Master Attendant for the preparation and annual publication of a wreck report and chart for India; and has also allowed him a moderate establishment to assist in the work. We trust that the work will have a retrospective effect, and that the first publication will show all wrecks which have occurred since the last authentic chart was printed.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—We understand that Mr. Henry Forman, of Sir Charles Forbes and Company, has been elected a director of the New Bank of Bombay, in the room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald, of the same firm, who, we believe, proceeds to England by an early mail. Mr. Macdonald has done good service for the Bank. He was a staunch supporter of Reconstruction *versus* Amalgamation when the minds of the Bombay community were somewhat perplexed, and we hope he will continue his labours of love in England until the intrusive Bengal Agency has beaten a retreat.

**MR. GEORGE COWPER.**—We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Cowper, Deputy Assistant Commissary, and Sub-Engineer Public Works Department, on Monday night last, at his residence in the new Ordnance Lines, from disease of the heart and brain. Since the time of Mr. Cowper joining the Executive Engineer's office, Poona district, our roads have been greatly improved, both in the civil and military lines. This meritorious servant of Government arrived in India twenty-three years ago, and after having served the State efficiently and zealously at Aden, Ahmedabad, Indore, and elsewhere, was, a few years ago, placed in charge of the Poona and Kirkee cantonment roads, and the admirable state of repair into which he brought these roads testifies to the loss the Service has sustained by his untimely death. Lately he had been in failing health, and, on the advice of the Civil Surgeon of Poona, was about to proceed to England to recruit his strength; but at the last moment his malady assumed a serious type, and he gradually sank to rest surrounded by his family and friends.—*Poona Observer*, May 6.

**CHOLERA IN BARODA.**—BARODA, May 3.—Cholera is severe in this city just now, and many people are carried off. On Friday last two men were taken out dead from the down local train at this station, and on Saturday two more from the local train. A committee was held to investigate the matter, composed of Major Gordon, Surgeon-major Remington, Mr. Foy, resident engineer, and Mr. Sargon, the contractor. Dr. Remington held a *post-mortem* examination, and on opening the stomach of one of the deceased, found in it nothing but melons (commonly termed marsh melons) in a state of putridity; no wonder the men died from cholera. Some of the passengers stated that at the distance of only two stations from Baroda the men appeared quite well; so that they were taken ill and died while travelling over only twenty miles. Major Gordon, the staff officer here, issued an order some time back that no such fruit as melons, kermeyes, &c., &c., should be brought within camp limits, and it is owing to this wise precaution, no doubt, that there is so little sickness in camp.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

**LOSS OF THE "SARAH SANDS."**—Further information has now been received as to the loss of the *Sarah Sands*, which we reported some days ago. She was coal laden, from Liverpool to Bombay, and met heavy weather for some weeks after sailing. No damage of any moment was sustained however, and all went well till the morning of the 15th April, when she struck on the eastern reef of Kalpeni, one of the Laccadives. The crew had all to leave by the 18th, and they made for the island, the ship breaking up ere anything could be got off her, except the clothes of the crew, some biscuits, and a few tins of preserved meats. Guided by the natives through openings in the reef, the sailors effected a landing, and remained on the island till the 20th; when the natives, perceiving the captain was about to start in the long-boat with four volunteers to seek for aid, produced a larger but unseaworthy craft, in which the captain and crew eventually embarked. Four canoes manned with natives accompanied them to the Malabar Coast, and they landed at Alleppey. The crew have since been sent here, and are now in Bombay. Government have appointed a court of inquiry, consisting of Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late of the Indian Navy, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Sarah Sands*. The investigation will take place at the Fort Police Court.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE 59TH REGIMENT.**—This distinguished old corps was inspected by his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, on Monday morning. The regiment was formed in line, and received his Excellency with the usual salute, and after being inspected, formed open column right in front and marched past in quick time. The regiment was then put through various manoeuvres by Lieutenant-Colonel Bushe, and subsequently put through the manual and platoon exercise by Major DeMontmorency, and the bayonet exercise by the Adjutant Small. The regiment afterwards then formed quarter distance column in rear of the right centre company, and was addressed by his Excellency as follows:—"Colonel Bushe and 59th Regiment,—I am well pleased to see you so steady under arms. It has been reported to me by the Brigadier-General commanding the brigade that your conduct since your

arrival here has been most exemplary. As a friend I would advise the whole of you, particularly young soldiers, to avoid the many temptations that soldiers in this country are subject to, and if you do this you are likely to live as long in this country as in any other in the world. As you have commenced well so I hope you will continue, and any encouragement that I can give the regiment I shall be most happy to give." The regiment was afterwards marched to quarters, and his Excellency visited the hospital, and expressed himself highly pleased with its arrangements. Yesterday morning his Excellency completed the inspection of the regiment by visiting the regimental cells, schoolroom, canteen, and sergeants' mess, and complimented Colonel Bushe on the cleanliness and order in which they were kept.—*Deccan Herald*, May 5.

**THE ACCIDENT ON THE NAGPORE EXTENSION.**—We have learned the following additional particulars of the disastrous accident on the G.I.P. Railway line, briefly alluded to in our issue of Saturday last. Mr. Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner, Wurdah, on Friday evening, the 23rd ultimo, having made arrangements to avail himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him, intended to come on to Nagpore by the afternoon down-train. Unfortunately he missed it, and, being anxious to reach Nagpore that evening if possible, he asked the Permanent Way Inspector between Wurdah and Sindee, Mr. Barnes, who happened to be at Wurdah, if he could accommodate him with a seat on his trolley. The latter consented, and the party, consisting of Mr. Wrottesley, Mr. Barnes, and one or two natives, started from that part of the line which is opposite Mr. Wrottesley's house, and some distance from the railway station, about 7 p.m. The Inspector, however, omitted to make inquiry at the station, previous to leaving, if the line was clear, thinking that, as the ordinary train had passed, there was no necessity for so doing. As the trolley neared the curve close to the bridge over the Pownar river, a native on the trolley said that the noise of a train coming towards them was plainly to be heard, and begged Mr. Wrottesley to desist from playing a cornet-a-piston which he had with him. Immediately after, lights were seen ahead; but the two Europeans insisted that they were the lights of a gate-lodge at a crossing. The natives knew better, and those who propelled the trolley left it, while those who were on it jumped off. They had scarcely done so, when an engine came round the curve at a very rapid pace; and the inspector had only time to hold his lantern aloft and jump sideways off the trolley when the collision took place. He did not clear the engine, however, his left arm and leg being caught by it, and both were broken. Mr. Wrottesley, on the other hand, must have quite lost his presence of mind, for he tried to jump to the front, on to the engine, and his body was literally smashed to pieces. The scattered and mutilated remains were collected together and buried in the Wurdah Cemetery on Saturday, together with those of Mr. Barnes, who, though he lived till the following day, succumbed to the operation of amputation, which was unavoidable in his case. All the railway people have been absolved from blame in this sad occurrence, save the unfortunate inspector, who has paid the forfeit of his carelessness with his life.—*Central India Times*, May 1.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

April 30. Str. Mahratta, Scott, Kurrachee.—May 1. Springfield, Dwight, Boston; Royal Arthur, Hington, Liverpool; Pembroke Castle, Ogilvie, London.—3. Mirella, White, Liverpool; Palmass, Carl, Liverpool; Curlew, Humphry, Liverpool; Star of the North, Smith, London; Martaban, Hibbert, Cochín; Owangandy, Amely, Clyde.—4. Meerah Hossain, Krokstedt, Singapore; str. Lord Clyde, Hewitt, Cochín.—5. Her Majesty, Downie, Liverpool; str. General Outram, Teasdale, Mandive.—6. Robert Lees, Wilkins, Liverpool; City of Dublin, Waugh, Glasgow.—7. Oriflamme, Hughes, Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

May 1. Berbice, Latto, Havre; Lord Palmerston, Ferguson, Havre; Astracana, Wilson, Havre; Corinne, Laidmen, Galle via Malabar Coast; Romania, Thomas, Coconada; Thames, Peterson, Australia; str. Golconda, Wilkinson, Aden and Suez.—3. Berwickshire, Bowen, Singapore; The Royal Family, Bernson, Liverpool; str. Euphrates, Sharp, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—4. Thrason, Hay, Galle; Thunderbolt, Hore, Liverpool; Hero, Price, Madras; str. Mahratta, Scott, Malabar Coast.—5. Louisa, Leaver, Kurrachee; str. Krishna, Bonfellow, Aden and Suez.—6. Str. Nada, Wood, Singapore and Hong Kong; Rothsay, Main, Liverpool; Rohilla, Dougall, Penang.—7. Ceres, Cochrane, Galle; British Flag, Mills, Liverpool; Nimrod, Lowther, Cochín; Alaric, Thickstone, Liverpool; Eleutheria, Butchart, Liverpool.—8. Mail str. Rangoon, Baker, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Golconda.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. H. Boyce. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. Morris.  
Per str. Krishna.—For SUZ.—Rev. Charles, Mrs., and Miss Laing, Mr. Du Closet, Rev. Mr. Kaufmann and five children, Mr. Pennington, Rev. E. Champion, Mrs. Weatherhead and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Ducat and child, Capt. and Mrs. Fisher and three children, Mrs. Angelo and two children, Mr. Brooks, Capt. Sibthorpe, Mr. Katmann, Capt. Hamilton, Mrs. Horowitz and child, Mrs. Brown and two children, Dr. Atkins, Mr. S. F. Lyons, Capt. Cherry, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Pierce and child, Mr. Jevons, Mrs. Golemberg, Mr. Wolge, Mr. Mitcheson, Mr. Brown, Mr. McDowall, Mr. Friddes, Mr. Scott. For ADEN.—Mr. Roe, Mr. Miller, Mr. Voyseck.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Rangoon.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Glover and two children, Major M. Boyd, Lieut. col. S. Chalmers, Mr. Algar, Mr. John Watson, Major Boisragon, Mr. and Mrs. Causade and child, Mr. Aspen, Mr. T. Joynds, Mr. Lavagne. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Richards, Mrs. J. O'Leary and two children, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. John Ford, Mr. H. Turner, Miss Gleave, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Winterbottom, Mrs. Orchard, Mr. J. Mason, Mr. J. Jay, Mr. J. McGregor, Mrs. Cooper. For SUZ.—Mr. R. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew, Mr. T. O. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Mr. F. Mathew, Sir R. Temple, Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Mr. A. H. Wodehouse, Capt. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. Arnold and three children, Mrs. Robinson and three children, Mr. Hargrave, Mr. F. H. Vining, Mr. Elmore, Mr. T. D. and Miss Forsyth, Mr. Mionnet, Mr. Roghe. For ADEN.—Mr. H. D. Forde, wife, and four children.



# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

ANDERSON, J. W., asst. dist. superint. and offic. dist. superint. of Oude police, Kheree, to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Seetapore, v. Woodcock, absent on furl. No. 230, April 18.

BACON, Lieut. col., offic. cantonment mag. of Chukrata, is appd. to be supt. of Abkaree in that cantonment. No. 67, April 26.

BARRON, J., is brought on the strength of the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 5 last. No. 113.

BATTIE, E., exec. engr., transfd. from 5th to 6th div., Grand Trunk Road, from date of Hall's vacating 6th div. Dated Allahabad, April 10.

BAYLEY, E. C., to be vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to Seton-Karr. No. 200, April 22.

BEAUCHAMP, Lieut., assumed ch. of the duties of asst. principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee on April 1. No. 1,662.

BEDDY, J. F., offic. dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as asst. comr. of 1st class. April 22.

BELL, Lieut., R.E., servs. placed at disp. of P.W.D. No. 442, April 18.

BENTON, A. H., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., Gurgaon, during abs. of Dwyer. No. 1,181, April 19.

BOWIE, Lieut., asst. comr. in Central Provs., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Sumbulpore, in 4th class, during abs. of Cumberlege, on special duty. No. 540, April 22.

BURTON, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., servs. placed at disp. of the foreign dept. No. 441, April 19.

CAFFERY, P., exec. engr., P.W., transf. from 4th to 5th div., Grand Trunk Road. Dated Allahabad, April 10.

CAREY, J. S., probat. asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined Burhee div., Grand Trunk Road, on April 5. No. 149, April 23.

CARGILL, D., asst. dist. supt., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, Kheree, v. J. W. Anderson. April 23.

CLARKE, W. W., at present offic. in the 3rd div. Grand Trunk Road, to the 4th div., P.W. Dated Allahabad, April 10.

COLVIN, J. C., is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnour, with effect from date on which he received charge from Mr. Ross. No. 1,998.

CORBYN, Rev. H. F., a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., is prom. to grade of sen. chaplain from April 1, v. Viret, ret. No. 155, April 20.

COTTON, H. G., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the special works div., Western Jumna Canal. No. 929 E.I., April 8.

CRAIG, R., temp. supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Nuddea div., is permanently appd. to upper sub. estab. in that grade. No. 147, April 23.

DELAHAY, W., prob. overseer, 2nd grade, attached to Hooghly River div., is permanently appd. to the upper sub. estab. in that grade. No. 148.

DHANRAJ, Col., extra asst. comr., is transfd. from the Peshawar to the Gurdaspore dist. No. 1,189.

DODGSON.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit J. C. Dodgson to resign the civil service from March 8.

DONALD, W., examiner of claims, Madras, is allowed priv. leave for 2 months, from May 16, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. No. 42, April 20.

DOWNES, Lieut., tempy. asst. engr., 2nd grade, transf. from the Indus Canal surveys, to the 3rd div., Baree Doab Canal. No. 942e, April 9. Lieut. Downes joined March 19.

ECKFORD, Capt., cantonment mag. of Barrackpore, is appd. to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the Lieut. governor of Bengal. No. 1,614, April 23.

FORSYTH, Capt., settlement officer of Nimar, to be personal asst. to the chief comr., Central Provs., but to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class, at Nimar. No. 749, April 22. He assumed charge of his duties from Grace. No. 209, April 15.

GARBETT, E. W., extra asst. comr., removed from the Jhung to the Multan district. No. 1,167. [No. 80, March 31.]

GORDON, W. E., assumed charge of the office of dep. acct. gen., Bombay, HAIR, J., exec. engr., northern div., Ganges Canal, to offic. as exec. engr., 1st div., Agra Canal, v. Sanderson. April 10.

HALL, W., exec. engr., 6th div., Grand Trunk Road, is transf. to Meerut div., P.W.D., v. Maitland, to Eur. No. 1,569, dated Allahabad April 10.

HAMILTON, R. E., joined the office of the acct. gen., North-Western Provinces. No. 174, March 25.

HART, G. H. R., joined the office of the sec. to the Govt. of India in the financial dept. on the forenoon of April 1. No. 45.

HAYTHORN, C., offic. asst. dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, Banda, is transf. in the same capacity to Allahabad, dur. abs. of Court. No. 473, April 14.

HENRY, Rev. A., minister of the American Presbyterian Church, is licensed to solemnise marriages within the territories of the Punjab Govt., and to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians. April 22, No. 1,231.

HOLBROW, S. C., asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Syalkot, dur. the abs. of Capt. Scott. No. 1,112, April 23.

HOPKINS, J., asst. acct. gen., will offic. as account. gen. P.W. dept., fr. April 11, till relieved by Major Innes. April 23.

HEWSON, J. G., controller of the money order office, Madras, is app. to officiate as asst. to the deputy comr. of paper currency at Kurrachoe. April 23.

INGALL, Col., 62nd foot, to the brig. staff of the army, tempy., with rank of brig. gen., dur. the abs. on leave of Brig. gen. Turner. No. 440, April 17.

KINCAID, Major, assu. ch. of the office of the dep. Bheel agent and polit. asst., Maunpoor, and also of the duties of 2nd in comd. of the Malwa Bheel corps, on April 7. No. 753.

KINNEY, H. G., asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the 3rd div., Baree Doab Canal, on March 19. No. 943.

LEMARCHAND, C. H., officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, transfd. from the Hoshiarpore to the Amballa dist. No. 1,049, April 23.

LENNOX, P. DeL., asst. engr., 1st grade, transfd. from the Jullundur div. to the 1st div., Lahore and Peshawur road. No. 2,257, April 20.

LOWIS, Lieut., asst. comr., Hazareebaugh, is vested with powers to try breaches of the rules and regtins. made under section 17 of the Act in the cantonment of Hazareebaugh. April 23.

LOW, G. J., officg. asst. dist. supt. of police in Oudh, to offic. as district supt. at Onao, v. Hamilton, on private leave. No. 228, April 23.

LUGARD, Capt., officg. dep. comr., Seonee, to offic. as cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, and is directed to join as soon as he is relieved from his present charge. April 21, No. 211.

MACAULIFFE, M., asst. comr., Multan, to offic. as dep. comr. during Burney's leave. No. 1,233, April 21. [No. 146, April 22.]

MANNERS, Condr., exec. eng., 3rd grade, is att. to the Bhaugulpore div. MARTEN, Ens., asst. eng., 3rd grade, joined Meerut div., P.W., on March 29. No. 1,576, April 17.

MONCRIEFF, Capt., R.E., asst. to chief eng., irrigation works, N.W.P., to offic. as exec. eng., northern div. Ganges canal, v. Hair. April 10.

MUNTON, W., dist. superin. of police, 5th grade, Wurdah dist., Central Provs., to offic. as dist. superin. of police, 4th grade, from date of departure of Hankin from Bombay. No. 232, April 22.

NICHOLETTS.—The services of Lieut. Nicholetts, asst. dist. superin. of police, are placed at the disposal of the civil dept. for employment as officg. cantonment mag. of Multan. No. 1,047, April 14.

NOVERRE, Lieut., asst. comr., will conduct the current duties of the office of dep. comr., Sumbulpore, till return of Bowie. April 16.

O'CONNELL, Lieut. col., R.E., controller of P.W. accounts, Madras, and officg. acct. gen., P.W. dept., is transf. from Madras to Bengal as a superin. eng., 1st class, 1st grade, from April 10. No. 115.

O'FLAHERTY, C., asst. superin. of police, Serajunge, having returned to duty on April 13, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of Feb. 15 last, is cane.

PARKER, E. W., is appd. to offic. as judge of the Lahore Court of Small Causes, and is invested with the powers of a mag., and with the Civil Court powers of an asst. comr. with full powers. No. 499, April 16.

PARKER, Capt., asst. comr., transf. from the Amballa to the Bunnoo district. No. 1,235, April 23.

PARRY, E., exec. engr., att. to the 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road, to assume charge of that div. Dated Allahabad, April 10.

PREMBERTON, Lieut., asst. comr. of the 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd class. April 22.

PLAYFAIR, Major, officg. dep. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr. 3rd class, while acting as dep. comr. of Chindwarra. April 22.

PRIOR, F., extra asst. comr., transf. from Nursingpore to Balaghat, reported his arrival on April 18, and assumed charge of his duties on April 19. No. 216.

PURSER, W. E., asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr., Hissar, during Major Forster's absence. No. 1,191, April 22.

RAMPINI, R. F., covenanted dep. coll., has been placed in charge of Balasore treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. No. 5, April.

RANDELL, Lieut., of the Madras staff corps, services are placed at the disposal of the home dept. No. 461, April 23.

RAYNOR, A. C., officg. extra asst. comr., transf. from Jullundhur to the Gujeranwalla dist. No. 1,166, April 16.

RICKS, J. W. S., acct. 3rd grade, Central Provs., is prom. to the rank of acct. 2nd grade, with effect from March 1 last. No. 117, April 23.

ROSS, H. G., is appd. to offic. as asst. comr. at Nynsee Tal, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the office. No. 1,997, April 23.

ROWE, J. E., extra asst. comr., transf. from Multan to the Lahore dist. No. 1,170, April 20.

SANDERSON, W., exec. engr., 1st div., Agra Canal, to offic. as exec. engr., 2nd div., v. Home, on furlough. No. 1,020i, April 10.

SARSON, W., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of Chittagong treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. April.

SPENCER, R., extra asst. comr., is transfd. from Shahpore to Jhung district. April 23.

SPIER, F. H., clerk, 3rd class, 1st grade, office of suptg. engr., 1st circle, Punjab, is transfd. to the office of the suptg. engr., Gujeranwalla div., Punjab, Northern (State) Railway. No. 2,285, April 17.

SWAPPE, C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, transfd. from 1st div., Lahore and Peshawur road, to Jullundur div., P.W. dept. April 23.

THOMPSON, J., forest surveyor, made over, and Mr. Greig received, charge of Kumaon forest on March 20. No. 133f.

TREVOR, T. G., an asst. in 5th class of financial dept., attached to office of accountant gen., Madras, to offic. as controller of the Money Order Office, Madras. April 23.

TUCKER, Capt., to offic. temp. as cantonment mag. of Jhansie, from March 23 last. He is invested with powers of a mag. within the limits of the Jhansie cantonments. Capt. Tucker is also invested with powers of a small cause court judge within the same limits. No. 528.

WARD, Capt., offic. dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr. of 2nd class, while acting as dep. comr. of Jubbulpore. No. 755, April 22.  
 WOOD, T., accountant, 2nd grade, on probation, in Central Provs., is permanently apptd. to the accounts branch of P.W. dept. in that grade, with effect from Jan. 1 last.  
 YOUNG, Lieut. col., to offic. as additional comr. of Amritsar div., until he takes charge of the duties of comr. No. 1,224, April 19.

## POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1,048.—Mr. F. Kelly, asst. dist. supt. of police, Amballa, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Sirsa.

Mr. J. F. G. Hatchell to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, v. Lieut. Nicholletts.

Mr. S. Bunbury to offic. at Gurgaon as an asst. dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, 1st class, v. Hatchell, v. Nicholletts.

## FINANCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

No. 146.—The following notification is substituted for the notifications of this department, Nos. 49 and 50, dated April 16, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th idem:—

The undermentioned appointments and promotion have been sanctioned by the Gov. gen. in Council, consequent on the creation of the office of 2nd asst. comr. of paper currency at Bombay:—

Mr. E. Rule to be 2nd asst. comr. of paper currency at Bombay, but to continue to offic. as 1st asst. accountant gen., Bombay.

Mr. R. W. Mathews, an asst. in the 5th class of the financial dept., attached to the office of the accountant gen., Punjab, is apptd. to offic. in the 4th class as 2nd asst. comr. of paper currency at Bombay.

Mr. Mathews made over charge of his duties in the office of the accountant gen., Punjab, to Mr. F. de H. Larpent, on the afternoon of the 23rd ult.

## MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Lieut., H.M.'s 76th foot, services are placed at disposal of the foreign dept. No. 467, April 23.

BARTLEMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 25 last, directing Capt. W. F. Bartleman to offic. as adjt., 10th N.I.

BINGHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 21 last, appg. Lieut. E. H. Bingham, 2nd wing subalt. 13th N.I., to offic. as adjt. in add. to his own duties, in room of Stevens, on leave. Lieut. Bingham will offic. as qmrr. during furl. of Hartshorne, dated April 14.

BIRD.—Mooltan brig. order confd., dated Feb. 16 last, directing Lieut. Bird, Bengal inf., to do duty with 45th N.I.

CARNELL.—In the notification issued, No. 98, Military, dated 15th inst., for "Major W. Carwell," read "Major W. Carnell." No. 114.

COWELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 24 last, appg. Ens. H. C. Cowell, 36th foot, to be interp. from 1st idem. [officer. April 14.]

CRAIGIE, Major, wing officer, 1st N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing DOREA, Col., comdg. 5th Madras N.I., to offic. for Fraser during that officer's absence on leave. April 23.

DUNCAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 31 last, appg. Capt. Duncan, 102nd foot, to be interp., from Feb. 1, in room of Barclay, on leave.

EASTHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1 last, apptg. Lieut. Eastham to act as qmrr. and paymr. to the left wing, 37th foot, in room of Gualter, apptd. to another situation.

HILL.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Capt. Hill, 3rd batt. rifle brig., is accepted by the C. in C. in India. Dated April 12.

MARSH, Capt., offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 23rd Punjab pioneers (in consequence of Chamberlain's departure.)

McNAIR.—Dum Dum station order confd., dated Dec. 19, apptg. Lieut. McNair, 11th N.I., to offic. as station staff, in add. to his other duties, from 20th idem, in room of Brunker. [duties. April 14.]

MOLYNEUX, Lieut., qmrr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.—The undermentioned are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified opposite their names:—60th foot, Lieut. A. Morris to 1st batt. (to join); Lieut. Grenfell to 2nd batt. April 10.

NEDHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 22 last, making the following appt. with effect from 7th idem, in room of McMullin, comdt., 1st N.I., reported sick:—Lieut. col. Nedham, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 1st N.I., to offic. as comdt.

PERKIN.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1, apptg. Cornet Perkin to offic. as adjt., in room of Loch, resigned.

SIMONDS.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 2, making the following appt., in room of Lieut. col. Chamberlain, C.B., comdt., proceeding on special duty:—Major Simonds, offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.

SWETE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 3, apptg. Lieut. Swete to be interp., 2nd batt., 25th foot, with effect from Feb. 18.

TROTTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1, apptg. Lieut. Trotter to be interp., 93rd foot.

WILLIAMS, Capt., 103rd foot, to be major from March 20. [23.]

WILSON, Lieut., R.A., to offic. as adjt. of Deolee irreg. force. No. 117, April

WOODHOUSE, Capt., attached, to offic. as wing officer 23rd Punjab pioneers, in consequence of Col. Chamberlain's departure. April 14.

## HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 468.—3rd Infantry.—Major Macquoid, offic. comdt. of 5th inf., Hyderabad cont., to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. Prescott, whose servs. are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

5th Infantry.—Major Pedler, 2nd in com. and offic. comdt. of 3rd inf., to be offic. comdt., v. Major Macquoid, app. to 3rd inf., and during abs. on m.c. to Europe of Major Woodcock.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 444.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

## 1st Cavalry.

Capt. Ripley, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as comdt., v. Capt. Vivian, transfd. to 3rd cav., and during abs. on furl. to Europe of Capt. Maclean, or till further orders.

Capt. Stewart, adjt. and offic. 2nd squad. officer, to act as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, v. Ripley.

Lieut. Hutchinson, 3rd squad. officer and offic. adjt., to act as 2nd squad. officer, v. Stewart.

Lieut. Atkinson, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., v. Hutchinson.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 457.—The undermtd. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from the date specified, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major W. D. Hoste, April 1.

No. 458.—The undermtd. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from the date specified, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. D. W. Wise, April 14.

No. 459.—The undermtd. officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. W. F. Badgley, April 4.

No. 470.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Lt. Dyce, 77th foot, 2nd wing subalt., 20th (Punjab) regt. N.I., Feb. 18.

## PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

*Sindh, April 22.*—No. 456.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

## Promotions.

Infantry.—Major Currie, staff corps, to be lieut. col., from Dec. 16 last, v. Lieut. col. Leven, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 4th N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) C. F. Packe to be major, from Dec. 16 last, v. Lieut. col. Leven, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. Stewart to be capt., from Dec. 16 last, v. Lieut. col. Leven, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

Cadre of late 3rd European L.C.—Lieut. Prinsep, 21st hussars, to be capt., from March 15 last, v. Capt. (local major) A. V. Dumbleton, 21st hussars, retired.

## Alterations of Rank.

Cadre of late 4th N.I.—Capt. Hoggan, staff corps, from April 10, v. Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. D'Aguiar, retired. Major Stafford, staff corps, and Capt. Parker, staff corps, from April 24, 1868, v. Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. E. Fraser, prom. Lieut. col. Stafford, staff corps, and Major Currie, staff corps, from Nov. 1 last, v. Lieut. col. Sibley, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. Tregear, from Nov. 1 last, v. Lieut. col. Sibley, staff corps, removed from list of regtl. lieut. cols. Capt. Hay, staff corps, from Nov. 9 last, v. Capt. Tregear, gen. list, inf., whose rank has been altered.

Capt. Gregory, from Nov. 10 last, v. Capt. Hay, gen. list, inf., staff corps, whose rank has been altered. Capt. Reade, from Dec. 16 last, v. Capt. Gregory, gen. list, inf., whose rank has been altered.

Capt. Cumbridge, from Dec. 31 last, v. Capt. Reade, gen. list, inf., whose rank has been altered. Capt. Grimes, from Jan. 1 last, v. Capt. Cumbridge, gen. list, inf., whose rank has been altered.

Capt. Braunsen, from Jan. 29 last, v. Capt. Grimes, gen. list, inf., whose rank has been altered.

Memorandum.—The promotion of Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. D'Aguiar, late 4th N.I., retired, to regtl. major and regtl. lieut. col., published in G.G.O. No. 1,174, of 1863, is hereby cancelled.

## POSTINGS.

Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Feb. 22 last, posting the undermentioned officers proceeding with the detachment of convalescents to the Nynce Tal depot:—

Capt. and local major E. Brandt, 103rd foot.

Lieut. and local capt. W. F. Fullarton, 93rd foot.

Lieut. J. H. Stratton, Royal Artillery.

## MEDICAL.

ATKINS, Asst. surg., 1st batt. 7th foot, to assume med. charge of E baty. 16th brig., R.A., from Feb. 21, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, in room of McEwan.

ATRES, P. B. C., to offic. as med. officer of Koozhtea, and med. insp. of labourers and supt. of labour transport at that station, during the absence of Grant. April 26.

BABINGTON.—Benares brig. order confd., dated Jan. 19 last, appg. Asst. surg. T. Babington, 19th hussars, to med. charge of the station staff and Lock Hospital, from 20th idem, in room of Collis, to England.

CENTER.—Jhelum div. order confd., dated March 23, directing Asst. surg. Center, M.B., doing duty with 24th N.I., to proceed to Umballa and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Sirhind circle. Asst. surg. Center, on duty in the Rawul Pindee circle, to assume med. charge of the 26th N.I., v. Harrison, at Sealkote.

DOAK.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 20 last, directing Staff asst. surg. Doak to proceed in med. charge of a detachment 79th foot to Roorkee. Meerut order of Feb. 19 confd., directing Staff asst. surg. Doak, at present at Meerut, to do du. with 105th ft., in room of Grosae.

FARNCOMBE.—Mooltan brig. order confd., dated Dec. 15 last, appg. Surg. Farncombe, 45th N.I., to med. charge of brig. staff and Lock Hospital, in room of Cleghorn, proceeded with his regt. on relief.



Good, Staff asst. surg., with R.A. at Meerut, is appd. to mod. charge of Kussowlie convalescent depot, v. Bradshaw. April 10.

GROSSE.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Feb. 19 last, making the following med. arrangement, in room of Staff asst. surg. O'Reilly, M.B., doing duty with R.A., appd. to another situation:—Staff asst. surg. Grosse, 105th foot, to do duty with the R.A., Meerut.

HARVEY, Asst. surg., doing duty in the Rawul Pindee circle, to take up the duty of water analysis, v. Center. April 14.

LEASK.—Presy. div. order confd., dated Jan. 27 last, posting Staff asst. surg. Leask, M.B., for duty with the right wing 26th foot, since the departure of the wing 2nd batn. 60th rifles from Calcutta.

LETHBRIDGE, Asst. surg., M.D., in civil med. charge of Kurnaul, to the exec. chge. of lock-up at that station, with effect from Jan. 6. No. 509.

LYONS.—Meerut station order confd., dated Feb. 22, directing Asst. surg. Lyons, M.D., arr. with artillery details fr. Bombay, to remain at Meerut.

MCCARTHY.—Ferozepore station order confd., dated March 6, appg. Asst. surg. McCarthy, M.D., 1st battn. 5th foot, to med. charge of the staff and Lock Hospital, v. Williams, proceeding with his regt.

MC EWEN.—Saugor station order confd., dated Jan. 19, making the following med. arrangement:—Staff Asst. surg. McEwen, M.B., E. baty. 16th brig., R.A., to proc. in med. charge of invalids, &c., to Jubbulpore, and on completion of that duty, to return to Saugor. Saugor station order, dated Feb. 10 last, directing him to afford med. aid to No. 6 baty. 22nd brig. in addition to his other duties; and Staff Asst. surg. Turner, M.D., lately arr. with the baty., to proceed to Morar.

METCALIE, Asst. surg., 2nd regt. Sikh inf., is appd. to the civil med. charge of Shekh Budin during the season of 1869. No. 1,194, April 23.

NEILL, Staff Asst. surg., to offic. as civil surg. of Multan (temp.), with effect from such date as he assumed charge of his duties. No. 1,182.

RAYE, Dr., civil surg., Nursingpore, rejoined from priv. leave and assumed charge of his duties on April 3. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled at his own request. No. 210.

ROUSE, Surg., 3rd regt. Punjab cav., services placed at the disposal of the civil dept., with a view of his being appd. to offic. as civil surg. at Multan. No. 169, April 20.

STEVENS.—Gwalior station order, dated Jan. 27, directing Asst. surg. Stevens, M.B., doing duty with 22nd Punjab N.I., to assume med. charge of the regt., from date of departure on furl. of Cookson.

WHITWELL, Asst. surg., doing duty with detach. 7th Bengal cav., to place himself at disposal of the insp. gen. of hospitals, Indian med. service, Lower Provs., for the work of analysis of potable waters. April 14.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## TRAVELLING ON DUTY.

April 21.—No. 139.—Read the undermentioned correspondence on the question whether a public officer, travelling on duty, should adopt the route which is cheapest, or that which is most expeditious:—Letter from the accountant gen., Madras, No. 5,863, dated Jan. 29, 1869; endorsement to the accountant gen., Bengal, No. 1,117, dated Feb. 16, 1869; letter from the examiner of claims, Calcutta, No. E.1,928, dated 3rd ult.

Resolution.—The Governor gen. in Council is pleased to decide that officers travelling on public duty should, as a rule, take the most expeditious route, but observes that the account department should be careful only that officers shall invariably charge for the route which they actually take, and for no other.

## MEDICAL SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, April 10.—No. 93.—With reference to G.O. No. 212 of 1868, the following general order by the Government of India in the military dept. is republished:—

No. 269, dated March 5, 1869.—In continuation of Government G.O. No. 550 of 1868, the Rt. Hon. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to lay down the following as the effective strength of the several grades of the apothecary class of the subordinate medical establishment to be maintained for the military duties of the British and Indian services in the Bengal Presidency:—Apothecaries, 82; assistant apothecaries, 132, including those absent from duty for the purpose of studying at the Medical College; passed hospital apprentices, 62; hospital apprentices unpassed, 124, including those absent from duty for the purpose of studying at the Medical College.

In modification of the artillery establishments laid down in para. 14 of Government G.O. No. 550 of 1868, the Rt. Hon. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to decide that the establishment of a brigade shall consist of 1 apothecary, 1 passed hospital apprentice, 1 hospital apprentice not passed; and that the establishment of each battery, whether at the head quarters of its brigade or detached, shall consist of 1 assistant apothecary.

## THE FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

April 17.—No. 8f.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the forest department of Mysore and Coorg, with effect from Jan. 6:—

Lieut. G. J. Van Someren, officg. conservator, to be conservator.

Mr. C. A. Dobbs, officg. 1st asst. conservator, to be 1st asst. conservator.

Mr. E. Ludlow, officg. 2nd asst. conservator, to be 2nd asst. conservator.

## FURLONGHS TO MILITARY OFFICERS ON CIVIL EMPLOY.

April 23.—No. 179.—The following letter to the address of the Accountant gen., Bengal, is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2,796 of the 15th ult., inquiring whether, in the case of a military officer in civil employ who proceeds on furlough before he has served for three years in the civil department, the salary drawn by him in the military department should be taken into account in striking the average on which his furlough allowance is to be calculated, and in reply to state that the salary

for the last three years, in whatever department it has been drawn, should be taken into the account.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO STUDY THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Simla, April 17.—No. 36.—The following letter, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces, is published for general information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 53a of Jan. 27, 1869, and, in reply, to state that military officers in civil employ may be allowed leave to attend examinations in the Oriental languages to the extent to which such leave can be granted to covenanted civil servants under the resolution No. 2,749, dated Sept. 24, 1867. Such officers cannot be granted leave under the general order of the military dept. No. 1,009, dated Dec. 3, 1866.

## CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

April 17.—No. 46.—The following letter to the Accountant-general, N.W.P., is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy Accountant-general J. Eede's letter, No. 7,872 of Feb. 28, 1869, and in reply to state that a covenanted civil servant absent in Europe on furlough, granted either on medical certificate, or on private affairs, may retire from the service without returning to India, and he will not thereby forfeit his furlough allowance.

MUNICIPAL.—It is notified that, under section 7 of Act VI. of 1861 (the Municipal Improvements, N.W.P. Act), Mr. Hall has been appointed secretary to the municipal committee of Agra. April 22, No. 1,969. Mr. Marcel has been appointed secretary to the municipal committee of Banda, N.W.P. April 22, No. 1,973.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the dates noted opposite their names:—Lieuts. Bonnor-Maurice, R.A.; Leslie, 103rd foot; and Showers, 103rd foot, March 1. Ens. Hutchinson, 77th foot; Asst. surg. Smith, 11th hussars; and Serg. Innes, 11th hussars, April 5.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers have (April) obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence, on m.c., under rules of 1869, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major Stewart, medical storekeeper, Saugor, to Bombay for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Asst. surg. Lewer, D battery, A brigade, R.A., to England, on urgent private affairs, from March 25 last to March 25 next, doing duty with troops on the voyage if necessary. Lieut. Malcolm, 10th foot, to England for 12 months from date of embarkation at Bombay, on private affairs, doing duty with troops on the voyage, via the Cape. Lieut. Beaumont, 23rd foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Major (lieut. col.) Macpherson, 24th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Surgeon major Holloway, 37th foot, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation. Capt. Collett, Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 12 months, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Capt. Roberts, of the general list, cav., asst. to the agent, Gov. gen., Rajpootana, and Lieut. Hamilton, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Roy Bareilly, for 2 years, embarking at Bombay, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Jackson, inf., 2nd class asst., stud. dept., is allowed leave of absence for 6 months, from April 12, to visit the Almorah hills, on m.c., under the regs. of 1868. Lieut. col. Chalmers, inf., dep. asst. coms. gen., 2nd class, is allowed leave of absence for 1 month, from April 11, to Bombay, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe. Lieut. col. Richardson, to England, 6 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major Fraser, mil. sec. to the resident at Hyderabad, is granted the usual prep. leave of abs. from April 5, to Bombay, in anticipation of obtaining from the Govt. Fort St. George 3 months' leave to Europe on urgent private affairs. Major Paget, Bengal staff corps, per steamer *Sumatra*, March 27, from Bombay. Capt. Martin, late 1st European light cav., per steamer *Buroda*, April 10, from Bombay.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained "season" leave to Cashmere (viz., from April 15 to Oct. 15), on private affairs:—Lieut. Childs, 7th hussars; Capt. Fairbrother, 19th hussars; Lieut. Webster, ditto; Capt. Taylor, R.A.; Capt. Smithett, ditto; Lieut. Gallwey, ditto; Major Browne, 5th lancers; Lieut. Fisher, ditto; Lieut. Smith, R.H.A. (to July 15); Lieut. col. Francis, R.A.; Lieut. Law, R.A.; Lieut. Salmond; Capt. Smith, of the Bengal staff corps, sub asst. coms. gen., on m.c.; Major Rowland, 5th foot; Capt. Hoare, ditto; Lieut. Williams, ditto; Major Thompson, 87th foot; Capt. Noyes, ditto; Lieut. Davidson, ditto; Lieut. Schmidt, 109th foot; Lieut. Balderson; Lieut. Woodruffe, 45th N.I.; Capt. Bartleman, 10th N.I. (from May 1 to Oct. 15); Capt. Harrison, 109th foot; Capt. Cope, 14th foot; Lieut. Patton, ditto; Lieut. Carlyn, ditto; Lieut. col. Andrews, S.C. (doing duty at Meerut), to Cashmere and Murree, from May 1 to Oct. 15; Capt. Blackwood, R.A., to Cashmere and Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15; Col. Hibbert, 7th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 16; Lieut. col. Maister, R.A.; Leave to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah (April 15 to Oct. 15):—Capt. Powell, 7th hussars; Lieut. col. Colclough, R.A.; Lieut. Innes, 60th foot. Leave to Nynce Tal (April 15 to Oct. 15):—Capt. Surman, 109th foot; Lieut. col. Evans, R.A.; Lieut. col. Pennycook. Capt. Hesse, 58th foot, to Simla, from Sept. 27; Capt. Vandeleur, 109th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15; Capt. Hutchins, 7th hussars, to Simla, Mussoorie, and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15; Capt. Tyler, R.A., to Landour, from April 15 to Oct. 15; Lieut. Clarke, R.A., to Dalhousie and Chumbra, from April 15 to Oct. 15; Lieut. Wyllie, 106th foot, to Bombay, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages; Lieut. Drummond, 7th N.I., to Simla and hills, for 6 months, from date of leaving regt. (this cancels leave of March 3 last); Capt. Marshall, 28th N.I., to Hazareebaugh, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The following gentlemen have obtained furlough to Europe on m.c., under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Barkley, Bengal C.S., leave granted on Feb. 15 last is extended to two years (April 22). Lieut. Broome, 1st Punjab inf., is granted six months' leave on private affairs, from May 1 to Nov. 1, to Simla and the hills. Mr. Boyce, superintending engineer Punjab Govt. steam flotilla, to Europe for 18 months, with effect from April 28. Surgeon Dallas, inspector general of prisons and dispensaries, reported his departure from Bombay on April 10, to England for two years. Mr. Wells, assistant to dep. comr. of paper currency at Kurrachee, to Europe for 20 months, and preparatory leave for one week. Major Duncan, inspector general of police, British Burmah, has one month's preparatory leave, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, with a view to obtaining sick leave to Europe. The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—No. 246, dated March 31, granting furlough to Europe for 2 years to Capt. FitzGerald, 2nd in com. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent. Two months' priv. leave has been granted to Lieut. Dodd, personal asst. to the insp. gen. of police, N.W. Provs., from April 22. Thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to appear before the medical board at Calcutta, with the view of obtaining leave to Europe, has been granted to Dr. Cheke, civil surg. of Cawnpore, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Preparatory leave, previous to proceeding on furlough to Europe, has been granted to Lieut. Maitland, offic. exec. engr., Meerut div., from such date as he may avail himself of it (dated April 21); Lieut. Maitland will make over charge of the div., as a temp. measure, to Asst. engr. Capt. F. Rose. Mr. H. S. Nicholletts, district supt. of police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted leave of absence on private affairs, without pay, from Nov. 2 to Dec. 3, 1868. Mr. E. C. Yeatman, an asst. supt. of 2nd grade in the telegraph dept., availed himself on March 24 of the 18 months' sick leave granted him. Major Ryder, cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, reported his departure from Bombay on April 17, on furlough to Europe on m.c. Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, asst. comr., proceeding to England on special duty on board the *Simla*, was left by the pilot at sea on March 31. Lieut. Grant, asst. comr., Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted the usual preparatory leave, to enable him to proceed to Bombay with a view of obtaining leave to Europe on m.c. Capt. Sutherland, district supt. of police, reported his departure on April 17 from Bombay, on furlough to Europe. No. 208.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following gentlemen have obtained leave of absence:—Lieut. col. Smith, Madras staff corps, offic. controller, P.W. accounts, Punjab, has obtained priv. leave of abs. for 3 months, from May 28. Two months' priv. leave of abs. is granted to Mr. White, settlement officer, Jaloun, with effect from May 1. Lieut. col. Tronson, dep. insp. gen. of police, Multan circle, has obtained priv. leave of abs. for 3 months, with effect from June 1. Lieut. Jones, dist. supt. of police, Jhelum, availed himself of the two months' priv. leave, granted March 20, on April 9. Capt. Wall, dist. supt. of police, Gujranwalla, has priv. leave for one month, with effect from Aug. 15. Capt. Scott, dist. supt. of police, Sylkote, has 3 months' special leave, with effect from April 14. Lieut. Armstrong, judge, Small Cause Court, Ludhiana, has 1 month and 28 days' priv. leave, with effect from Aug. 1. Lieut. Hutchinson, asst. comr., Gurdaspore, has 1 month's priv. leave, with effect from May 1. Mr. Smyth, offic. dep. comr., Lahore, has been allowed 2 months' priv. leave of abs. from Sept. 4 next. Mr. Trafford, asst. comr., Hoosiarpoore, has 3 months' leave, on urgent private affairs, from May 1. Mr. Perkins, dep. comr., Hoshiarpore, is allowed priv. leave for 1 month, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it. Capt. Harrington, asst. comr., Julundhur, has 2 months' priv. leave of abs. from June 9. Lieut. col. Dwyer, dep. comr., Gurgaon, has 2 months' priv. leave from Sept. 9. Mr. Burney, offic. dep. comr., Multan, has priv. leave of absence for 1 month, from April 24. Major Forster, offic. dep. comr., Hissar, has 3 months' priv. leave, from Aug. 1. Mr. Thorburn, asst. comr., Bunnoo, has special leave on private affairs (rules of 1868) for 6 months, with subsidiary leave for 1 month, from such date as he may avail himself of it. (April 19). Mr. Stephen, barrister-at-law, judge small cause court, Delhi, has obtained 1 month's priv. leave, from Sept. 1. Mr. Lennox, extra asst. comr., Delhi, has 3 months' priv. leave, from Aug. 4. Lieut. col. McNeile, C.S.I., offic. comr. and supt., Delhi div., has 2 months' priv. leave, from Aug. 1. Mr. Roe, asst. settlement comr., Montgomery, is allowed 3 months' priv. leave, from July 1. Mr. Tucker, asst. comr., Dera Ismail Khan, 3 mo. priv. leave, from July 1. Capt. Corbyn, asst' comr., Sylkote, has 2 mo. priv. leave, from July 1. Two mo. priv. leave is granted to Mr. Henvey, offic. jun. sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., with effect from May 1. One month's prep. leave is granted to Lieut. Rowcroft, R.E., exec. engr., Upper Sutlej division, Inundation Canals, from April 15. Lieut. Sim, R.E., exec. engr., Kohat div., is allowed 1 month's prep. leave to proceed to Calcutta (from Madras. Dated Madras, February 9.)

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

ELLIOTT, E. F., to be sub collector of Tanjore, but to continue to act as civil and sess. judge of Chittoor. April 20.  
GLENNY, W. H., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar, having returned to duty on April 14, the unexpired portion of the 3 mo. cumulative priv. leave granted to him Feb. 16 is cancelled.  
GOLDINGHAM, J. D., to be civil and sess. judge of Madura. April 20.  
GREER, Lieut. M., R.E., asst. engr. 2nd grade, will be considered as having been on duty at the Presidency from April 4.  
HAPPELL, W. A., act. head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery district, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. April 20.  
LILLY, W. S., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore. April 20.

HOPE, J., to be senior asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, but to continue to act as principal asst. in that dist. April 20.  
LISTER, A. L., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., but to continue to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot. April 20.  
LOCKHART, Lieut., R.A., acting coms. of ordnance, 1st class, Fort St. George, to be in charge of the stationery office from the date of assuming charge. April 20.  
MASTER, C. G., to act as civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Calicut, during the employment of Thomas on other duty. April 20.  
PLUMER, C. G., to act as civil and sess. judge of Salem during the employment of Agnew on other duty. April 20. Mr. Plumer, acting civil and sess. judge of Calicut, assumed charge of the court on April 21.  
ROBINSON, W., C.S.I., assumed his seat as acting 3rd member of the board of revenue, on April 19.  
SHARPE, G. R., to be civil and sess. judge of Tanjore. April 20.  
THOMPSON, J. G., civil and sess. judge of Berhampore, assumed charge of the court from J. H. Master, on April 17.  
VANSAGNEW, G., to be civil and sess. judge of Salem, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Cuddapah. April 20.  
WEBBER, Rev. P., minister of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, has been apptd. to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licenses in this diocese. Dated April 24.  
WILSON, W., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna district.  
WOODROFFE, F., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot, but to continue to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore. April 20.

### MILITARY.

ALPIN.—With reference to G.O.G. Feb. 10, 1833, No. 41, the name of the undermentioned officer, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme, will be removed from the list of regimental lieut. cols. of infantry:—Lieut. col. (major gen.) Alpin, by the death of Lieut. gen. Howden. No. 147.  
BARKER, Cornet, 16th lancers, to act as qrmr., v. Fuller, m.c. [April 12.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut., 22nd N.I., is att. to 31st L.I., to join at Berhampore.  
CLARIDGE, Major, is apptd. offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 17th N.I., to join. This cancels appt. of March 27. April 12.  
DIXON, Capt., was apptd. to offic. as wing officer, 36th N.I., until the arrival of Worsop, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing sub., v. Smalley.  
EVERTON, Ens., 76th foot, was apptd. on March 15 to act as interp. to the corps, v. Alexander, a probur. for the staff corps.  
GALLOWAY, Capt., was apptd., on April 3, to act as adj. in the light cav., without prejudice to his duties as 1st squad. sub., v. Warner, on civil employ; and also to act as riding master during abs. of Davis.  
HENDERSON, Major, offic. wing officer, 17th N.I., was apptd. to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. April 12.  
ISAACKE, Capt., staff corps, to have charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Ellore, in conjunction with that at Masulipatam, with effect from the date on which he temp. assumed charge of the duties of the former station. April 27.  
KNOX, Cornet, 18th hussars, was apptd. to act as adjt. during the absence of Lieut. and Adjt. Baines, on m.c. to England. April 12.  
LAMPEN, Capt., 1st wing subalt. 17th N.I., was apptd. to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Brett, to Europe.  
LAVIE, Capt., att. 27th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 27th N.I. April 12.  
LLOYD, Lieut., 76th foot, was apptd. on Feb. 6 to act as qrmr. of the corps, v. Davies, to England.  
MACDONELL, Brig. gen., is posted to southern district. April 12.  
PHILLIPS, Major, having completed 26 years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. in Madras staff corps, from April 24. April 27.  
SMITH, surg., is posted to 35th N.I., v. Poterkin, vacated. April 12.  
TOUCH, Lieut. col., of the staff corps, is apptd. to act as a member of the Bonus Compensation Committee, during priv. leave of Drury. April 20.

**ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.**—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to his rank:—Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) Hutchison, 20th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras, April 23.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe and leave of absence on m.c., under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. Hewitt, 2nd batn. 24th foot, to England, via the Cape, on m.c., from date of embarkation; unfit to do duty with troops. Local Lieut. col. Lacy, 76th foot, to Neigherries, for 3 months, from date of being relieved of the command of the Wellington depot. Col. Mackenzie, staff corps, doing general duty at Madras, to Neigherries, on private affairs, for 6 months, from April 28. Capt. Aitchison, 31st L.I., to Gopaulpore, on m.c., from March 28, or date of departure, to June 28. Capt. Cherry, 1st L.C., 2nd squad. officer, to Bombay, on m.c., for 1 month, from April 7, or date of departure. Surg. major Stevens, F.R.C.S., med. dept., garrison surg. Bellary, to Madras, for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Lieut. Weigall, 76th foot, to England, overland, on m.c., from date of embarkation. Capt. West, 24th N.I., to Bangalore and Neigherries, on m.c., from April 1 to Oct. 1, under rules of 1854. Major gen. Duke, inf., to Europe, on m.c., for 20 months, under regs. of 1854. Col. Silver, supt. and agent for army clothing, to Europe, for 2 years. Lieut. col. Fasken, staff corps, examiner of ordnance accounts, and acting examiner of commissariat, clothing and stud accounts, to Europe, for 2 years. Capt. Maclean, staff corps, attached to 8th regt. N.I., to Europe, on m.c., for 18 months. Capt. Stephens, staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 41st regt. N.I., to Europe, on m.c., for 2 years. Capt. Cooke, staff corps, comdt. 8th regt. N.I., is permitted to embark for England from Galle, on the furlough granted to him on March 16.

**LEAVE TO UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS' SUBSTITUTES.**—H.E. the Gov. in Council resolves to direct that whenever leave is given to an uncovenanted officer under circumstances requiring that extra expense should be incurred for a substitute, the sanction of Govt. for such an arrangement should be previously obtained by the head of the office.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The following gentlemen have obtained leave of absence and furlough to Europe, &c., on m.c., under the rules of 1869, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A., chaplain of North Black Town, to Europe for 18 months. Major Clay, S.C., in charge of the Nellore Range, has two months' cumulative privilege leave. Rev. T. Dealtry, M.A., archdeacon of Madras, to Europe for two years. Mr. Bell, asst. engr., 3rd grade, has one month's privilege leave. Mr. Hart, deputy controller of public works accounts, has one month's privilege leave.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, MADRAS.**—SECOND DEPARTMENT.—An examination of candidates for admission into this department was to be held on May 24 and 25, at eighteen stations of the Madras Presidency. The applications from European non-commissioned officers and soldiers, wishing to be examined for admission as stipendiary military students, were ordered to be made in accordance with certain Government orders. Civil candidates were required to be over 17 and under 25 years of age. Europeans and East Indians required to name the vernacular language in which they wished to be examined.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

**BROWN, Capt.,** actg. dist. supt. police in the Ahmedabad dist., is invested with the powers of a mag. in that dist. May 6.  
**FLETCHER, T.,** com. H.M. steamer *Satellite*, to act as master attendant at Kurrachee, v. Giles—received charge April 1.  
**HOSKING, E.,** supny. asst. to the coll. of Surat, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class in the Surat dist. May 6.  
**SCOTT, M. H.,** acting extra assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, joined his appointment April 26.  
**TREVOR, A. C.,** mag. F. P., in the Sattara dist., is invested with powers of appeal and with powers in that district. May 6.  
**WATKINS, L. A.,** apptd. to be a judge's clerk on the original side of the high court, from April 29, is confirmed.

### MILITARY.

**LYNCH, Ens. J. DeB.,** 95th regt., is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, on probation. May 6.  
**MORLAND, Lieut.,** special agent for transports in connection with the Abyssinian expedition, resumed charge of his duties as asst. dock-master and ex-officio agent for transports, from March 1, v. Brebner.  
**NEWPORT, Capt.,** C baty. 18th brig. R.A., was apptd., subject to confirmation, to assume charge of the exec. com. duties, Belgaum brig., on Lieut. col. Thacker's departure. Brigade order confd., May 6.  
**THACKER, Lieut. col. J.,** dep. asst. comy. gen., Belgaum brig., was permitted on Feb. 22, under instructions from the comy. gen. of the army, to proceed to Poona, so as to arrive at that place by March 1 or 2. Brigade order confd., May 6.

### MEDICAL.

**GRAY, Asst. surg.,** is apptd. to act as professor of surgery and dental surgery, Grant Medical College, dur. Mackenzie's leave. May 6.

**RETIREMENTS.**—The undermentioned officers have been permitted, by the Sec. of State for India, to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz.:—Surg. major G. J. Shaw, from Sept. 15 last; Surg. J. M. Barnett, from Aug. 14, 1868.

**CIVIL FURLONGS, &c.**—Rev. C. Laing is allowed furlough to Europe for 8 months, from May 5. Major Wallace, dep. supt., revenue, survey and assessment, Southern Maratha country, is allowed leave of absence from May 16 to 31, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe. Mr. Macpherson, judge and session judge of Shikarpoor, is allowed furlough to proceed to Europe on m.c. for 20 months, under section 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, and is allowed subsidiary leave for a period of 30 days from April 3, in lieu of the privilege leave for 1 month granted to him by the Commissioner in Sind. Capt. Phillips, asst. polit. agent in the Mahee Kanta, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 2 months.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe, m.c., under rules of 1868:—Lieut. Wodehouse, gen. list, wing subalt., 14th N.I., is allowed furl. to Europe for 20 months. Lieut. Cherry, 8th Madras N.I., is allowed furl. to Europe for 24 months. Surg. McDowall is allowed furl. to Europe for 18 months. Lieut. col. Chalmers, dep. asst. comsy. gen., to Europe for 2 years, m.c. Major Boisragon, Bengal staff corps, to Europe for 2 years, m.c. Lieut. Stevens, gen. list, squad. subalt., 1st cav., is allowed furl. to Europe for 3 months, on private affairs. Capt. Waring, 1st batt. 2nd (Queen's) regt., junior dist. insp. of musketry, is allowed to proceed to Europe with leave of absence for 4 months, on private affairs.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BEHAN**—At Mhow, May 1, wife of Sub-Conductor D. P. Behan, bazaar provost, son. [daughter]  
**BLAIR**—At Lucknow, wife of Lieut. J. Blair, 102nd royal Madras fus.,  
**BRADFORD**—At Goona, Central India, wife of Capt. E. R. C. Bradford, son.

**CHARDON**—At Dinapore, April 25, wife of W. B. Chardon, of Seepah Factory, Zillah, Gyah, daughter.  
**COOKE**—At Mahabeshwur, May 2, wife of Theodore Cooke, M.A., principal of the Poona Engineering College, son.  
**DALZEL**—At Bhaugulpore, April 29, wife of W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., surgeon 37th regt. N.I., daughter.  
**DICKSON**—At Rangoon, Burmah, April 17, Mrs. Arthur Dickson, son.  
**DUFF**—At Mundla, Central Provinces, wife of Jekyl Duff, district supt. of police, son.  
**DYER**—At Vepery, April 25, wife of T. Dyer, son.  
**HAMILTON**—At Nynce Tal, April 17, wife of Major G. Hamilton, offitgt. dep. asst. qmr. gen., Rohilcund district, son.  
**HURST**—At Mazagon, May 5, wife of William A. Hurst, daughter.  
**HUTTON**—At Benares, April 26, wife of Rev. D. Hutton, daughter.  
**JUDGE**—At 20, Davidson's-street, April 29, wife of C. J. Judge, daughter.  
**LEGGETT**—At Kurrachee, April 27, wife of E. Leggett, solicitor, daughter.  
**LOCKHART**—At Madras, April 28, wife of Lieut. Lockhart, R.A., daughter.  
**MACKENZIE**—Apl. 17, wife of N. W. Mackenzie, Bank of Bengal, daughter.  
**MILLER**—At Nagpore, April 28, wife of E. W. C. H. Miller, asst. comr., Central Provinces, daughter.  
**MURRAY**—At Kurrachee, Rambaugh, April 2, wife of J. T. Murray, engineer, daughter.  
**PALMER**—At Bangalore, April 19, wife of E. Palmer, Bank of Madras, son.  
**RAMSAY**—At Bareilly, April 21, wife of Capt. Ramsay, 25th regt. King's Own Borderers, daughter.  
**ROBINSON**—At Kamptee, wife of Capt. Robinson, Staff Corps, son.  
**SANDEMAN**—At Majan Factory, Debrooghur, April 23, wife of A. P. Sandeman, daughter.  
**SMITH**—At Barrackpore, April 24, wife of A. H. Smith, daughter.  
**SMITH**—At Serampore, April 28, wife of G. Smith, LL.D., daughter.  
**VERTUE**—At Trichinopoly, April 27, wife of Capt. Vertue, R.E., son.  
**WELDON**—At Madras, April 24, wife of Capt. T. Weldon, son.

### MARRIAGES.

**ALLNUTT**—RAE.—At Agra, April 30, George K. Allnutt, Gwalior Survey, to Anna A., daughter of James Rae.  
**BURR**—IGEL.—At Calcutta, April 29, Frederick Burr, District Engineer, E.I.R., Lukeeserai, to Antonia, daughter of the late Col. Igel, Prussian Artillery, Coblenz.  
**HOUSTOUN**—NICOLAY.—At Meerut, April 28, J. F. Houstoun, Lieut. R.A., to Selina Jane, daughter of late Lieut. col. F. L. Nicolay, H.E.I.C.S.  
**O'CONNOR**—DANIEL.—At Oude, J. T. O'Connor to Mrs. A. J. Daniel.  
**O'NEILL**—ELLIOTT.—At Sealkote, April 20, Capt. O'Neill, 20th Regt., to Eleanor, daughter of Captain G. H. Elliott, Paymr. 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.  
**ROBERTS**—TROUP.—At Meerut, April 19, William A. Roberts, R.H.A., to Charlotte E. R., daughter of Major gen. Colin Troup, c.b.  
**WILSON**—BURTON.—At Byculla, May 4, Rev. C. T. Wilson, Senior Presy. Chaplain, to Katherine, daughter of late T. Burton, of Madley, Salop.

### DEATHS.

**BRAHAM**—At Malabar Hill, May 2, Jeannette Helen, daughter of Lewis H. Braham, of 50, Euston-square, London.  
**BRUNTON**—At Madras, April 19, R. Law Brunton, C.E., Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. [Chardon]  
**CHARDON**—At Deegah, Dinapore, April 28, Caroline Mabel, child of W. B. Chamier, civil and sess. judge, of Salem. [aged 7 months]  
**CLARKE**—At Allahabad, April 24, Charles Herbert, child of Joshua Clarke, [Bombay]  
**CHOLLET**—At Madras, April 27, Cromwell Christopher, son of L. Chollet, aged 8 months.  
**CLEARY**—At Paunchgunny, May 1, Frances, wife of John Cleary, of COWPER—At Poona, May 3, George Cowper, dep. asst. comsy. and sub engr., P.W.D., aged 47.  
**DAVIES**—At Middle Colaba, April 25, Charles J. Davies, C.S. [regt. N.I.]  
**DAY**—At Perampoor, April 22, Lieut. col. John C. Day, offic. comdt. 17th  
**FLYTOR**—At Landour, April 16, Jessie Minna, daughter of the late Capt. James Flytor, 64th Regt. N.I.  
**GODWIN**—At the Ship Hotel, April 30, Frederic W., son of the late Frederic M. Godwin, aged 3 years.  
**HICKIE**—At Agra, April 27, Emily, daughter of C. J. Hickie, aged 4 years.  
**HIDE**—At Byculla, May 2, Sarah Maria, wife of T. H. Hide, G.I.P. Railway, aged 23. [aged 10 years]  
**HILLS**—At Serampore, April 28, Ivan Wilfrid Hills, son of H. H. Hills, [aged 1 year]  
**MORGAN**—At Saugor, April 20, Ensign A. H. Morgan, 1st Batt. 7th Royal Fus., aged 27.  
**NELSON**—May 1, John B. Nelson, C.E., aged 64.  
**NICHOLLS**—At Agra, April 30, Raymond H. C., son of Rev. W. W. Nicholls, [aged 1 year]  
**RAVENHILL**—At Meerut, April 17, Henry Forbes, son of Capt. F. G. Ravenhill, R.H.A., aged 14 months. [D.P.W., aged 45]  
**SAXTON**—At No. 9, Gooreahmah-lane, April 27, W. Saxton, late acctntnt.,  
**TROTMAN**—At Palamcottah, April 23, Alice, daughter of Lieut. C. Trotman, aged 1 year.

**THE BHEELS.**—On a recommendation made by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, the services of a native regiment have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Resident Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, with a view to check the Bheel disturbances in that part of the country which the line traverses. The Bheels, we learn from a contemporary, in several instances, have frequently attempted to cause accidents on the line, and are otherwise very troublesome. The Resident Engineer is said to be of opinion that the blame is mainly attributable to the chiefs, who are the instigators, and should, therefore, be hunted out from their mountain recesses.—*Bombay Builder*.

## Home.

MR. JAMES LOW, of 58, Old Broad-street, who has since 1842 been engaged in the negotiation of Indian Securities and Exchanges, retires on the 30th of June. Mr. G. de Quetteville, who has assisted him for the past fourteen years, will continue the business.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—CHATHAM, May 27.—A draft of the 1st Battalion of the 14th Regiment, numbering 100 men of all ranks, was this morning placed under orders to embark for India, to join headquarters. Captain Lloyd and Ensign Morrison will embark with the troops.

SQUADRON DRILL.—The adoption of the squadron instead of the troop system for cavalry is under reconsideration. The commanding officers of regiments have, we believe, reported most unfavourably as to the practicability of the squadron drill, and it is thought that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will give way to opinions so decidedly expressed.—*Broad Arrow.*

TURRET SHIPS FOR INDIA.—CHATHAM, May 25.—The *Cerberus*, 4, 250-horse power, iron armour-clad double-strew turret ship, built at Jarrow-upon-Tyne, is ordered to be removed to this port, about the 8th June, for the purpose of being docked and brought forward for service in the East Indies, it being intended that she shall be stationed at Bombay, for the defence of that port. The *Magdala*, a sister ship to the *Cerberus*, now building, is likewise intended to be stationed at Bombay.

ALLEGED UNDUE INFLUENCE.—Before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, on May 24, Eliza Holland, the widow of Lieut.-colonel Holland, of the late East India Company's service, living in Tavistock-crescent, Notting-hill, applied for her discharge from debts of £970. She ascribed her failure to the "undue influence" which had been exercised over her by her medical man, with whom she had boarded and lodged at four guineas a week, and who had obtained possession of the whole of her pension of £220 a year, besides some £400 or £500, the proceeds of shares. No opposition was offered, and the lady received her order of discharge.

DISAPPEARANCE OF FIFE-HOUSE.—Fife-house, once the town residence of the Earls of Fife, situated in Whitehall-yard, is now razed to the ground to make room for the improvements of the Board of Works. It was last occupied by the India Museum, having become Crown property. Fife-house is mentioned in Thackeray's "Esmond" and "The Virginians." With Lord Malmesbury's house, in Whitehall-gardens (afterwards Lord Harrington's, and next the old Foreign-office), Fife-house was a centre for fashionable reunions and gaieties in Queen Anne's reign and the earlier days of the Georgian era.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the Guildhall Tavern; Mr. James Leith in the chair. Mr. Wood, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the general traffic returns showed an increase of £222,331 over the receipts of the corresponding half-year. The net receipts amount to £49,714, being equal to a profit at the rate of £3. 18s. 8d. per cent. upon the share and debenture capital of the company. The gross receipts for the current quarter show an increase of £3,680 over those of the corresponding period of 1868. The report was adopted.

"TAYLOR V. THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY."—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on May 26, this case came before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Mellor, Lush, and Hayes. It was an action brought by Major Taylor, of the Madras army, to recover compensation in damages for severe bodily injuries sustained by him in consequence of falling through a hatch on board the steam vessel *Pera*, in which he had engaged a passage for India, while it was in dock at Southampton. The trial took place at Westminster before the Lord Chief Justice, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £3,750. Sir J. Karlake, Q.C., now moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence, and that the damages were excessive. The Lord Chief Justice said the case was eminently one for a jury, and he did not think that their verdict, which was given after long deliberation, should be disturbed. The other judges being of the same opinion, the rule was refused.

A WELCOME BOON.—In order to extend as much as possible the facilities of exchange to officers of the new Line regiments, the Secretary of State for War, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for India in Council, has decided that the privilege of retaining their claim to Indian pension shall be granted to all officers who, having been appointed to one of the new Line regiments from the Indian army, may have since joined, or may hereafter join by exchange, any other regiment of her Majesty's British service, whether purchase or non-purchase, or either of the Indian Staff Corps. Such officers will accordingly, on retirement from a purchase regiment, be entitled either to sell their commissions under the usual regulations of the service, or to avail themselves of the Indian pension rules. If, however, such officers shall retire from the service from a non-purchase regiment of the Line before they have acquired a claim to pension under the Indian rules, they will be entitled to receive the value of their commissions under the conditions laid down in General Order No. 48 of 1868.—*Broad Arrow.*

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A meeting was held on Friday last of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), when the directors' report, which has already been published, was unanimously adopted.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The report of the directors of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company stated that the whole of the works between Soonkasala and Cuddapah would be completed within the time specified in the contract with the Secretary of State in Council. The works were being carried on by twenty-three engineers on every portion of the 190 miles over which the canal extended. At 7.30 a.m. on the 19th of December last the water was permitted to flow over the Terragonpilly aqueduct in the sixty-fifth mile, and through the Mittacondal cut down to the seventy-fifth mile, where it passed into the Caulee river, through the company's head sluices there, having a depth at the sluices of 3 feet 6 inches. On the 31st of December last the Pennair river rose 10 inches at the Nellore anicut, about eighty miles from the junction, proving that the transference of the Toombudda water to the Pennair river, a distance of 190 miles from the head works at Soonkasala, had then become an accomplished fact, and that the addition of the water of the Toombudda had sensibly affected the volume of the Pennair at Nellore, a further distance of eighty miles. The capital account to the 31st of December last showed that £1,165,135 had been expended, leaving balances with the Secretary of State for India of £26,788; cash with engineers, £28,724; and cash in hand and in transitu, £22,018.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The eleventh annual meeting of the shareholders of the Great Southern of India Railway Company was held on May 27. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had an easy task to perform, as all East Indian railways were guaranteed 5 per cent. Nevertheless, it was for the directors to use their efforts to make the line pay a higher dividend. One point which had engaged their attention was the proposed Southern extension from Cutcoor to Tuticorin. The directors believed that that extension would be very remunerative, and they were justified in that opinion by the Government officials. At the instance of the Government very low fares had hitherto been charged, but he had reason to believe that the Government were disposed to allow the board more discretion in this matter than they had hitherto had, and he had no doubt that by a judicious increase in the fares they would very much increase their revenue. The meeting was afterwards made special for the purpose of considering the propriety of constructing the extension railway. The chairman stated that the length of the line would be 176 miles 63 chains, or, in case they took in the Tinnevely valley, it would be 210 miles long, and the cost was estimated at from £1,500,000 to £1,680,000. A resolution authorising the construction of the railway, and empowering the directors to take steps to raise the requisite capital, was unanimously carried.

THE MONCRIEFF SYSTEM.—At the last meeting of the Royal Institution, Captain Moncrieff explained his system of artillery to be based on the following principles:—"Instead," he said, "of trying to meet force by force, I make my gun bow to the inevitable conditions which science has imposed; and, instead of wasting energy, money, and skill in attempts to raise a buttress against the new artillery, I employ the hitherto destructive force of recoil to lower the guns below the natural surface of the ground, where they can be loaded and worked in security and comfort; and at the same time I have made that destructive force so much my servant that I compel it, at my pleasure, to raise the gun again into the fighting position whenever it is required. In 1855, while watching the interesting operations before Sebastopol, and endeavouring as well as I could to understand the conditions under which the siege artillery was used, I conceived the idea which is now realised. It was then that I saw the value of earth, and the importance of simple expedients. It was plain that the weak point of a battery was the embrasure, forming as it did a mark to fire at, an opening to admit the enemy's shot, and requiring constant repair, even from the effects of its own gun, which in firing injured the revetments with which the cheeks are formed. I also came to a conclusion in my own mind that a remedy for some of these defects could be devised. The real difficulty of the thing arose from the necessity of providing for the enormous strain of the recoil. At last I hit on a simple principle that would meet this difficulty to advantage, the interposition of a moving fulcrum between the gun and the platform—then I knew the problem could be solved." The points considered in Captain Moncrieff's plan are the mechanical principle of the gun carriage, the internal and the external forus of batteries, and the selection of the ground on which batteries should be placed.

AN INFAMOUS SWINDLE.—At the Westminster Police-court on May 24, James Walton was charged on a warrant with being concerned, with others not in custody, in defrauding Lieutenant Julian Lawrence, of her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, of £100. Mr. Lawrence said he had just come from India, and arrived on Monday, May 17. On Wednesday he went out of town, and in the evening came up from Canterbury with two men who had fastened themselves upon him, and they slept at the same coffee-house, the Victoria, Princes street, Westminster. On Thursday morning they went out in a cab and drove about London for two hours, alighting at a public-house called the Bell, in Dacre-street, Westminster, where the two



men stated there was a rifle gallery. When they got inside the rifle gallery turned out to be a skittle alley, and the prisoner and an elderly man appeared on the scene. The elderly man picked up the skittle ball, threw it at the pins, and missed seven times, and then bet £10 that he would knock them down in seven. To this the two men and prisoner assented, and then Mr. Lawrence was induced to join. Of course the man lost; the bets were doubled up to £100, the prisoner holding the bets; and then the elderly gentlemen, knocking down all the pins with consummate skill, came up to prisoner, took the £100 out of his hand, in which was prosecutor's £100 in good notes, and leaving him only £5. The two Canterbury gentlemen had requested Lieutenant Lawrence to bring £100 with him, and therefore knew what he had got. Prisoner then went out with the prosecutor, for the purpose of getting his cash-box and winning the money back; but on the first opportunity he gave prosecutor the slip, and thus the latter lost his £100. Sergeant Langley, of the detective force, proved apprehending prisoner in the house where the prosecutor was victimised; he found on him a brass watch chain, eleven Hanoverian (imitation) sovereigns, and a £5 note on the Bank of Elegance. Prisoner said he could clear himself, and was remanded for a week.—Later in the day Wm. Peter Nicholson, a middle-aged man, was charged as an accomplice, and prosecutor positively swore to him; but, as the police stated he was known, and could be found at any time, his bail was taken to appear on Monday, May 31. On that day Mr. Selfe remanded the prisoners till Friday, in order that the defending attorneys might prove the strong *alibi* which each averred he could produce. Bail in £200 was taken for Nicholson. Mr. Selfe said he should require bail in £400 for the prisoner Walton. Walton was sent to the House of Detention in default of bail.

**THE DRESS OF THE ENGLISH INFANTRY.**—A correspondent of the *Broad Arrow* thus describes the dress of the infantry soldier:—"Absurd in its arrangement of colours, coarse and poor beyond belief in its texture and making-up, tightened and buttoned where it ought to be loose and free, hot and stifling in summer, cold and insufficient in winter, it gives to the wearer neither comfort nor protection; it covers his body and cramps his limbs, and that is all that can be said about it. Time after time has the uniform been snipped and snipped and lengthened and shortened, now appearing with tails and again with skirts, now showing a double breast garnished with useless buttons and then a single one, but always carefully preserving its complete ugliness and unsoldierlike qualities; always impressing upon outsiders the idea that the Horse Guards and Army tailors—a class intimately connected with the former venerable institution—were perpetually celebrating the 5th of November on a gigantic scale, the 'Guys' for the entertainment being supplied by the British Infantry, got up at different periods in different styles, but always carefully dressed for the parts they enact in the annual gunpowder festival. Dress, especially for a soldier, should be light and loose. He has to move quickly and at once; he has to carry a rifle, knapsack, accoutrements and ammunition; and to do all this he ought to have full play for his limbs and respiratory organs. Well, in his present style of 'get-up,' the Infantry soldier of Great Britain is as hampered in both as he can well be. A thick *shoddy* tunic grasps him round the chest and throat tightly, belts of an amazing character cross and recross him in all directions, a hard, uncompromising mass of unventilated hideousness called a shako presses upon his temples and almost gives him a fever, knapsack straps are passed over his shoulders and under his armpits, and are buckled so tightly that when he has to raise his rifle to his shoulder he does so with pain and difficulty, and finally he has to keep his head bent down lest the canteen on the top of his knapsack should knock off his shako, or that litter ornamental head-piece derange the position of the canteen. Freedom, lightness, and looseness are then the great desiderata in the dress of a soldier, instead of which we have constraint and clumsiness in every part of it, for even the ammunition-boots don't fit, and, as I have already written, from head to foot, the British Infantry soldier is the most painfully ill-dressed man in the world. As long as he is dressed and equipped as he is now, so long will he straggle and fall out, and 'Old Soldiers' and others will denounce him to the *Times* for doing so. When he gets a uniform that will permit him to use his limbs somewhat in the way nature intended their use, he will march as well as other troops, or as he does in India, where he is lightly clothed, and where he can do his twenty miles without straggling or complaint; but until that happy time arrives, he must expect to find himself written about by 'Old Soldiers,' also by—JENKINS.—7th of May, 1869."

## India Office.

May 29, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. R. Pennington, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. R. Ives, Inf.; Major gen. C. Reid, c.b., Staff Corps; Capt. T. H. Lewin, Staff Corps; Brigdr. gen. Sir W. W. Turner, k.c.s.i.; Lieut. col. G. G. Anderson, Inf.; Lieut. col. W. S. Oliphant, Engrs.; Asst. surg. J. J. Durrant; Surg. F. G. N. Cheke; Sub Conductor J. Keane; Lieut. col. R. C. Wroughton, Inf.; Major J. Williamson, Staff Corps; Lieut. S. C. McTier, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. H. T. O'Reilly, Staff Corps; Surg. R. Wilson; Surg. major J. R. Theobald; Col. W. J. Cooke, Staff Corps; Capt. E. M. Cherry, Cav.; Col. J. G. Halliday, Inf.; Conductor W. H. Butler.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. F. Anderson, Inf.; Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, Staff Corps; Lieut. P. D. Malden, Staff Corps; Major W. Waddington, Staff Corps; Major T. Waddington, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. R. Larkins, Inf., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw, 3 mo.; Lieut. R. H. Ward, Inf., 1 mo.; Major R. F. Webster, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. N. D. McAllum, Inf., 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. J. A. Ballard, c.b., Engrs., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Apothecary J. Hart.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. R. M. Clerk, Inf.; Capt. J. C. Richmond, Staff Corps; Major G. B. Bowen, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. C. G. H. Ross.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

LINDSAY—The wife of Major Richard C. Lindsay, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Queensborough-house, Drogheda, Ireland, May 23.  
SANDEMAN—The wife of Theophilus Sandeman, Esq., of a daughter, at 16, Talbot-square, May 21.  
SCOTT—The wife of Major Stanley Scott, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at 74, Lausdowne-place, Brighton, May 25.  
SEARS—The wife of Robert H. Sears, Esq., of a son, at Farnham, Surrey, May 26.  
SECCOMBE—The wife of John T. Seccombe, M.D., of a son, at Terrington, St. Clement, Norfolk, May 23.

### DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Henry B. Alexander, Esq., late B.C.S., at 4, Upper Hyde-park-street, aged 58, May 24.  
ANDERSON—William Anderson, Esq., late of Calcutta, aged 49, May 1.  
BERESFORD—Henry B. Beresford, Esq., late E.I.B.C.S., at Weston-super-Mare, aged 60, May 17.  
CHAMPION—Katherine F., daughter of Lieut. colonel Champion, Bombay, at 17, Harewood-square, May 28.  
DUNBAR—Cuthbert W., son of Dr. J. A. Dunbar, Inspector general of Hospitals, Bengal Army, Retired, at 3, Spring-grove-villas, Cheltenham, aged 12, May 21.  
MAYNE—Emma, widow of Charles Otway Mayne, Esq., of the Manor-house, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, at 39, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 73, May 23.  
PALMER—Joanna, relict of Charles B. Palmer, Esq., late of Calcutta, in Sloane-street, aged 60, May 23.  
SECCOMBE—Elizabeth M., the wife of John T. Seccombe, M.D., at Terrington, St. Clement, Norfolk, aged 26, May 23.  
SILVER—Keith, the son of James Silver, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, at Bath, aged 3 years, May 23.  
STEVENS—Robert, only son of the late Major James Stevens, of Bitchet-house, Seal, Kent, and Mysore, in London, aged 36, May 20.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 24. Beau Monde, Moulmein.—25. Janet Court, Calcutta; Arabia, Bangkok; Glasgow, Moulmein.—28. Bravo, Bangkok; Minnichahn, Moulmein.

### DEPARTURES.

May 22. Athens, Bombay.—23. Josephine, Aden.—24. Corlic, Calcutta; Lizzie H., Calcutta.—25. Minka, Yokohama; Alnwick Castle, Calcutta; Nile, Calcutta; Hudson, Calcutta.—26. Westbury, Kanagawa; Elmstone, Hong Kong; Countess Russell, Hong Kong; Bury St. Edmunds, Mauritius; Pride of Canada, Calcutta; David Malcolmson, Aden; Newcastle, Calcutta; Varuna, Yokohama.—28. Howrah, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nyanza, May 29.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. R. Hennell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Strahan, Mr. C. A. Stephenson, Ensign Macpherson. For MADRAS.—Mr. S. Short, Mr. H. S. Crawford. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Carpenter. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Jenkins, Mr. H. C. Bury, Mr. T. Cole.  
From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. J. E. Fraser, Col. A. P. Phayre, Mr. T. Smale. For MADRAS.—Capt. F. Chatterton, Mr. F. Kindersley, Dr. Morphey, Mr. W. W. Munsie, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. White. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Roche. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. T. Irving, Rev. H. L. Mitchell.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Geronia, from Bombay, arrived at Calcutta previous to May 20.  
The John of Gaunt, from Liverpool, arrived at Calcutta previous to May 25.  
The Haddon Hall left Calcutta on the 18th of May.—(Telegram.)  
The Great Australia, from Liverpool, arrived at Rangoon prior to May 21.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JUNE 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. Maunsell, Col. Biva, and Lieut. Richard.  
MARSEILLES to SUZ.—Capt. Castles.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBBALTAN.—Lieut. Lynch.

JUNE 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lamb.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Miss Dyer, Mr. F. I. Chambers, and Mr. Sandy.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Eyre, Mr. J. Strachan, and Mr. Pendlebury.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Tatham, and Mr. Kartrright.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. M'Leod.

MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Karberg, and Mr. C. S. Craig.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Purvis.

MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. Otto Sietcken.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mrs. Thompson, son, and daughter, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Le Breton, and Mr. Daubenay.

JUNE 19.

MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. Herbert.

JUNE 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Cooper, Mr. Mell, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M'Isaac, and Mr. G. Byron.

MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Pelly.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be as follows, viz.:

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29, and June 12 and 26.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, and June 4 and 18.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz., 1s. 1d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

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This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings April 15th, May 13th, June 10th, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

**ESTATES CLAIMS.**—Admitted claims against the undermentioned estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual:—Lieut. Burnes,\* late in H.M.'s Indian navy, and commanding the steamer *Feroze*, claims in full. J. Bell, late an assistant commissioner of Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, first dividend at 13s. 1½p. Lieut. Barwell, late in 13th regt., Bengal N.I., second dividend at 8s. ¾p. Capt. Barlow, late of 50th regt. N.I., and paymr. Oude field force, third dividend at 1s. ¾p. Mrs. Clark,\* late a widow, residing at Joratalao-street, Calcutta, claims in full. Major gen. Caley, late in H.M.'s Bengal army, first dividend at 3s. 7-16p. A. Holl,\* late an engineer, in the service of Messrs. Burn and Co., builders, claims in full. Lieut. Johnston,\* late in H.M.'s Bengal staff corps, claims in full. Ensign Martyr,\* late in 1st batt. H.M.'s 19th foot, claims in full. W. R. McIntyre,\* late an accountant in the service of the East Indian Railway Company at Chunar, claims in full. Lieut. Mercer, late in H.M.'s 94th regt. of foot, first dividend at 3s. 10½p. Apothecary J. Richmond,\* late in the subordinate medical department, attached to 5th lancers, claims in full. J. Siddall,\* veterinary surgeon, late in Bengal army, claims in full. Asst. surg. Tulloch,\* late in H.M.'s 42nd foot, claims in full. W. Wright,\* late an inspector in the engineering department of the East Indian Railway Company, claims in full. N.B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the estate marked \* are requested to make immediate application to the officiating administrator general, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims. Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.—C. J. WILKINSON, Officiating Administrator-general, 4, Strand, Calcutta, April 26, 1869.

**LIST OF ESTATES** which have come under charge of the Officiating Administrator-general of Bengal during the months of February and March, 1869:—Andrew Agins, late bandmaster of the 5th Goorkha Regiment; Mary Betham, late of Bentinck-terrace, Regent's-park, in the County of Middlesex, in England, spinster; James B. Graymer, late an assistant in the Quartermaster-general's office; Graham B. Dobson, late a captain in H.M.'s 37th Regiment of Foot; Edwin Arthur Griffiths, late a patrol in the salt customs at Pindadun Khan; William Hardy, late an inspector of police, Allahabad; Henry Miller, late 2nd engineer of H.M.'s str. *Feroze*; Sam. Moreino, late cashier of the executive engineer's office, Dacca; John Brand Paterson, late a lieutenant in the R.E.; Ebenezer Roelofsz, lately employed in the Government telegraph department at Fyzabad; Edward Gambier Serle, late a lieutenant in H.M.'s 46th Regiment of Foot; George Shapcott, late head coachman of his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad; Agnes Smith, late widow of a gunner in the Bengal Artillery; Robert Andrew Smith, late a colonel in the Bengal Infantry; James Stewart, late of the Bengal Civil Service; and Aylmer Charles Alexander Wyllie, late of England. N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-mentioned estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.—C. J. WILKINSON, Officiating Administrator-general, 4, Strand, Calcutta, April 30, 1869.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	91½	91½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	91½	91½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	102½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	105	110
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...		
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	...		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...		

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d.	1s. 11d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	1 dis.	1 dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	5s. 0½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock	211	
	India 5 per cent.	114½ to 115½	
	India 4 per cent.	100½	
	India Encased Paper, 4 per cent.	92½	
	India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1872	104 to 105	
	India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	109 to 110	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873	104	
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866	100	
	India 5 per cent. for account		
	India 5 per cent., 1870	104	
	India 4 per cent., 1888	100½	
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	104½	
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1884		
	India Bonds (£1,000)		par to 10s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000)		3s. dis. to par
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
20	Ditto F Shares	18	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	East Indian	100	109
20	Ditto L Extension	all	1 to 1½ pm.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106 to 107
20	Ditto (new)	10	½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	4	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106 to 107
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	104 to 105
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	
Stock	Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104 to 105
20	Ditto	2	½ to 1½ pm.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	106
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) B	10	2½ to 3
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	19
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	31 to 32
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	4½
5	New	4	1½ to ½ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3½ dis.
20	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	
50	East India Land (Limited)	8	5½ to 4½ dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	107
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3½ to 2½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	48 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

**COMMISSIONS.**—Under the authority of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to notify that officers who are entitled to the value of their first commission under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 605, dated June 18, 1868, should apply for it to the agents of the regiment to which they formerly belonged.

**FURLOUGH ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.**—The note [or board presided over by Inspector-general of Hospitals, Indian medical service] to paragraph 8 of Government G.O., No. 34 of Jan. 11, 1869, regarding the submission of medical certificates by officers proceeding to England on account of ill-health, is to be expunged. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

## Advertisements.

### CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY, the 15th of JUNE, at Seven o'clock.

The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., in the Chair.

Members of the Service (past and present) proposing to attend are requested to send their names either to the Secretary of the Oriental Club, Hanover-square, or the Secretary of the East India United Service Club, 14, St. James's-square.

Tickets, Twenty-six Shillings each, to be paid for at the door of the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That FORTY APPOINTMENTS in the ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT in INDIA will shortly be OPEN to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will accordingly be HELD at this Office in the month of JULY next.

Full Printed Particulars of the Conditions on which Candidates will be admitted to the Examination, and likewise information respecting the nature of the Appointments to be competed for, may be obtained at this Office on application, either personally or by letter, addressed to the undersigned,

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary.  
Public Works Department.

India-office, 25th January, 1869.

**EXCHANGE.**—A Lieutenant in a Line Regiment, returning from India in five years, is desirous of EXCHANGING into the Bengal Staff Corps. For particulars, apply to L. M. N., United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris:—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases of Indian Cholera."

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

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LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, at his Printing Office, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., in the Parish of St. Clement Danes; and Published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—June 2, 1869.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR] PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 869.] LONDON, JUNE 9, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 15; Agra and Calcutta, May 11; Madras, May 10.

With the hot season in India the reign of dulness has once more set in. Shere Ali has already receded into the political background, and no other celebrity seemed likely to take his place. Sir R. Temple is already in England. Lord Mayo had not yet met his Legislative Council at Simlah. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was taking his ease at Mahableshtar, and from Madras we hear nothing about the movements of Lord Napier. Even from Afghanistan the news is generally peaceful. Nobody now believes in the story of Azim Khan's march on Herat at the head of forty, or even four thousand men. The force under Shah Nawaz Khan has dwindled—in common report—to 1,200, and it seems quite certain that that hereditary foe of the Barakzai princes has had no aid from Persia in his designs on the fortress of which his father was once governor. No troops had moved out of Kabul towards Turkistan, possibly because the Ameer of Badakshan, as reported in our last number, was raising troops himself for the pacification of that province.

LORD MAYO, however, is not idle. In addition to other duties, he is said to have taken the Department of Public Works under his special supervision. His work in that direction will not be light, if all accounts of the extravagance and blundering in the department be near the truth. With this fresh business on his hands it was hardly to be expected that his lordship would also take over charge of Sir R. Temple's department, as Sir Richard wanted him to do. That part of the work is reserved for Mr. Stansfeld, whose administrative experience will be supplemented by the acknowledged ability of his financial secretary, Mr. R. B. Chapman.

PERHAPS the most important news received by the last mail is that which, to a certain class of humanitarians, will sound the most disagreeable. The Emperor of China has just issued a proclamation forbidding, under heavy penalties, the cultivation of opium in any part of his dominions. Thereupon the Indian Government lost no time in calling upon the Bengal

Government to consider forthwith the propriety of making a large addition to the area of opium cultivation in Bengal. Mr. Grey will no doubt act upon the suggestion, with a readiness sorely displeasing to those philanthropists who denounce the indulgence in any form of stimulant or narcotic as utterly immoral, and who believe that opium is ruining the Chinese even faster than alcohol and tobacco are ruining ourselves. In India however the financial charms of the poppy are enhanced by a well-founded belief in its general harmlessness and a pretty wide experience of its medicinal virtues. The temperate use of opium in the East is no more hurtful than the temperate use of beer and wine in the West. In fact, one might almost say that it is far less hurtful, as it prevents or alleviates some of the diseases most prevalent in warm climates.

INDIAN cookery is not to be despised, as most of our readers are probably aware. How a dirty-looking *bawachi* contrives to turn you out a capital dinner with raw materials of the poorest, and utensils of the simplest kind, is a mystery which very few English cooks could ever fathom. And, in another sense, it is a mystery which no English housewife in India should ever attempt to fathom, under the penalty of losing her appetite for the remainder of her Indian sojourn. Into the secrets of an Indian cook-house none but the strongest stomachs can pry with impunity. Too nice a curiosity, so fatal to the enjoyment of many good things, is peculiarly fatal to the enjoyment of a good dinner, in other countries besides India. Most old Indians could cap our remarks with an illustration to the point. But we doubt if the following story, taken from the *Madras Times*, could easily be surpassed in its own line:—

In a certain regimental mess, in which the bachelor dining members paid little attention to the dispositions of the cook-room, an officer, by good or ill fortune, conceived the desire to inspect the culinary arrangements of the kitchen. What did he behold? Upon the centre of the floor a vast round of beef for that day's dinner. Seated on the beef a little black boy—as the vulgar song says “as naked as Venus,” and kicking his little heels in mid air. The intruder was horrified. Not so the cook, who said proudly “my son, saar!” Then with a grin, for he was a facetious Bobabee, “he make beef nice and tender for gentlemen.”

SOME time ago a question was asked in the House of Commons touching the imprisonment in an island fortress of one Sidi Abdurrahman, who claimed to be the rightful Nawab of Junjeera, a small principality on the western coast of Bombay. Whatever was the real character of his dungeon, certain it is that he has made his way out of it, and gone off to Mahableshtar in hopes of inducing Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to do something or another in his behalf.

SIR DONALD MACLEOD's short visit to Simlah is now believed to have had no connection with the Punjab Tenancy Act. Lord Mayo doubtless wanted to consult him on the general question of affairs in the Punjab. People are already speculating on Sir Donald's probable successor. It is even asserted that the post was offered to Sir R. Temple, whose ambition led him to decline anything less than a full governorship. The story however seems to us more characteristic of the weather and the popular view of Sir R. Temple than it can be true. Even his ambition might be satisfied with a lieutenant-governorship.

WE are glad to see that the Secretary of State for India has shown a high appreciation of Mr. W. Hunter's services to

Indian archæology. His Grace has readily sanctioned the late Viceroy's proposal to bestow £2,000 on the author of the "Annals of Rural Bengal" and the "Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia," as works in which Mr. Hunter "has supplied a most valuable contribution to ethnological and philological science, and has reflected honour on the service of which he is a member." As this journal was one of the first in this country to point out Mr. Hunter's merits, we need hardly express our approval of the liberal treatment he has received from his superiors. But "envy doth merit like its shade pursue," and Mr. Hunter may set off these marks of official sympathy against the disparaging criticisms of the *Calcutta Review* and other detractors in India. Whether he knew much or nothing of Greek in 1861, whether he cut a good or an indifferent figure in the Civil Service examinations, it is certain that he has produced two works which place him in the foremost rank of historical and philological students, and which have already enlisted a large amount of public interest in the future of the Non-Aryan races in India. Like many other able men, he has benefited largely by the labours of his predecessors in the same field, but the modesty with which he acknowledged his debt to Mr. Bryan Hodgson, for example, ought to have saved him from unfair disparagement and groundless misrepresentation.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has just issued a memorandum, bristling with sharp comments on the neglected state of the roads and public buildings in Ajmere and Mairwarra, and insisting that Ajmere should be made a model for the rest of Rajpootana. Colonel Keatinge, on his part, is doing his best to encourage progress in the native states. One of his latest reforms is the substitution of Hindi for Urdu as the official language of the country. The use of the Urdu since the days of Akbar has led to the carrying on of all official correspondence through Moonshies, not one Rajpoot chief in a thousand being able to read an almost foreign language written in a foreign character. The *Gazette* in English and Hindi, established by Colonel Keatinge a few months ago, is said to be becoming "a power for good in Rajpootana." It is read at all the native courts and by most of the Thakoors, whose great ambition seems to lie in seeing their names favourably mentioned in print. One prince, hitherto remarkable for administrative indolence, lately offered, we are told, to undertake some public works, if his name might only be mentioned in the *Gazette* as those of the Jeypore and Khetri Rajahs had been.

THERE is a rumour afloat in India that the highest furlough pay for civil servants is to be reduced from £1,200 to £1,000, on the plea that the present rate tempts civilians to linger on in the service instead of retiring betimes. We are inclined to look on this story as quite unfounded. It would in the first place be a needlessly vexatious act thus to alter the new furlough rules so soon after they have been issued, and in the second, we must remember that the highest furlough pay in the army is also £1,200. If the pay of the civil service were to be cut down, would it not provoke a cry of just resentment at the unfair preference displayed towards the army?

THE pleasure expressed in India at the success of so many native candidates for the Civil Service will be not a little damped by the further news that two out of the four have since been rejected on the score of age. It seems that according to the register of the Calcutta University these two unfortunates were older than the age prescribed, although the evidence of their private horoscopes and other documents told entirely the other way. We believe that a youth entering an Indian College is put down or puts himself down as fourteen, for instance, when he may be no more than thirteen and one month. On the other hand it might be pleaded that anyone could tamper with his own horoscope, and that a public register is the only trustworthy guide. Be that as it may, Sir Edward Ryan and his colleagues have very unwillingly taken a step which is sure to arouse much outcry among the natives of Bengal. Gladly as those would have strained a point in favour of young men who have made their way to England in spite of strong social, and class prejudices, and of remonstrances, bitter or affectionate, on the part of kindred and friends—one of them had to steal away like a thief—they have found themselves barred from any milder alternative than a strict adherence to established rule. Still, if there was any real un-

certainty about the case of these poor fellows, no one surely, except their defeated rivals would have quarrelled with the Commissioners for giving them the full benefit of the doubt. Anyhow something should at once be done to ensure perfect accuracy on a point of so much consequence as that of age in the registers of all schools and colleges in India.

MR. COOPER, the indomitable explorer of Western China, read an account of his late travels before a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society. Of course he found in Sze-Chuen the garden of Central Asia; each traveller's newest discovery is sure to be a garden. Not quite equally of course, that province offered a fine field for the cultivation of opium. Two or three gentlemen in turn then made friendly efforts to dissuade Mr. Cooper from the dangerous journey he proposed taking by the north of Assam. They even suggested an alternative route or two, but Mr. Cooper proved intractable, declared he had "a mission to perform," and said enough to turn the previous words of warning into admiring cheers and farewell blessings.

IN Oman matters are still unsettled in several ways. Azanbin Ghez is said to be dreading an attack from a rival who is said to enjoy the support of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who is still recalcitrant about the tribute owed by him to the Imam of Muscat. The Sultan indeed was on the point of sending a mission on that subject to Bombay, which will probably fare no better than his late mission to this country. Again, the Wahabees of Oman seem bent on getting rid of their Hindu neighbours, who being British subjects must be protected. The *Times of India* proposes that we should bargain with Persia for a port in the Gulf, as a means of keeping order easily and encouraging our own trade.

CHOLERA has reappeared in the 58th Foot at Allahabad, and broken out among the troops at Seetapore. Kurnool, on the Madras side, has been abandoned as a military station, owing to its unhealthiness.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COXE is to act as Commissioner of Jullundur in Mr. Forsyth's absence.

A VILLAGE POLICE.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of Act V. of 1861, the Hon. the Lieut. governor is pleased to direct that the village of Huthceah, in the district of Muttra, shall be charged, for the period of six months, with the cost—viz., Rs. 56 per mensem—of maintaining an additional police force, consisting of one head constable and six constables, in consequence of the misconduct of the villagers.

CIVIL FURLONGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained furloughs, &c., to Europe and leave of absence on m.c., under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—Lieut. Hewott, late N.L., comdg. H.M.'s steamer *Coromandel*, is allowed leave of absence for 12 months, to Europe. Lieut. Searle, late I.N., marine storekeeper, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for 12 months. Sandwith, W., actg. judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 2 months.

MILITARY FURLONGHS, &c.—The following officers obtained furloughs to Europe, on m.c., under rules of 1868, in May last:—Furlough for 2 years—Surg. Sutherland, of the Bengal medical establishment. To Europe for 2 years—Lieut. col. Ranken, Madras staff corps. The following leaves of absence were granted in May last:—Lieut. Martin, R.A., from May 22 to June 21, in extension. Ensign Morse, 2nd wing subal. 9th N.L., for 3 months, from date of departure to Bombay, for the purpose of studying the Hindustani language. Ensign Welch, 108th foot, from June 3 to Oct. 2, to the Malabar Coast, on private affairs. Capt. Gleig, invalid estab., for 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. Jervoise, 3rd Hussars, from May 7 to June 5, to proceed to Mahabaleshwar, on m.c. Lieut. col. Smyth, R.A., from May 1 to 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c. Second capt. Vachell, R.A., from April 2 to Oct. 2, and Col. Raines, C.B., 95th foot, from April 2 to Oct. 2, on the recommendation of a medical board.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'S FORCES.—Ensign J. T. Scott, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, aged 22. Capt. H. Hamilton, R.A., Commanding Assam Mountain Battery.  
 BENGAL.—Capt. A. W. Fildes, Retired I.g. Bengal Army.  
 MADRAS.—Brevet major Brown, 29th M.N.I.  
 ROYAL NAVY.—Admiral Sir G. R. Lambert, late Commodore of the East India Station, at the United Service Club, suddenly, June 5.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Ranken, Mr. Buss, Mr. Adamson, Dr. Wiehe. Mr. Knox, Major Garforth, Mr. Selby, Mr. Gonne and two children, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Balcombe. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Young.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Tanjore, June 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Kembal and two infants, Mr. G. H. Hefferman, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Foote and infant, Mrs. Douglas and infant, Capt. Roberts, Mr. F. Vinning, Mr. H. Kerr, Mr. J. Michie, Mr. E. C. Blancy.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1869.

## THE LATE LORD BROUGHTON.

THE death of the first and last Lord Broughton at a ripe old age leaves no particular mark on the minds of the present generation. Obituary notices tell us all about the boroughs for which he sat as Sir John Hobhouse, and are lavish of small details concerning his family connections, his colonelcy in the Militia, and his partnership in the firm of Whitbread and Co. They remind us briefly of his intimacy with Lord Byron, of the imprisonment that greeted the publication of his "Letters to an Englishman," and of his official career as President of the Board of Control in two administrations. He never came to the front as a statesman, and his literary achievements live for us only in the notes to the fourth canto of "Childe Harold." And yet at more than one stage of his career he enjoyed a certain amount of the fame that springs from passing circumstances. Byron's friendship reflected a certain lustre on its object. His own ardent liberalism in the dark days of 1819 carried him from a cell in Newgate to the head of the poll in Westminster. His political services secured him the Presidency of the Board of Control under Lord Melbourne, and in that capacity he earned an unenviable kind of immortality as the author of the Afghan war. To Anglo-Indians he is chiefly interesting from this point of view. Thirty years ago it was thought a wise move to counteract Russian intrigue by one of the most wanton attacks on a nation's independence that statesmen in a panic ever devised. In spite of Sir A. Burnes, of the Court of Directors, of Lord Auckland himself, the President of the Board of Control decreed that an English army should bear back the worthless Shah Sujah to the throne from which a far abler, and for us more serviceable prince had long since ousted him with the consent of nearly all Afghanistan. Of the poetic Nemesis which rewarded that act of supreme immorality the present generation has learned enough in the eloquent pages of Mr. Kaye. But not till a few years ago did Lord Broughton settle the question of real responsibility for that act by declaring in the Upper House that he, in fact, and not any other, was the author of the Afghan war. Between him and Lord Palmerston, at any rate, will rest the full credit, such as it was, of the move which first shook our Indian prestige and saddled India with a heavy debt.

## THE LEGALITY OF THE BONUS SYSTEM.

THE actual legality of the Regimental Bonus System in the Indian Army of other days has been so often called in question,

not to say bluntly denied, that many of our readers will feel thankful for the light thrown on that subject by the pamphlet now before us.\* It is a necessary appendix to the one we noticed a short time ago. Without this additional evidence the claims now advanced by more than a hundred officers to compensation for their forfeit bonuses would hardly from the legal point of view be deemed complete, however strong a case can be made out for them from the moral side. In a question of this sort no weapon of legitimate warfare should come amiss to those who attack a position held by an enemy strong in numbers and thoroughly equipped with every means of defence, except perhaps the consciousness of fighting in a good cause. If the claimants of compensation can show the legality of the system for whose abolition they seek to be reimbursed, they will have gone far to undermine the only tenable grounds of resistance to their claims. Let them convince their friends in Parliament that the law also is on their side, is not at any rate against them, and they will hardly appeal in vain to the justice of their countrymen. The gentlemen in the India Office would then no longer be restrained from evincing a natural sympathy with the just grievances of their former and present servants.

How then stands the legal part of the case between the contending parties? Was the Bonus System legal or was it not? The popular impression, founded on Sir Charles Wood's hasty inference from certain judgments in the Courts of Exchequer and Queen's Bench, rests on the assumption that it was not. And yet, as we find from the legal opinions republished in this pamphlet, nothing could well be more at variance with the facts. Take, for instance, the case of *Græme v. Wroughton*, as decided on the 4th of June, 1855. Discussing this case at great length and with the fairness of an umpire, in 1865, Mr. Rathborne, of the Middle Temple, is "clearly of opinion that there was nothing in the decision in that case whatever to show that the Bonus System, as followed in the Indian army, was illegal." In a later opinion on the same point Mr. Rolt, Q.C., afterwards Sir John Rolt, Attorney-General to the late Government, and Mr. H. James, now Queen's Counsel, "incline to be of opinion that if an opportunity occurs for reviewing the decision of the Court of Exchequer, the dicta in the judgment referred to *will not be concurred in*, and that the Bonus System *will be held to be legal*." These gentlemen go yet further, saying that "even to the extent to which the case determines the question involved, we have *grave doubts* whether it would on further consideration be held to be good law."

On this latter point, however, we need not specially insist. We are even willing to allow that Baron Martin could have decided no otherwise than he did on the question argued before him. In a Court of Equity the issue might have been different; but as sitting in a Court of Common Law, his lordship may have been debarred by the rules of Court from deciding the case on any other pleas than those brought forward on either side. Be that as it may, it was the plaintiff's counsel who ensured his client's failure by resting his case on narrow technical issues, instead of standing on the broad ground afterwards taken by Mr. Rathborne, with the ultimate approval of Sir John Rolt. The defendant's counsel had pleaded, in excuse of his client's breach of faith, that the agreement made with the plaintiff was a corrupt and illegal covenant according to a certain statute of George III., which forbids the entering into a "corrupt bargain" for the possession or the surrender of any public office under Crown or Company. What was the plaintiff's answer, as furnished by his counsel? The agreement, he averred, was not unlawful, because the statute was aimed at direct agreements between the holder and patron of an office, not at agreements between either holder or patron and a third party. In this case, moreover, the major who got the bonus could not, it was pleaded, be said to have given up his office for money, because, though ceasing to be a regimental major, he continued to be a major in the army.

At the rejection of pleas so transparently quibbled who can

\* "Opinions of Counsel on the Legality of the late Indian Army Bonus System. London: 1869.

be surprised? Naturally enough the Court decided that an illegal agreement was none the less illegal for the intervention of a third party, and that Major Grant had illegally sold his office of regimental major, whatever rank he might retain in the service. But to draw from such a verdict conclusions fatal to the claims now put forward would be simply absurd. In that particular instance a good cause was stupidly defended—that is all. The action was tried on one of those false issues so dear to lawyers of a certain class, and the result of course was what any rational being might have expected. We can hardly quarrel with Baron Martin for showing no wider converseance with the facts of the case than did the barristers and attorneys who were paid to get it up in proper form. But we may safely challenge anyone to prove that Baron Martin's ruling has anything whatever to do with the real bearings of the case so suicidally prepared for his perspiration. What every officer concerned in the present business would most strenuously insist upon, is exactly what Messrs. James and Rathborne and Sir J. Rolt concur in pointing out—namely, that nothing of the nature of a "corrupt agreement" can be predicated of the system under which Indian officers were wont to retire with a bonus in addition to the pension of their rank. The Bonus System, remarks Mr. Rathborne, "so far from being a corrupt bargaining or contracting for the giving up of an office such as the Act contemplates, was a system that had been for nearly thirty years in full and open operation, *with the entire sanction of the constituted authorities*"—namely, the Court of Directors, the Board of Control, and the Indian Government in India; and "this sanction had been avowedly given to it on grounds of the highest public policy—namely, the conducing to the contentment of the officers of the Army of India, and to the efficiency of that Army." To the same effect write Messrs. Rolt and James—"In this case also what has occurred has been *expressly sanctioned* by the Board of Directors and by the Governor-general of India. We presume that in their judgment no illegal act has been committed, and certainly their approval negatives all idea of the transaction having been corrupt."

That the Bonus System was formally authorised by the Court of Directors nobody in these days would think of disputing. But, as Mr. Rathbone takes care to remind us, all despatches sent out from the India House were "undoubtedly written and sent to India, in concurrence with and under the sanction and approval" of her Majesty's representative at the Board of Control, in compliance with the provisions of Act 33, George III. cap. 52. Thus the Bonus System bore the threefold sanction of the Crown, the Company, and the Indian Government which published the despatch. It represented no "private unauthenticated agreement," like that which Lord Loughborough had declared invalid in the case of *Parsons v. Thompson*; but was an arrangement stamped by the approval of all the authorities empowered by law to legislate for her Majesty's Indian dominions. That it was not "contrary to public policy" the directors themselves declared with much emphasis in the despatch of September, 1837. But perhaps it was contrary to the laws of England, especially to that Act which forbade the buying and selling of public offices? Even this thrust however is easily parried. It was expressly provided by a later Act of the 49th George III.—an Act for the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices—that nothing in that Act should extend to "any purchases, sales, or exchanges of commissions in his Majesty's forces, under regulations made or to be made by his Majesty." Now, as every Indian officer held a commission from the Crown, and as the bonus system was ~~expressly~~ recognised by a Minister of the Crown, does it not seem preposterous to talk of excluding one portion of her Majesty's forces from the benefits of a provision clearly applicable to all alike? On what principle of fair play can the authorised sale of commissions by Queen's officers be placed on a different footing from the authorised bestowal of a retiring bonus on a Company's officer? The provision in question, be it noted, concerns not only the present, but the future. It speaks of "regulations made or to be made by his Majesty," and we know that in 1837 the bonus system did re-

ceive its formal sanction from "her Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India." In every way therefore it is utterly absurd to argue that the bonus system comes under the head of corrupt bargaining, or falls out of the category of transactions expressly legalised by the Act above quoted.

It might even be argued, as Sir J. Rolt puts it, that "neither in letter nor in spirit does the retiring officer [in the old Indian Service] sell or transfer his commission," and that the bonus received "is more in the nature of a superannuation allowance than the price of a sale." But that is a nicety which lawyers may, in this instance, be safely left to consider for themselves. We have shown that the case of the Indian officers stands on the broader and simpler ground of a common legality with the practices authorised in the Queen's army. That is a conclusion from which no amount of hair-splitting ought to be allowed to distract the attention of persons anxious to reach the truth of the whole question.

## Correspondence.

### THE REJECTED RETIRING SCHEME. TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have read the despatch of the Secretary of State for India regarding the retiring schemes proposed by the Indian Government in your paper of the 5th ult., as well as your leading article on the subject, and I was at first inclined to take your view of the case; on examining it more closely, however, I find that the assertion made by the Secretary of State (paragraphs 31 and 35), that there would be an absolute loss if the proposition made by the Indian Government were carried out, is utterly unfounded, even if it were necessary in every case of retirement to make a new appointment to the Staff Corps.

This will be most plainly shown by taking the case of a lieutenant-colonel recently promoted, and showing for periods of six years his pay if remaining in the service, or his pension and the pay of his successor if he retires on increased rate of pension and bonus.

	Retiring on Pension and Bonus for six years.	Remaining in the Service.
Pension £515 per annum	£3,090	
Bonus	1,000	
Lieutenant's pay for six years	1,800	
Saving to Government	62	
	£5,952	Six years pay as lieutenant-colonel
		£5,952
AFTER TWELVE YEARS.		
Pension	£6,180	Ten years pay as lieutenant-colonel
Bonus	1,000	£9,920
Lieutenant's pay	3,600	Two years full colonel's allowance
Saving to Government	1,380	2,240
	£12,160	£12,160
AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS.		
Pension	£9,270	Ten years pay as lieutenant-colonel
Bonus	1,000	£9,920
Lieutenant's pay, twelve years	3,600	Eight years colonel's allowance
Captain's pay, six years	2,692	8,960
Saving	2,318	
	£18,880	£18,880
AFTER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.		
Pension	£12,360	Ten years pay as lieutenant-colonel
Bonus	1,000	£9,920
Lieutenant	3,600	Fourteen years colonel's allowance
Captain	3,590	15,680
Major	3,072	
Saving	1,978	
	£25,600	£25,600

This case has been selected purposely as the most unfavourable that could occur, but the saving to Government would be greater in the case of an officer retiring when only entitled to major's pension on the one hand, or when nearer to lieutenant-colonel's allowances on the other.

From the list of unemployed officers (paragraph 21) we learn that of 320, 200 only are in any way unfit for employment, leaving 120 officers fit to hold any appointment. Hence it would be unnecessary to appoint officers to the Staff Corps to fill

vacancies to at least that number, and the difference between pension and pay would so far be clear saving. The unemployed list does not appear to include officers in England on leave, of whom, especially in the higher ranks, the greater part have passed the examination in some native language, and are eligible. These officers will require employment on their return to India.

The Secretary of State also makes no account of the officers who have not passed the examinations, but are well fitted in other respects, and who are ordered in Paragraph 54 of his despatch to be employed. If the 200 extra pensions and bonuses were given, there would be in all probability more than a sufficient number of officers available to replace those induced to retire.

That there are more officers than are required under the new organisation no one who has been lately in India can feel any doubt. The mere fact of appointing them to regiments or other duties does not render them more necessary to the service, nor does it lessen the cost of the Staff Corps.

Whether it would be a wise measure to give a bonus in excess of the increased pension is a matter of doubt, as the latter measure might suffice to induce a sufficient number of officers to retire; and to pay so large a sum as £200,000 at the onset would prevent that immediate saving which would be desirable; whilst, if 150 lieutenant-colonels and 50 majors were induced to retire on £150 to £175 a-year in excess of their ordinary pensions, the saving would be very considerable and immediate in its results.

That the present despatch will have the effect of settling the question or relieving the feeling of restlessness and discontent alluded to in paragraph forty-five, may well be doubted when a simple calculation shows that the Secretary of State for India has taken a mistaken view of the case. I feel sure that the body of Indian officers will still believe, as I do, that in the course of a year or two, when the increased cost of the staff corps begins to be felt, something must be done to reduce it.—Hoping you will insert this letter or give the subject your attention, I am, Sir, yours, &c., AN INDIAN OFFICER.

#### COMPENSATION FOR REGIMENTAL BONUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As a supplement to my letter published in your last issue, I now send you the scale known as the "Delhi Scale," which was in general use previous to the amalgamation, showing what sum an officer received from his regiment on retirement; the several amounts are not large, but I feel sure they would be gladly accepted (if offered) by many officers of high rank and standing in the Staff Corps, while the revival of the old regimental purchase system would not only allay the feeling of injustice under which all officers are now smarting, who have been cruelly deprived of those "*expectations*," which, in the words of Lord Derby, they had had secured to them by the Parliamentary guarantee, but what the Government no doubt consider of as much importance, the adoption of such a scheme would, at a comparatively trifling outlay, greatly relieve "the financial" pressure which is fast approaching, and would in no way compromise the declaration of Sir Charles Wood, to which the Duke of Argyll adverts in paragraph 46 of his despatch:—

OLD "DELHI SCALE."

No.	Rank.	Amount to be paid to an Officer selling out, at 2s. per rupee.	Remarks.
1	Major	£3,000 0 0	I have given below the case of a senior captain retiring when his major was junior on the list, but as on each line step (in this position) occasioning an advance to his major on the gradation list, he would be entitled to £15, this amount would have to be added to gratuity for each line step so obtained.
1st	Captain	1,800 0 0	
2nd	"	1,473 0 0	
3rd	"	1,305 0 0	
4th	"	1,176 0 0	
5th	"	1,095 0 0	
6th	"	1,023 0 0	

To give another instance of the benefit derivable to Government from such a scheme, say that a lieutenant-colonel, or possibly a colonel in the Staff Corps, who is senior captain only in the cadre of his old regiment (with his regimental major just promoted) wishes to retire on his pension, he would get some

£360 as pension, plus the sum (in the scale) corresponding to his position in the cadre, viz., £1,800; and, as the same officer on the *effective* list would be drawing above £1,000 a-year (probably without employment), the saving to Government in each of such cases would be about £600 per annum. When this is considered, with the fact that the revival of the old regimental gratuities on the above scale as compensation for the loss of regimental purchase funds would be only doing an act of justice, and satisfying *all* parties at a trifling cost, the measure is surely worth considering.—Yours,

JUSTICE AND EXPEDIENCY.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Pioneer* thinks that, as the Catholic Emancipation of 1829 was the passing bell of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, in like manner the death knell of the Indian Civil Service will perhaps turn out to have been sounded by the measures of 1858 (21st and 22nd Vic., cap. 106,) when her Majesty in Parliament assumed for the British nation the direct management of British India, and reduced that previously anomalous dependency to an orderly orbit in the harmony of the imperial kosmos—for the Civil Service up to that time had been what it could be again no more. Native administrators had been employed in the dawn of our power; for the Company was above all things commercial. But when it was found that the natives could not govern, and that misgovernment meant short produce and bad dividends, it became necessary to sweep them away. The next step was to create a separate European machinery for introducing among the people of India that amount of protection to life and property without which the agriculturist would not raise the wealth of the soil, nor the merchant distribute that wealth and its equivalents. Then began that curious mixture of nepotism and enthusiasm which, as Mr. Bright says, was bred in corruption, but which nevertheless bore fruit in the deeds of heroes—which might be characterised as a Money-Lushington combination *pour exploiter le pays*, but might with equal justice be described as a patriotic contribution by retired public servants to the beloved land of their adoption; a passing of their sons through the fire, not to Moloch but to duty. The young men set apart for Indian employment were often born in India; they were reared, one may say, on curry and rice; they passed their boyhood at Cheltenham or in Portland-place, among models of the Taj or stuffed tigers, in houses where "Directors" and "Chairs" were the guests of honour, and where Ram-mohun Roy or Dwarkanath Tagore was occasionally a visitor. On reaching the age of seventeen or eighteen they went to Haileybury, as a matter of course, with all the varied possibilities of their time of life undetected and unsifted—a few to study, the majority to haunt billiard-rooms and pot-houses, to make love to tradesmen's daughters, or to poach hares in the squire's hedgerows—but all, in every class, always to have their minds fixed on India, and to be imbibing influences derived from the East. Arrived in India, they went in the first instance to some old friend's house, where the civilian was met perhaps by the old bearer that had nursed him in long clothes; and when he got "through College" (which he was a long time doing) he went up-country to the old district where his father's name was a household word. We are describing a system, not defending one. We do not think that the state of things we have been sketching was ever perfect; and we would not, if we could, restore it now. It gave India a precious lot of hard bargains, and a small residuum of men of very great merit; but, whatever it did else, it was natural, spontaneous, and "understanded of the people." And now it is gone, like the Heptarchy, the feudal system, or the *neige d'autan*. What we have in its place is a mere transition. The monopoly of employment created by the Court of Directors to form a provision for their friends and relations has been kept up as a prize for the temptation of ambitious schoolboys. But, at the same time, that Proteus "Dowb" has been forcing the fence at fifty different points. "Justice to the Staff Corps," "India for the Indians," "The Wrongs of the Uncovenanted,"—these are some of the better known and juster excuses which have been found for enlarging the sphere of selection beyond the circle of Wallahism. Outsiders have since been given to those who were once content to feed on the crumbs that fell from the children's table.

### A LOCAL ARMY FOR INDIA.

The *Times* of India thinks it is high time that this question of a local European force for India, re-opened by the home press, should be taken up warmly in every quarter. We look upon it as one of the important changes that must be brought about soon, along with the abolition of the staff corps, and the re-establishment of the regimental system of organisation. The staff corps will fall, because we cannot afford to pay for it, and because its constitution and rules of promotion give us a flood of officers of the higher grades whom we cannot employ, and whom, if we don't keep in

India, we must bribe to get out of it. A local European force will be created, because public opinion will demand it; because, when the reform of our Imperial army organisation, generally insisted upon at home, is completed, and soldiers will only enlist for short periods, it will be practically impossible to garrison India with Imperial troops; because the conviction is growing that England may somehow or other be drawn against her will into a Continental war, and that she must have all her available troops mobilised at home, not scattered over the face of the globe. And we shall return to the orthodox system of officering regiments regimentally; because, in default of the present Staff Corps system—which we will suppose to have become a tale of the past, a warning for the future—there is no other recognised among civilised nations, none so agreeable to English ideas and history, none so practically effective, none so economical; and because, if we have it, we shall be able to rear up a real veritable Staff Corps, properly so called, a body of duly qualified Staff officers, specially marked out by their attainments for Staff employ of proportions that shall bear something like a just ratio to the rest of the army, and on principles of promotion that will not lead us to a dead lock such as we now bemoan. How this may be effected we propose to demonstrate before long. These are our anticipations, and recommendations; and we shall not cease to urge them upon the attention of the public, for we honestly believe them to be for the good of the military service of India, and, through it, of India itself.

#### OVER-LEGISLATION.

The *Times of India* admits that there was some truth in Mr. Maine's line of defence against the charge of over-legislation. He proves that much of what has been done was unavoidable; but the most he shows is that the haste and pressure of recent legislation is a necessary evil, not that it is not an evil, still less as the *Pall Mall* writer puts it, that it is a good to be sought after and continued. We take it that the duty of the legislator is to wait upon public opinion, not to precede it, and that he is the most felicitous statesman who so exactly hits the right moment for legislation that he seems to lead when in fact he follows, and who knows when and how to yield before the concession has lost all appearance of grace. The latter of these contingencies is not likely to press upon the Indian statesman for many years to come. It is the former which concerns him; and we hold that legislating for an idea—a desire to bring up the Indian Statute Book to the standard of that of Great Britain, to assimilate the laws of the nations to our own as far and as fast as may be to introduce change upon change, and to pile Act upon Act, is altogether to proceed upon a mistaken whim. The natives feel themselves harassed and in a whirl. There are abundant reasons for asserting that they regard the racing pace of recent legislation as the pace that kills; and for our own part we are quite sure that it is far to good to last. To be sure, if the curtain is for a moment lifted, and a native prince like Scindiah reveals to us the state of native opinion upon our legislation, the *Pall Mall* writer and others like him can pooh-pooh such revelations, and tell us that the natives are silly fellows, and that if they do not like our measures they ought to like them. *Fortunati, sua si bona norint*, as Sir John Lawrence would say; but the truth is we cannot afford thus haughtily, and in the blindness of our own pride, to ignore the opinion of the people of the country. They are becoming daily more and more capable of criticising our actions. We are teaching the elephant the consciousness of its own strength; and at this moment there is perhaps no appointment in India more important than that of the legislative member of the Supreme Council, in whose hands, at this crisis of our transition state, are grasped the issues of permanent good or ill according as the measures which he advises are sound or the contrary. Spick and span new *doctrinaires* from England, without any knowledge of the people for whom they come out to legislate, may produce nothing but unmitigated evil. At all events, we trust that let whoever may be sent among us, he may be fully instructed at the India-office, that what India now wants is rest, and not agitation; administration, and not legislation, which can possibly be deferred to a more convenient season.

**RAILWAY TRAINS ON FIRE.**—We hear (says the *Mofussilite*) that the passengers by the evening train, on the 4th, from Gazeabad to Umballa, had a most unpleasant time of it. The bedding of one caught fire, another woke up nearly suffocated by the smoke, and it is providential that some of the ladies were not burnt to death. The calls for the guard were most vociferous; fortunately he came to think something was wrong and had the train stopped, thereby giving the opportunity of extinguishing the many small fires from the sparks which might otherwise have burst into open flames.

**THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALCUTTA.**—Sir Barnes Peacock assisted Lord Canning in framing the celebrated Press Gagging Act in 1857. He may possibly be still of opinion that the public have no right to think, or at all events to express their thoughts publicly. But surely it is time for public men in India to disabuse their minds of this idea. It is not long ago that Mr. Gladstone declared that without the corrective influence of the press public men would live in a fool's paradise. It is really melancholy to find that, even with this influence, there are many estimable individuals who in this country occupy that position.—*Madras Mail*.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

**SIMLA, May 7.**—This picturesque and pleasant place is beginning to look very lively. It is not "full," nor anything like full, but the leave season having commenced, numbers have dropped in, and there are very few houses which have not been engaged, though as yet not one half of the lessees have arrived. The weather, too, for at least two weeks past, has been beautiful—bracing, yet mild and sunshiny. There have, however, and within the last few days, been one or two cases of sunstroke. But if, ladies will go out in the middle of the day without parasol and with no better head-protection than the lace apology for a bonnet which is now the fashion, such accidents must be expected. The nights are cold, and the early morn and advanced evening chilly, but in the middle of the day the sun is quite powerful enough to render precaution against *coup de soleil* if not positively necessary, at least highly advisable. Sir Richard Temple stayed but a day here, and then left for Bombay, whence it may be presumed he has ere this embarked for England. During his absence the finances are not to be suffered "to take care of themselves." The Viceroy will not become his own Financial Minister, notwithstanding Sir Richard counted on his Excellency taking charge of the "current duties of my department during my absence in England." Mr. John Strachey is at present in charge of the finances, and that charge he will retain until, at any rate, Sir Richard Temple has returned. This is Lord Mayo's arrangement, and your correspondent ventures to think it is one in consequence of which Indian financial management will not suffer. The talked-of redistribution of duties amongst the ministers, i.e., the members of Council, has been carried out. The Viceroy will retain under his own immediate superintendence all the purely political and diplomatic work of the Foreign Department, assuming, in addition thereto, the ministerial control of the Public Works Department. Governors-General and Viceroys have hitherto almost invariably kept the policy and diplomacy of the Foreign Department in their own hands; but it is something new to hear of the head of the Government taking upon himself the burden of that rather unpicturesque quota of the aggregate of the duties which go to make up Indian administration, designated "public works." Lord Mayo, however, is said to be especially qualified for the task. However acquired, whether in Parliament or as the owner of extensive landed property, his lordship is understood to know more about railways, their construction, maintenance, and proper management, than the railway officials will find at all agreeable should they in any way lay themselves open to snub or censure. And, with respect to canals and other great public undertakings, a similar degree of viceregal intelligence is said to exist. All this, however, was to be looked for in a nobleman who, with estates of his own, has spent years in Parliament, and has had an administrative training at home. The very best results, it seems to your correspondent, are likely to result from the Viceroy thus practically identifying himself with the Department of Public Works. It will, at any rate, make the Secretary quite strong enough to overbear opposition to any internal reforms he may originate. And that there is ample room and scope for internal reform, is so almost axiomatic as to require no demonstration. Mr. John Strachey, besides the Finances, will have ministerial charge of what are styled the Internal Affairs of the Foreign Department—that is, of the administrative details of all non-regulation provinces. To Mr. Ellis has fallen the Home Department. It is possible, though not very probable, that there will be further changes. The Council is short of one member, the practical vacancy caused by Sir Richard Temple's leave to England not having been filled up.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.**—The *Mofussilite* mentions with pleasure that the East Indian Railway trains are now keeping good time; but does not profess to be aware whether this improvement is due to the recent fillip administered by Lord Mayo.

**CURIOUS CUSTOM.**—Major W. J. Williamson, in one of his reports to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, mentions that when a Garrow father is killed by a tiger—apparently a not uncommon mode in those parts of shuffling on the moral coil—the sons change their names, in order to throw the tiger off the scent of their identity, in case he should have a rooted hostility to the family.

**THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.**—The *Central India Times* asserts on "indisputable authority" that the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, about to become vacant on the retirement of Sir Donald Macleod at the close of the current year, was offered to Sir Richard Temple and declined by him. "He aspires," says our contemporary, "to the higher dignity of Governor of a Presidency. Sir Richard on the expiration of his leave will return and resume office as head of the Financial Department, and intends to retire after five years, should he not be so fortunate as to have an offer of the more exalted office in the interim."



**TONK.**—The Masaud Waziris continue their lawless practices. About six weeks ago they murdered a jemadar of the Nawab of Tonk. Still more lately they made an attack on a village in the Tonk Ilacqua, murdering two of the villagers and wounding four others.

**EAST INDIA RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.**—The Bengal Government has, in accordance with special instructions received, conveyed to the officers of the East India Railway an expression of the Viceroy's satisfaction with the zeal they displayed in the formation of a volunteer corps, and of his cordial appreciation of the spirit in which they met the views of the Government in the matter.

**SIMLA.**—A Simla letter of the *Mofussilite* mentions that there are few if any houses now available, and that "The Mall" is becoming daily more densely thronged with visitors. This favourite sanitarium will be unusually crowded this year, in consequence of the railroad offering such facilities for the Meerut people to go there instead of Mussoorie and Nainee Tal, as they did before the line was opened.

**SIR W. MORGAN.**—A private letter informs us that Sir Walter Morgan left Simla lately far from well, and against medical advice, simply because he thought it his duty to be present, if possible, at the opening of the High Court. We will not be guilty of the impertinence of praise, but we must express our consciousness that it would be a misfortune for the North-West Provinces if the learned and able Chief Justice's health should fail.—*Pioneer*.

**DARJEELING.**—The Darjeeling Municipality has rejected the Simla system of conservancy in favour of a plan devised and about to be patented by Mr. Gilbert Hickey. This consists in carbonising all station refuse in retorts constructed for the purpose. With the gas produced he proposes to illuminate the station; while the refuse in the retorts will be most valuable manure, containing phosphates, sulphates, and carbonates of potash, soda, lime, magnesia and iron, and readily saleable, it is hoped, at two rupees a maund. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 400 for the purpose of giving the plan a fair trial.—*Pioneer*.

**THE PESHAWUR RAILWAY.**—Among the engineering difficulties to be overcome in connection with the construction of the Lahore and Peshawur Railway, the most formidable are the bridges over the Ravee, Jhelum, Sohan, Herat, Indus, and Chenab, especially the bridge over the last-named river. Both banks of the river Chenab are sandy, and the current constantly changing its bed, so much so, that it is said that only a few years ago this river ran under the town of Goojerat, from which it is now more than ten miles distant. It was computed by Colonel Alexander Taylor, of the Engineers, that for miles the left bank of the river would require masonry work to keep the river in its present course, and that the bridge would be a little short of three miles in length. The estimate for this gigantic structure, which, when completed, will be the largest bridge in the world, was a million sterling.

**FIVE PER CENT. GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.**—With reference to the notification of 4th November, 1866, No. 11, and to the further notification No. 3,623 of the 21st December, 1868, the Governor-General in Council has directed that the term of the Five per Cent. Debentures of the issue of twenty lakhs, which fell due on the 4th of January, 1869, and were extended for a period of six months, to the 4th July, 1869, shall, at the option of holders, be further extended for one year, and shall bear interest for such extended term at the rate of 4½ per cent. In the event of payment in cash being demanded at any time after the 4th July, 1869, and before the 4th July, 1870, the debentures will be discharged with interest to the 3rd July, 1869, only, at the rate of 5 per cent. These debentures will be received at any time during the year of extended currency if tendered in payment of taxes and Government dues, and in such cases will carry interest from July 4, 1869, to the date of discharge at the rate of 4½ per cent.

**ROBBERY OF THE MAILS.**—A most daring robbery was committed on the mail-cart, which left Agra for Gwalior on the evening of the 27th or 28th ultimo. It appears that, when within a few miles of Dholepore, some twelve or fourteen men, armed with lathies, rushed upon it from either side of the road, and crippling the horses by striking them across the knees, felled the coachman, as also a European traveller, a Mr. Bourne, who was seated alongside of him—the bargeer, meanwhile, having bolted, escaped unhurt. The coachman received a very severe pounding, but the European got off with only a wound, though rather an ugly one, in the forehead, caused by a blow from a lathie. The ruffians then dragged the cart some distance from the road, and ransacked the contents, carrying away the baggy parcels and leaving the mails scattered over the plain. The European managed to make his way to the nearest police chokey, which was only about a mile from the spot. From this he was taken to the Dholepore dak bungalow, where the Rajah caused every attention to be paid him, and ultimately sent him on in his own conveyance to Morar. The coachman still lies in a precarious state in hospital at Agra. We are however glad to add that several of the robbers have been apprehended, amongst whom—probably, our readers will not be surprised to hear—are a discharged post-office coachman and a bargeer, and two burkundazes in the Rajah's service! Their trial is now being proceeded with in the Magistrate's Court at Agra.—*Mofussilite*, May 8.

**SIR D. MACLEOD.**—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Simla on the 1st May. His visit, it is said, has no reference whatever to the reconsideration of the Punjab Tenancy Act.

**EXECUTION OF A '57 REBEL.**—The sentence of death passed on Ramtahul Singh, sepoy of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, by Mr. H. G. Keene, Judge of Azimgurh, for the murder of Lieutenant C. W. Hutchinson, having been confirmed by the High Court, N. W. P., was carried into effect on the morning of the 29th April. With reference to the disposal of his body, it is strange that being a Hindoo he begged that the rites of sepulture by interment be performed, and that on no account was his corpse to be burnt, in accordance with the dictates of his religion. On being asked the reason, he said that he did not wish half of his body to become a prey for dogs and vultures. When he reached the scaffold, wishing the Hindoos the usual "ram ram," and the Mahomedans, "salaam," he mounted the ladder without assistance, and protesting his innocence to the last, was launched into eternity. A day previous to his execution Ramtahul Singh received a letter by post from some one signing himself "Akbar," who seemed to be over-anxious for the prisoner's family. The letter accused Ramtahul Singh of dilatoriness in not corresponding with Akbar since his arrest, and concluded with the cool advice, that should "hanging be in his *kismet*" he must not fail to urge on the Government to undertake the guardianship of his four children by demanding that some kind of provision be made for them.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE AMEER OF KABUL.**—The Ameer of Kabul is reported to have reached Jellalabad on the 26th of April. The marriage of the Ameer with the daughter of the late Wazeer Nizam Ood Dowla was, we learn from the *Pioneer*, celebrated on the night of the 27th ult. at Jellalabad. His Highness halted at Jellalabad for four days, and had frequent conferences with the Mullicks of the Khyber, who are very anxious to be accorded their whole allowances. The preliminary step to such a concession, as the Ameer rather naively remarked, was that they should abstain from robbery and other heinous offences. It is reported from Peshawur that the Ameer when he reached Jumrood found some 1,200 to 1,500 persons awaiting his arrival, with the hope of being allowed to profit by his escort through the Khyber Pass. The crowd consisted mainly of Hindoo and Mussulman traders, bent on trying their fortunes in Afghanistan. "This looks," remarks the *Pioneer*, "as if the class who are most alive to their own interest, and whose presence in a strange country would be to no advantage without the prospect of peace, expect great results from the recent meeting at Umballa. At all events it points to the fact of the Khyberies being less dominant than they were generally supposed to be two months ago. We believe that the Ameer raised no objections to being accompanied by the traders."

**MILITARY.**—We regret to learn from the *Pioneer* that cholera has reappeared in H.M.'s 58th Regiment at Allahabad, both in the wing occupying the Chatham Lines, and in that which lately returned to the new barracks. The *Englishman* remarks that "the matter deserves the more attention as there is no epidemic in the city, and the men employed in the railway works are healthy." "We only a short time back," writes the *Lucknow Times*, "announced the appearance of cholera in H.M.'s 1-11th Regiment, at Fyzabad, and now we regret to have to record its presence in the ranks of the Rifles at Seetapore, and in such a serious type as to have caused great alarm to the military authorities. We sincerely trust every exertion will be made to check the spreading of this dreadful disease." Brigadier-General H. Forster, Royal Artillery, is appointed to act on the Divisional Staff of the Army, during the absence of Major-General T. Tapp, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, proceeded to Europe. It is said that Major-General D. M. Stewart is about to proceed to Cashmere, and that he will visit Simla en route to England at the end of his trip. The changes consequent upon General Stewart's departure are not yet officially announced, but there is still every probability, says the *Pioneer*, that Colonel Sam Brown will obtain the Peshawur command, and Colonel D. M. Probyn replace the latter in the command of the Central India Horse.

**CIVIL.**—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* hears that "Captain Lugard has declined the cantonment magistracy of this station, and that Lieutenant W. S. Brooke will obtain the officiating appointment."—We observe that Assistant-Surgeon J. Cleghorn, 10th N.I., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay.—"We understand," says the *Pioneer*, "that in the re-distribution of work among the members of Council, his Excellency the Viceroy has assumed the supervision of the Public Works Department, in addition, of course, to the more critical questions of the Foreign-office. The Hon. Mr. Strachey takes Finance in the absence of Sir Richard Temple, as well as a share in the work of the Foreign Department."—The total number of Civil servants of the Bengal Establishment in the Lower Provinces absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st March last was 42, the percentage on the number of civil servants employed there being 17.1; the number absent from the North-West Provinces was 30, or a percentage of 14.6; the number from the Punjab was 7, or a percentage of 12.9; from Oudh 2, or a percentage of 10; from the Central Provinces 4, or a percentage of 26.6; the grand total of absentees from the Bengal Establishment being 88, or a percentage of 15.6.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, now

additional Commissioner of Peshawar, has been nominated to officiate for Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., Commissioner of Jullundhur, during the six months' leave of absence to England granted to that officer. We have not heard yet who is appointed to succeed Colonel Cox at Peshawar.

**AFGHANISTAN.**—The latest intelligence from Afghanistan represents every province and division of that wild country as most desirous to evince its loyalty to Shere Ali. Every chief in Turkestan has declared for the Ameer; and with an enthusiasm almost sufficient to lead one to think they never espoused the cause of his fugitive brother and ere-while active rival, Azim; and that those trans-frontier chroniclers of contemporary events, who reported that they had done so, most foully libelled them. The solution of the problem is that there has come to prevail throughout the length and breadth of the dominion Dost Mahomed won for himself and successor a belief that Shere Ali has had pledged and promised him the support of the British against all assailants, and since 1842 there is no Afghan who does not shudder at the bare idea of a British force passing westward of the Suliman range. Shere Ali, as may be imagined, is not likely to undecieve his subjects as regards his standing assured of British support against all possible and impossible foes. A report has reached Simla, of the truth of which little doubt is entertained, that Ishak Khan, the son of Azim Khan, and who so exerted himself to keep his father's cause alive in Turkestan, has been captured on this side of the Oxus by the Ameer of Sheerabad. If this be true, and there is little doubt that it is, "a policy of assurance" on Ishak's life would now be worth its full value. Shere Ali will spare no enemy, and were he even inclined to display virtue, Yacoub, his young, able, and rather bloodthirsty son, would rob him of the chance of exercising that virtue. Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman are either in Seistan or close on the borders of that province. For the present they may be said to be beyond the grasp of Shere Ali; but should Persia refuse them shelter, it is not easy to see how—should they fail to regain the British frontier—they will be able to evade capture—and death!—*Times of India Correspondent.*—It is said that Mohammed Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan have been captured at Herat. We cannot vouch for the truth of the rumour.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 7.

**MR. COOPER, THE EXPLORER.**—At a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, on Wednesday, the 12th May, Mr. Cooper gave an account of Western China. In an address of nearly an hour he described the rivers, trade-routes, modes of travelling, cities, commerce, and various other matters connected with Sze-Chuen. Its latitude he fixes at 30 20 North, and the longitude at 102 5 East, and describes the country as the garden of Central Asia. He also remarked forcibly on the increase of opium cultivation there. After he sat down, Dr. Anderson, who had accompanied the mission from Burneah, described what he had seen and heard of the countries north of Burneah. Colonel Thuillier warned Mr. Cooper of the dangers attending the route by way north of Assam, that he had chosen, instanced the fate of the Rev. Mr. Creek, wished every success to Mr. Cooper, and concluded by drawing his attention to solving the question whether the Sanpoo and the Brahmaputra, or the Sanpoo and the Irrawaddy were one and the same river. Mr. Cameron said he had been himself among the wild tribes to the north of Assam, and could say that Mr. Cooper could not have chosen a more dangerous route. Almost any other route, whether by way north of Sikim into Bhootan and Lhasa, or east by way of Munipoor, was safer. He had found the tribes extremely low in the scale of civilisation, very cunning and deceitful, treacherous, superstitious, holding great faith in charms and sorcery, and that it would be a most difficult matter to pass through them safe with life. Mr. Cooper here asked Mr. Cameron some questions in detail, and then rose and said:—"I feel I have a mission to perform. I shall go forth under the protection of the Almighty on this difficult, however hopeless, enterprise, and hope to live and return successful and communicate to the members of the society the results." On this there was loud and long-continued applause. Mr. Cameron stated that, after all, only ordinary care and prudence were requisite, and that one should look carefully at each step he took, although he himself, when solicited some years since by Dr. Barry to undertake the journey, had declined. Colonel Thuillier again rose, and while heartily thanking Mr. Cooper for the pleasure he had afforded, on behalf of the society, stated that almost the greatest geographical problem of the age was to discover the continuation of the Sanpoo. The Hon. Mr. Phear, whose remarks were almost inaudible, said he should like to know if the extensive range of mountains which ran through the East Indian Archipelago was divided from the North Indian range by the Irrawaddy. At the instance of a member of the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Cameron asked Mr. Cooper whether his object was to open up a trade route and means of communication between two such great empires as India and China, or whether it was a question as to the sources and direction of rivers and ranges of mountains. If, as he presumed, it was the former, he would draw Mr. Cooper's serious attention to the route by way of Munipoor and North Burmah, as it was safer and probably equally short with the Northern route, and opened into as populated a province of China.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 5. Duke of Athol, Cunningham, London; Dolbadern Castle, Morgan, London; City of Edinburgh, Scott, —; Star of Denmark, Adm, London.—6. Str. Lightning, Rodger, Hong Kong; Alabama, Harrison, Moulmein; Victoria Bridge, Laing, Madras.—7. Str. Moulmein, Ewart, Calcutta; str. Glengyle, Hooper, Hong Kong; Beano Uamba, Cann, Liverpool; Jacques Fourestier, Auger, Bordeaux; Albert Victor, Clarke, London.—8. Calcutta, Devineau, Bordeaux.—9. Str. Madras, McKerdy, Singapore; Garden Reach, Lewis, Boston.—10. Str. Surat, Greaves, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Victoria Bridge.—Mrs. Laing and two children.  
Per str. Lightning.—From Hong Kong.—Miss Rodger, Mr. Jackson. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Zorab and child.  
Per str. Glengyle.—Mrs. Hooper.  
Per str. Moulmein.—Mr. MacKillocke, Mr. H. Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. Collett.  
Per str. Madras.—Mr. T. Lemousin, Mr. E. Lloyd, Capt. W. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Neibuhr, Mrs. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Stenhouse and infant, Lieut. Parrott, Mrs. Bruce and two children, Mr. Whitton, Mr. C. A. Chater.

### DEPARTURES.

May 4. Himalaya.—6. Str. Asia.—7. Str. Bushcher; Sirius.—9. Cambay, Pearl.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mooltan.—For Madras.—Mrs. Roland. For Melbourne.—Mr. C. G. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Miller. For Suez.—Mr. G. B. Young, Mr. W. Wavell. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, Mr. Bullen, Mr. B. Wood, Mr. J. S. Armstrong, Mr. C. P. Crouch, Mr. T. H. Wordie, Mr. H. Pearce, Capt. P. S. Marinden, Mr. and Mrs. Prestage, Mrs. Thomas, Capt. Moore. For Southampton.—Mr. J. Ewart, Mrs. Poore, Mr. C. Forbes, Mrs. E. Mountford, Mr. P. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. J. M. Rundle, Mr. and Mrs. Rudd, Mr. Harris, Mr. J. J. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Eckford.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, May 10, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 92½	Rs. 93 2 to 93 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ... ..	Sa. Rs. 91	93 6 to 93 10
4 per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 91	93 6 to 93 10
5 per Cent. P.W. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104	105 6 to 105 8
5½ per Cent. ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 114	112 14 to 113 0
5 per Cent., 56-57 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 104	109 0 to 109 2

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 3-16d.	
Bills with Docts. ... ..	at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ... ..	100	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ... ..	200	170 to 175
Bank of Bengal ... ..	1000	1635 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ... ..	50	7 to 9 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ... ..	445	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	500	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ... ..	700	490 to 500
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ... ..	—	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ... ..	200	85 to 90
Ditto New Shares ... ..	200	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ... ..	250	190 to 195
E. B. Indigo Company ... ..	100	45 to —
East Indian Railway Company ... ..	£20 or 218	239 to 240
East India Tea Company ... ..	100	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ... ..	80	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ... ..	100	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ..	£10 or 218	232 to 235
Equitable Coal Company ... ..	250	185 ex div.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ... ..	500	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ... ..	250	162½ to —
Howrah Docking Company ... ..	500	270 to 275
India General Steam Navigation Company ... ..	1000	420 to 450 xd
National Bank of India (Limited) ... ..	125	137½ to 138
New Fort Gloster Company ... ..	600	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ... ..	10	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ... ..	100	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ... ..	1300	285 to 297½
Punjab Bank ... ..	100	80 to —
Screwing Company (Limited) ... ..	200	150 to —
Sinla Bank ... ..	500	560 to 580
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ... ..	62½	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ... ..	200	55 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ... ..	250	6 to 4 dis.
Upper Assam Tea Company ... ..	410	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ..	£1 0 0 to £1 0 0	1 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ... ..	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Rice ... ..	1 10 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ... ..	2 7 6 to 2 12 6	Nominal.
Jute ... ..	2 5 0 to 0 0 0	1 17 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ... ..	2 12 6 to 2 16 0	2 7 6 to 2 10 0

## Madras.

**BANGALORE.**—A Madras contemporary learns from a correspondent at Bangalore that a dramatic society has been established there, to consist of an unlimited number of subscribers. The management is to be vested in a committee consisting of Mr. Bowring as president, Major-General Haines and Mr. Kindersley as vice-presidents, and twelve members, to be selected annually from officers of the Mysore Commission and of regiments and corps in Bangalore garrison. There are to be not less than four performances during every season.

**COTTON IN MADRAS.**—Cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency is not progressing. From the returns for last March it appears that there were not more than 1,202,013 acres under this cultivation, which is a falling off of 190,896 acres when compared with last year. The highest price reached in last March was by the Salem cotton, the market rate of which was Rs. 161 for a candy of 500 lbs. The lowest price was attained by South Arcot, the cotton of which was not valued at more than Rs. 74 a candy.

**DIVORCE SUIT.**—The names of the parties in the Madras divorce case (in which damages to the extent of a lakh and a half are sought from the co-respondent) have at last appeared in print. They are "Coleman v. Coleman and Colquhoun." The Advocate-General, for Mr. Coleman, made an application at the Madras High Court on Monday, the 3rd, in chambers, to Mr. Justice Carmichael, that the hearing of the case might be adjourned for three weeks. The application was granted, and notice of the adjournment was ordered to be served in a registered letter on the respondents.

**THE NAWAB OF ARCOT.**—The liquidation of the liabilities of the Prince of Arcot appears from a paragraph in the *Madras Standard* to be a matter of considerable difficulty. The secured debts of his Highness amounts to nearly fifty lakhs, while the unsecured debts are much larger. Government have proposed granting the Prince fifteen lakhs of rupees towards the settlement of his pecuniary difficulties in order that he might prevail upon his creditors to take a certain dividend in full payment of their claims. Should, however, the creditors be disinclined to come to a settlement before the 30th June next the Government will withhold the grant.

**A YOUNG LION UNDER CHLOROFORM.**—The other day one of the young lions at the Park had its tail bitten by one of the tigers in the adjoining compartment. At first there was reason to believe that no dangerous results would follow, but on Friday evening it was judged necessary that a portion, if not the whole, of the tail should be removed. Mr. Pritchard and Dr. Miller were requested to undertake the operation, which was successfully performed on Saturday morning by Dr. Miller under chloroform, of which five ounces were used, and the tail was removed close up to the stern. At one time during the operation the animal was to all appearance dead, and did not breathe. The chloroform was at once stopped and Dr. Miller went into the cage and commenced briskly rubbing so as to inflate the lungs, a plentiful supply of water being also poured over the animal. After a brief but anxious interval he showed signs of life, and the remainder of the operation, taking up blood vessels, &c., was completed. There was very little loss of blood, and after a little time the cub was sufficiently recovered to walk about the cage, and it is hoped he may now do well. This is, we imagine, the first and only instance of a lion having had its tail cut off under the influence of chloroform. The young lions were born in September last, and they are now the size of large Newfoundland dogs.—*Madras Times*.

**MILITARY.**—The Madras Government has forwarded, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, a letter from the Quartermaster General at the Presidency, conveying a strong recommendation from his Excellency Lieutenant-General McCleverty, that advantage should be taken of the withdrawal of the native infantry regiment from Kurnool (which has been abandoned as a military station), to increase the force at Secunderabad by an additional native corps.—We (*Madras Athenæum*) have been given to understand that Colonel A. C. Silver, previous to his departure from India, addressed a memorial to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, the prayer of which was that the next Brigade Command that fell vacant might be conferred upon him. As an argument in his favour Colonel Silver urges that by his electing for the General Service he has been superseded in position, according to the Army List, by those who were much his juniors prior to the formation of the Staff Corps, to some of whom (his juniors) commands have been given to which he should otherwise have had a decided preference and claim.—It has been decided by Government that Colonel W. G. Woods (who is expected in India by the first steamer in this month) is to act for Colonel Silver as Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing during the latter's absence in Europe. Lieutenant W. F. Wright is to conduct the duties of Superintendent on his responsibility, pending Colonel Woods' arrival and assuming charge.—*Madras Athenæum*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 5. Str. Meina, Gauvain, Calcutta.—7. Str. Surat, Graves, Suez; Joyce Phillips, Mumford, Cochlin. 6. Himmaty, Atkinson, Bombay; Jean Pierre, Russel, Pondicherry.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Meina.—For Pondicherry.—Mr. Jordon, Mr. Noury, Mr. Barthet. For Galle.—Mr. Giorati. For Suez and Marseilles.—Mr. Erers, Mr. and Mrs. Sonberg, Mr. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. Hudgee and infant, Mr. Good, Mr. Keith, Mrs. Carleg and infant, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Canlaw, Mr. Paterson. From CALCUTTA.—For Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Owen.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From Marseilles.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. Brydus, Mr. Delnis, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Richardson. From Southampton.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dydon, Mr. Dean, Mr. Egalke, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Davies and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Boswell, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Downie, Miss Leader, Messrs. Martin, Jackson, Cornish, and Milne, Dr. McGregor, Miss Woodside, Col. and Mrs. Baird, Mr. Hart, Mr. Thompson, Ensign Wade, Ensign Dick, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. D. Webster. For Rangoon.—Mr. Fergusson. From Galle.—For CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Bois and Spooner. From Marseilles.—For Madras.—

Asst. surg. Wright, Col. Miller. From MALTA.—Mr. Arbuthnot. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Surg. major Mathews, Messrs. Fraser and Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. Blenkinsop, Capt. Horsley, Mrs. Bainbridge, Miss Mainwaring, Col. and Mrs. Woods, Col. Larkin. From SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Rosario and two children, Lieut. Anderson, Apothecary and Mrs. Lillywhite and two children. Per Jean Pierre.—Mr. J. Fallofield.

### DEPARTURES.

April 4. Ardley, Hobson, Cocanada; Magdala, Cook, Binlpatam; Tamby Curadasamy, Derrien, Pondicherry.—5. Str. Meina, Gauvain, Galle.—7. Str. Surat, Graves, Calcutta; Malabar, Gadge, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Meina.—For Marseilles.—Major Bates. For Suez.—Lieut. col. Curnig. For Galle.—Messrs. Lawson and Cayley. For Pondicherry.—Mr. A. Delaselle, Mr. and Miss White.

Per str. Surat.—For CALCUTTA.—Major gen. Faunce, Mrs. G. Thomas and two infants, Mr. W. F. H. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Latham, Miss Latham, Miss Shaw, Mr. Reuss, Mr. J. H. Findlay, Mrs. and Miss Pezanskey.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**KURRACHEE, May 5.**—One of our oldest and most popular medical officers bids us farewell to-day. I allude to Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals S. M. Pelly, C.B., who has been transferred to Poona. Until the arrival of his successor—Dr. Mahaffy—Surgeon Major Style has been directed to perform the duties of his office, and Assistant Surgeon Morton, of the 1st Belooch Regiment, to conduct those of Staff Surgeon. Our esteemed Major General, Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., also leaves for Bombay to-day, having obtained six months' furlough to England, on medical certificate. It is to be hoped the bracing climate of his native land will soon restore him to his wonted health, and that when his leave expires he will return, with renovated strength, to resume his appointment at Kurrachee. Colonel Woolcombe, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, took over command of the division yesterday. It is stated that a Major General will be sent to act for Sir George Malcolm; but this is doubtful, as no general officer would like to come here for so short a period as six months, especially as two permanent "commands" will soon fall vacant. We expect Mr. Maxwell Melville—who has declined a seat on the Bench in Bombay—in the course of the present month, to resume his appointment as Judicial Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Raymond West, B.A., who, during the short time that he has been here has won golden opinions among all classes of the community, proceeds to Bombay to-day, en route to England, on two years' furlough. People here hope and pray that when Mr. Melville comes he will be permitted to continue in office for a lengthened period; for constant changes among the personnel of the judicial departments operate detrimentally in the long run. Major Foster, who was appointed, as a temporary measure (on the departure to England of Colonel Church), to act as Deputy Judge, Advocate-General and Cantonment Magistrate, has been relieved of his duties by Major E. M. Gilbert Cooper, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who arrived from Bombay last week. Advices from Sukkur announce the appearance of small pox, in a virulent form, among the native population in the Shikarpoor collectorate. The neglect of Government in not placing a proper medical officer in charge of Sukkur—the principal trading town of Upper Sind—is unaccountable. It is impossible for the present incumbent—a member of the subordinate medical department—to attend to the sick of its increasing population, and afford medical aid at the same time to the employes of the Punjab Flotilla. Our friends of the Indus Steam Flotilla are not to have it all their own way on the "classic river" in future. The enterprising contractors of this city, Messrs. McKenzie, Cosser, and Co., have determined to deprive them of a portion of the traffic on the Indus by running the steamer *Soane* from the 10th instant. This boat, it will be remembered, belonged to the late Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company, and was purchased by Messrs. Cosser and Co., two months ago, for almost a trifle. The public are sure to benefit by competition of this kind. Touching the *Nasurshah*, a steamer purchased by an Arab merchant for the purpose of the conveyance of goods on the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, her first trial, it will be recollected, did not answer all expectations, owing to some trifling part of her machinery not having been sufficiently secured. This was easily discovered and rectified, and she was tried again on the 20th of last month, in presence of a number of professional gentlemen. One of the old engineers of the Indus Steam Flotilla was appointed by the purchaser to represent his interests on the occasion, and, on the whole, the result may be regarded as satisfactory. With a little alteration, which by this time has been completed, the vessel will start for her destination in a day or two. She is well fitted for the work she is intended to perform, and is capable of steaming at the rate of nine knots. Her engines are of 95-horse power, and are fully equal to what will be required of her in the Persian waters. On her last trial trip she had both wind and tide against her to some extent, but she ran at the rate of nearly nine miles, and this fact is sufficient to prove her adaptability for the navigation of the Euphrates.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**KURRACHEE.**—We heard some time ago that the construction of a fortress in Kurrachee had been thought of, but we have learnt, for the first time now, that an estimate of above fifty lacs has been preferred for that defensive work. Government have thought better over the matter, it is said, and the existing arrangement will remain as it is.—*Sindian*.

**WANTON MISCHIEF.**—On the morning of May 12 the bust of Lady Frere in the Victoria Garden was found lying on the ground and broken into several pieces. There are reasons for believing that the injury was wantonly committed by some mischievous person during the previous night. The police are engaged in inquiring into the circumstance, and the Acting Commissioner of Police has offered a reward of Rs. 200 for the discovery and conviction of the offender.

**DEATH OF DR. GRAY.**—We regret very much to hear of the death of Dr. Gray, Medical Missionary of the U. P. Mission in Rajpootana. He had been suffering some time from severe diarrhoea, and the only hope of a favourable change appeared to be in getting to the sea. On the 5th of last month he left Nusseerabad for Calcutta, accompanied by the Rev. W. Martin. He daily became weaker, and on the 19th breathed his last at Halena, fifty-five miles beyond Agra, aged thirty-two.—*Bombay Guardian*, May 8.

**MR. RUSSEL AITKEN.**—An address, with an elegant cup, has been presented to Mr. Russel Aitken by his late subordinates in the municipality. The address and cup were intended by the overseers and other subordinates of the Engineer's Department of the municipality as a private testimony of their regard and respect for Mr. Aitken, or, as Mr. Hewson, manager of the Panwell Brickworks expressed it when making the presentation, as a mark of esteem for the kind and considerate treatment they had always experienced at his hands.

**POONA.**—A thunderstorm, one of those wild precursors of the monsoon not unusual at this season, passed over Poona last night. It seemed to be a meeting of storms from the west and south. It was at its height about nine o'clock. The lightning was intensely vivid, and almost constant in its coruscations. The thunder-claps were terrific, and the roll unceasing during the height of the storm. Rain fell in torrents. The effect of the storm has been just what was needed in purifying the atmosphere and cooling the air.—*Deccan Herald*, May 10.

**STORM AT BARODA.**—A correspondent at Baroda, under date 10th May, writes that "a terrific storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, commenced at about 7.30 P.M. last night, and continued with unabated violence till about 9.30. Along the main road leading to the city one of the huge banian trees which line the road on either side was uprooted and carried away some yards, also many very large neem trees. In camp several large neem trees were broken as if they had been rushes, and large boughs innumerable were to be seen this morning strewn all over camp. The roofs of several houses were blown off."

**THE WEATHER.**—The weather prevailing upon the Ghauts appears to lend weight to the belief that the monsoon will set in betimes this year. We all know that every season is, with some people, a "most unusual one," but there really does seem this year to be good ground for the annual prediction. On Friday and Saturday night rain fell heavily upon the Ghauts, along the Khandalla range; and the fall probably extended beyond Mahabeshwur. Heavy clouds float over, both in the morning and evening; and the air during all but the two or three hottest hours of the day is laden with moisture.—*Poona Observer*.

**MAHABLESHWUR.**—The new Frere Institution at Mahabeshwur was opened on the evening of the 5th May, with music and dancing. About one o'clock on the morning of the 6th there sprang up a counter attraction—a conflagration in the bazaar. The fire originated in a bakehouse, and threatened to lick up the surrounding buildings. Bandsmen and dancers, however, united their efforts, and confined its ravages to seven shops, one of them a milliner's, and another a potato store, from the ashes of which toasted potatoes could be procured, done to a turn. Mr. Frank Souter's house almost came to grief a few days before, through the outhouses catching fire; and Capt. Filgate's chimney being in bad order set fire to his house also, but water was luckily at hand. There had been no rain up to the 7th May: the weather was hot, and water was becoming scarce.

**MILITARY.**—The *Poona Observer* understands that several changes in the Commissariat Department will take place on the arrival from England of Colonels Dunsterville and Lucas, who are expected to arrive about the 22nd inst. Colonel Dunsterville will assume charge of the Commissary-General's office, Colonel Lucas will be appointed Deputy Commissary-General, and Major F. P. Mignon, Assistant Commissary-General, will be appointed to the Poona division of the army. Colonel H. W. Holland, the present Commissary-General of the Army, proceeds to England by the steamer which leaves Bombay at the end of this month on six months' leave of absence—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Graves, C.B., Commandant of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, has been appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General.

**CHOLERA.**—We regret to hear that cholera has been prevalent, to a very extensive scale, at Sanglee, Koorundwar. It is also stated that this epidemic is raging at Dhoolia.—*Poona Observer*.

**INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.**—The following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmid, Chief Director Indo-European Telegraph, dated the 27th April, to the Secretary to Government, has been placed at the disposal of the press:—"Sir,—I have the honour to report that I yesterday received a telegraphic message from Captain Ross, reporting completion of the line to Charbar, and that all appeared satisfactory so far. I have received Mr. Walton's official report as follows:—'The trial line from Gwadur to Charbar is fully completed and in working order, and with the arrangements which I have made, I anticipate that the entire line to Jask will be completed by the end of June, when a detailed report of the whole operations will be submitted to you.' I have replied to Mr. Walton that his report is very satisfactory, adding, 'It is most probable that I shall leave India by the steamer of the 1st proximo; in which case it will be necessary for you to report further progress to Government direct.'"

**JINJEERA.**—A couple of days after the telegram appeared according to which Mr. Grant Duff described our relations with the Hubshee of Jinjeera as being of a "mixed character," the affairs of the Hubshee himself became slightly more "mixed." His relative, the Nawab Seede Abdool Rahiman, in whose behalf the unknown member, Mr. Eykyn, put the interpellation, settled the difference between that gentleman's information and Mr. Grant Duff's, by escaping from his island prison. It would appear from this that the hatchway of the dungeon containing the Seede Prince was not very heavy, or, as is more likely, that he could avail himself of a golden lever to open it. Any way, it would seem, his imprisonment in the "fortress at sea," had not been quite so rigorous as Mr. Eykyn supposed; and the Nawab is now, like the rest of the magnates of Western India, refreshing himself at Mahabeshwur. Doubtless, like others, he has business in view as well as pleasure. He is bent, we should suppose, on convincing Sir Seymour Fitzgerald that Mr. Grant Duff was quite in error when he said, "there is no validity whatever in his claim" to be the rightful Nawab of Jinjeera. The aspirant is not without friends, who have enabled him to get up his case and send his appeal home. Perhaps it is as well that he should be thus fully convinced that he can never become the veritable Hubshee. After having for more than a dozen years recognised as such the Seede Ibrahim Khan, the Bombay Government is scarcely likely to back a pretender, and thus risk having our relations with Jinjeera more "mixed" than hitherto they have been. Seede Abdool may have "a case," and he may have been ill-used by the other Seede; but, as Mr. Grant Duff intimates, we intend to respect "the rude independence of the small maritime State of Jinjeera," the proper course will be to stand by the man in possession so long as he behaves according to his Koran, which is his law and gospel, and by which he must be judged.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 8. Henry Fernie, Baneley, Liverpool; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Bussorah; str. Columbian, Hyde, Suez.—10. Woburn Abbey, Mitchell, Liverpool; str. General Havelock, Robinson, Cutch; Richard Ryland, Shickell, Liverpool; Victory, Davies, London; str. Orissa, Anderson, China; str. Bombay Castle, Kingcome, Juddah.—11. Arracan, Stricker, Cardiff; Sylvia, Peterson, Liverpool; Mongwee, Rangoon.—12. Gendurur, Warland, Liverpool.—13. Str. Taptée, Drevitz, Cutch; str. General Outram, Teasdale, Cutch; str. Sattara, Beys, Calcutta; Millwall, Scale, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Columbian.—From Southampton.—Messrs. G. Williams, A. Mouiste, G. Lovegrove, Capt. Sturdy, Mr. and Mrs. Gayer and infant, Ensign Dickson, Surgeon Longhead, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. J. Heunsey. From Marseilles.—Captain and Mrs. Palmer, Dr. G. Maitland, Mrs. Brunton, Messrs. C. Mitchell, J. Brown, B. Cramer, J. Staudfeld, G. Allington, H. Andrews, T. Bacon, G. Barber, G. Bell, A. Bennett, J. Chapman, E. Floyer, J. Hawkins, W. Meeks, and E. Pierce. From Suez.—Major Chesney.

### DEPARTURES.

May 8. James Child, Kingcome, Bussorah; Prince Leopold, Irvine, Callao; Hannah Law, Black, Liverpool; Prince Oscar, Long, Liverpool; Northumberland, Ford, Moulmain; str. Rangoon, Baker, Aden and Suez; str. Elphinstone, Dupuy, Goa; str. Lord Clyde, Teasdale, Malabar Coast.—10. Str. Martaban, Hibbert, Kurrachee; Fanny, Weir, Rangoon; Merwanjee Franjee, Ridwell, Manila; Senforth, Jerfry, Callao.—11. Dillharree, Bisset, Havre via London; Indian Empire, Wallace, Java; str. Ethiopia, McCullum, Malabar Coast and Calcutta; str. Phoenix, Baker, Malabar Coast and Goa; Humido, Nacoda, Colasgerpatam.—12. Strathblane, Poe, Gallo; Elizabeth, Owen, Bangkok; Unrivalled, Hedgecock, Liverpool; City of Venice, Solen, Calcutta.—13. Alice, Windemer, Carwar; Lauretta, McPherson, Kurrachee; Alfred the Great, Eford, Liverpool via Havre; Clutha, Campbell, Moulmain; Prince Alfred, Thirkell, Madras; Scotland, Knight, Moulmain; Anna Warwick, Bobbin, Penang and Singapore; Marabun, Fife, Havre; Fleur de Lis, Thomson, Liverpool; General Havelock, Robinson, Cutch; Maudie.—14. Royal Alexandra, Browning, Liverpool; str. Bengal, Hector, China.—15. Mail str. Carnatic, Coleman, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Rangoon.—For Marseilles.—Col. Warner, Mrs. Burney and child. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and child. For Suez.—General Malcolm, Mr. M. Chaffin.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. Gonne and two children, Dr. G. Wiche, Mr. S. Adamson, Lieut. col. R. Ranken, Messrs. Knox, H. Bass, G. F. Young, J. Brown, Major Gasforth, Mr. Selby, Mr. R. D. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. West and child, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. P. De Soane. For Southampton.—Mrs. Douglas and child, Mrs. Walsh, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Foote and child, Mrs. Kemball and two children, Mr. G. H. Hefferman, Capt. Roberts, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Turner and three children. For Suez.—Col. J. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. A. Preston, Colonel S. Blane, Messrs. Elmore, A. Watson, A. M. MacCulloch, Lieut. G. T. Maitland, Dr. and Mr. Sutherland, Captain H. Collett, Hon. J. C. St. Clair, Col. Smith, Mr. A. Weyland, Mr. H. J. Capt. Lousador, Messrs. L. V. Naidoo, J. B. Gardner, P. Heinz, Lucius, Reulberg, J. L. Fraser, H. Maxwell, and Jefferson.





# Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

ALEXANDER, Lieut., 76th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, is app. to office as an asst. comr. of 3rd grade in the commission of British Burmah. No. 816, April 17.

ALLCOCK, A., acct., 4th grade, on probation, is posted to the office of the superint. engr., Jhelum div., Northern (State) Railway, head qrs., Jhelum, instead of to the Sargarwala div. No. 188, April 23.

ALONE, B., asst. dist. superint. of police, is app. to office as dist. superint. of police at Benares during leave of Wiggins. No. 488, April 27.

ASHBURNER, Major, dep. comr. of Central Provs., assumed charge of the Baitool district from Ducat on April 24. No. 227.

BERKELEY, Capt., received ch. of the offices of 1st asst. agents, Gov. gen., for Central India, and deputy opium agent in Malwa from Thompson on April 31. No. 803.

BRADLEY, Sergeant, overseer, 1st grade, temp. employed on the Eastern Jumna Canal, is transfd. to Ramgunga Canal. Dated Allahabad, No. 1,085, April 27.

BROWN, F., 5th div., Grand Trunk Road, P.W.D., prom. from sub-overseer 3rd to 2nd grade. No. 1,776, April 27.

BUNBURY, S., to office as an asst. dist. superint. of police, 1st class, Mozuffergurh, consequent on departure of Tucker. No. 1,151, April 26.

CLARKSON, J. G., is app. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab. [on April 7. No. 156.]

CRICHTON, Lieut., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, assu. ch. of Dum-Dum div.

DAVIS, Lieut., asst. dist. superint. of police, Bareilly, is app. to office as dist. superint. of police during abs. of Knyvett. No. 519, May 3.

DAVIES, Lieut. col., exec. engr., 2nd grade, assu. ch. of Burdwan (local road) div. on April 17. No. 154. [May 4.]

DAWSON, F., asst. superint. of police, Bhaugulpore, is transfd. to Cuttack.

DRYSDALE, T., asst. comr. 3rd class, Central Provs., to office as registrar, Judicial Comrs. Court, Nagpore, v. Nicholls. No. 226, April 30.

DUCAT.—That part of G.O., dated Nagpore April 9, in which Lieut. Ducat was posted to the Upper Godavery dist. as offic. dep. comr., is cancl., and he is hereby transf. to the Balaspore dist. as offic. dep. comr.

DWYER, Lieut. col., dep. comr., is transfd. from the Gurgaon to the Sirsa district. No. 1,317, April 27.

ELLERTON, Ensign, 58th foot, asst. engr., 2nd grade, in Punjab, is posted to 2nd div. P.W., Sirhind Canal. April 17. [No. 1,277, April 26.]

ELLIOTT, C. P., offic. dep. comr., Ludianah, to office as dep. comr., Kangra.

FORBES, W. A., mag. of Meerut, has been app. president of the municipal committee of Barote, Zillah Meerut. No. 2,071, April 27.

FRASER, Capt. Hon. W. M., dist. superint. of police, Humoerpore, is app. to office as dep. inspec. gen. of police during the absence on deputation of Lieut. col. E. Tyrwhitt. No. 555, May 4.

FREEMAN, Sergt., overseer 1st grade, transf. from Tirhoot to Ramghur div. No. 158, May 3. [No. 494, April 30.]

GAIRDNER, Lieut., 109th foot, services placed temp. at disposal of P.W.D.

GRANT, A., asst. engr., Allahabad, joined the Ramgunga Doab Canal survey on March 20. No. 4781-c.

GREY, Capt., asst. comr., whose services were (temp.) placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, will, on his return, resume his duties as asst. comr. in the Amballa district. No. 1,250, April 21.

GRIBBLE, T. W., is app. to office as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot during leave of Mangles. April 30.

GURDON, Capt., asst. comr., is app. to office as dep. comr., Ludianah, during the absence of Mr. Elliott. No. 1,278, April 26.

HAMILTON, Major, superint. of police, 1st grade, British Burmah, is app. to office as inspec. gen. of police, with effect from March 15, during absence of Duncan. No. 236.

HAMPTON, C. P. E., is app. to office as mate of the steamer *Chenab*, with effect from April 22, v. Cooper, officiating as commander during leave of Plummer. No. 112.

HASLETT, W., asst. district supt. of police, Multan, will offic. as district supt. of Mozuffergurh, until arrival of Mr. Warburton, consequent on furlough of Lieut. Tucker. No. 1,151, April 26.

HOWELL, A., under sec. in the home dept. of Govt. of India, resu. charge of his office on April 17. No. 1,903.

HYDE, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, to office as exec. engr. of Burdwan (local road) div., dur. abs. of Davies. Mr. Hyde assu. charge on April 19. No. 155.

IMPEY, H. E. M., extra asst. comr., Central Provs., is transf. from Nagpore to Wurdah (temp.) till arrival of Tawney. April 30. The unexpired leave of abs. granted to Mr. Imper is cancl. Nos. 227 and 223.

ISAAC, T. S., offic. suptg. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, assu. charge of Cuttack circle on April 14. No. 153.

LAING.—The services of Rev. M. Laing, chaplain of Chunar, are placed at disposal of Govt. of Punjab. No. 2,125, April 27.

LANE.—The changes and promotions notified in *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 606, dated Feb. 24, will have effect from April 2, the date of the order transferring Capt. Lane, asst. comr., to the postal dept. No. 1,292.

LA TOUCHE, Lieut., asst. comr., Seesaugor, is vested with powers to receive and try cases under Act XIII. of 1859. April 29.

LUGARD, Capt., asst. comr., Central Provs., appd. to office as dep. comr. of Seonee, assumed charge of his office on April 15. No. 218.

MCGLONE, H. J., supt. in office of insp. gen. of police, N.W. Provs., is placed in charge of office of personal asst. to insp. gen., dur. abs. on leave of Dodd. No. 542, May 3.

MACKINNON, P., has been appd. sec. to municipal committee of Mussoorie. No. 2,130, April 27.

MACPHERSON, Lieut., asst. comr., transfd. from Amritsar to Peshawur district. No. 1,299, April 26.

MCNEILE, Lieut., asst. comr., transfd. from Jullundhur to Hoshiarpore district. No. 1,269.

MAGRATH, C. F., asst. mag., to have charge of sub div. of Sherghotty, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class and dep. coll. in Gya.

MILLER, Lieut., 19th foot, asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W., Punjab, is posted to Peshawur div. April 17.

MILNE, G. P., offic. exec. engr., Hansi div., Western Jumna Canal, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class. April 23.

MORRIS, W. D., overseer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is removed from P.W. dept., with effect from April 14.

NEILL, L., C.S., asst. comr., Central Provs., is transf. from Jubbulpore to Nagpore. No. 227, April 30.

NICHOLS, G. J., offic. registrar, Judicial Comrs. Court, Nagpore, to office as an asst. comr. of 2nd class in Central Provs., v. Venning, on furl. No. 226, April 30.

NICHOLLS, Rev. W. W., chaplain of Agra (civil lines), services are placed at disposal of Govt. of India in home dept. No. 2,1254, April 27.

O'CONNELL, Lieut. col., supg. engr., 1st class, 1st grade, is posted to the Gunduck irrigation circle, which he joined on April 26. No. 29.

OLDFIELD, R. C., is appd. to office as civil and sessions judge of Bareilly during leave of Vansittart, with effect from date on which he may complete the duty on which he is at present engaged. No. 102, May 3.

OLIVER, J. H., dep. comr., is transfd. from Sirsa to the Gurgaon district, making over charge of his duties to Wilkinson, till arrival of Dwyer. No. 1,316.

PASKE, Major, offic. dep. comr., Kangra, to office as add. comr., Jullundhur div. No. 1,276, April 26.

PATTERSON, Surg. J. A., overseer, 1st grade, transfd. from the Meean Meer to the Derajat div., P.W. Punjab. No. 2,432, April 23.

PATTERSON, A. B., asst. settlement officer, Allygurh, is appd. to be a member of the local educational committee of that dist. No. 2,051, April 27.

PETERS, T., is appd. an overseer of the 1st grade, in P.W.D. in Punjab, and posted to the Meean Meer div. No. 2,407.

POWELL, B., C.S., is appd. to office as conservator of forests in the Punjab during the abs. on leave of Stewart. No. 2,386, April 17.

PUCKLE, Capt., Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., is transfd. from the Central Provs. to Bengal.

RANDELL, Lieut. G., Madras staff corps, is appd. as prob. asst. supt. of Port Blair. No. 1,935, April 28.

ROBERTS, C. H., is appd. to P.W. dept. as an asst. engr. of the 1st grade, and posted to Bengal. No. 127, April 28.

ROBERTS, D. T., asst. mag. and coll., has been appd. secy. to the municipal committee of Ghazee-pore. No. 2,128, April 27.

ROBERTSON, F. R., asst. engr. 3rd grade, from 1st Pres. to the Barrack-pore div., which he joined on April 14. No. 157.

ROE, C. A., asst. settlement officer, Punjab, to office as dep. comr. of Montgomery, on the departure of Blyth (temp.). No. 1,335.

ROSE.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,569, dated April 16, Lieut. col. H. Rose, S.C., assumed charge of the duties of suptg. engr., 3rd circle, N.W.P., on April 24. No. 1,777.

SINCLAIR.—The foll. temp. prom. is sanctioned in the commission of the Central Provs.:—Mr. Sinclair, asst. settlement officer of Raepore, to be offic. extra asst. comr. of the 2nd class. No. 814, April 17.

SKIDDY, E., temp. sub overseer, Agra div., P.W., having completed his term of probation, is permanently appd. to P.W. dept., N.W.P., as a sub overseer 3rd grade. No. 1,775, April 28.

SLADEN, J., is appd. supt. of Dehra Doon, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office. No. 2,206, May 1.

SMITH, T., to office as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, Mozuffergurh, v. Ramsay, with effect from the date on which Lieut. Tucker proceeded on leave. No. 1,152, April 26.

SPIERS, J., temp. supervisor 2nd grade, Central Provs., is permanently appd. to the P.W. dept. as a supervisor of 1st grade. No. 123, April 28.

STEVENS, J. F., to office as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Gya, during leave of Merrington. May 4.

STURM, J., is appd. a temp. overseer 3rd grade, P.W. dept., Punjab, and posted to 2nd div., Sirhind canal. No. 1,002, April 17.

SUMMERS, H., accountant 4th grade, P.W. dept., Punjab, is transf. from controller's office to Meean Meer div. April 23.

TAYLOR, G., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, is transf. from the Gurgaon to the Delhi district. No. 1,140, April 21.

TEMPLE, Capt., app. to office as polit. asst. in Bundelcund, and canton. mag. of Nowgong, assumed charge of his duties on March 31. No. 806.

THOMAS, M. G., to office as dist. superint. of police of Gawalparah during leave of Floyd. May 4. [to Nov. 28 last.]

THOMAS, J., officiated as dist. superint. of police of Darjeeling from Oct. 31

THOMSON, Capt., dep. comr. of Balasore, is transf. to Upper Godavery dist., from date on which he is relieved by Ducat.

TICKELL, J. L., asst. engr. 3rd grade, app. to the irrigation dept., N.W.P., is posted to the Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal, which he joined April 2. No. 1,065i.

THOMPSON, Lieut. col., received charge of the Bhopal political agency from Lieut. col. R. Ousely on April 7. No. 804.  
 TURNER, W. C., who has returned from furl. to Europe, is app. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade, and is posted to Futtehpoore. No. 2,101, April 28. He is reattached to the Punjab, &c.  
 WAKEFIELD, G. E., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Mozuffergurb, during leave of Major J. Fendall. No. 1,334, April 26.  
 WARBURTON, J. P., asst. dist. superint. of police, Delhi, is app. by the Lieut. gov. to offic. as dist. superint. of police, Mozuffergurb, consequent on the departure on furl. of Lieut. Tucker, dist. superint. of police, Mozuffergurb. No. 1,151, April 26.  
 WHALLEY, P., services replaced at disposal of Govt. N.W.P., with effect from April 17. No. 1,905.  
 WHEELER, Capt., offic. wing officer 16th (the Lucknow) regt. of N.I., is app. to offic. as canton. mag. of Jhansie. He is invested with the powers of a mag. to be exercised within the cantonments. No. 99. Capt. Wheeler is invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court judge within the same limits in suits for an amount not exceeding 50 rupees. April 3.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

April 24.—No. 152.—Promotions.—In continuation of notification from this department, No. 128 of April 13 last, the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following promotions in the engineer establishment, with effect from March 1 last:—

To be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. Stoney, asst. engr., 1st grade, irrigation branch.

Mr. Neuville, asst. engr., 1st grade, Upper Assam div.

#### PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

Foreign Dept., Simla, April 30.—No. 83.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865, known as the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, with the exception of secs. 50 and 51 thereof, and as amended by (Bombay) Act IV. of 1868, shall be applicable to the Territory of Mysore with the following emendations:—

For "Governor in Council," read "The Chief Commissioner of Mysore."

For "Revenue Commissioner," read "Superintendent of Division."

For "Collector," read "Deputy Superintendent of District."

For "Assistant Collector," read "Assistant Superintendent of District."

For "Presidency of Bombay," read "Province of Mysore."

H.E. in Council is also pleased, under the provisions of section VI. of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865, to confer the powers of a dep. supt. of a district for the purpose of the said Act on the supt. of the revenue survey in Mysore, and the powers of an asst. supt. on the assts. of the revenue survey in that province, to be respectively exercised by them within the limits of the district or districts in which they are employed.

No. 85.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of Act VIII. of 1869, being an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be applicable to Province of Mysore.

#### THE MYSORE COMMISSION.

Simla, April 30.—No. 808.—The following temp. arrangements in the Mysore Commission, consequent on the absence on priv. leave of Major Pearce, supt. of the Nundidroog div., are sanctioned by the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council:—

Lieut. col. Puckle, dep. supt. of 2nd grade, and acting dep. supt. of 1st grade, Bangalore, to act as supt. of the Nundidroog div.

Capt. Thomson, asst. supt. of 1st grade, to act as dep. supt. of 1st grade, Bangalore, v. Lieut. col. Puckle.

Lieut. Maltby, asst. supt. of 3rd grade, to act as asst. supt. of 1st grade, v. Capt. Thomson.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT (BENGAL).

April 27.—No. 497.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following appts. with effect from the 1st inst., the date on which Lieut. col. M. Thomson, dist. supt. of police, Bijour, resigned his appt.: Major Corbett, offic. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, at Budaon, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Thomas, offic. dist. supt. of police of the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Knyvett, offic. dist. supt. of police of the 4th grade, at Bareilly, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Parker, offic. dist. supt. of police of the 5th grade, Cawnpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Pocock, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, Agra, at present offic. as dist. supt., 5th grade, at Etah, is prom. to be an asst. dist. supt. of the 1st grade.

No. 498.—Lieut. col. Swiney, dist. supt. of police, of the 2nd grade at Jaloun, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of the 1st grade.

Major Dunbar, dist. supt. of police of the 3rd grade at Meerut, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. Castle, dist. supt. of police of the 4th grade at Banda, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of the 3rd grade.

Mr. Parker, dist. supt. of police of the 5th grade, Cawnpore, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of the 4th grade.

No. 499.—Mr. Knyvett, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, is apptd. to be dist. supt. of Bijour, but will continue to offic. at Bareilly.

Mr. Parker is apptd. to be dist. supt. of Lullutpore, but will continue to offic. in his present capacity at Cawnpore.

Mr. Foster, offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Bijour, as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. Davis, asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, is posted to Bareilly.

#### MILITARY.

ANGUS.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 7, appg. Lieut. Angus to act as adjt. 79th foot, v. Hume, on leave.

BARING, Capt., 19th hussars, to be major, v. Richardson, who retires on the pension of a major. Dated April 1.

BEATTY, Lieut., 88th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I., on probn., v. Chalmers, transf. to 39th N.I. April 24.

BEERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 26 last, appg. Capt. Beers to act as interpreter 26th foot, v. Gregson, there being no qualified officer available, from Sept. 15 to Dec. 7 last.

BLUNT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 22 last, making the following arrangement, with effect from April 21:—Major Blunt, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. 43rd N.I. [adjt. Dated April 1.

BOULDERSON, Cornet, to be lieut. in 19th hussars, v. Nethercote, apptd. BROADBENT.—Official notification has been received of the undermt. officer of the rifle brig. having, on his recent. prom., been posted to the battn. of the regt. specified:—Capt. Broadbent, 3rd battn. [1865.

CARTER, Capt. and brev. major, to be major of 2nd foot, from June 13, CHAPMAN, Lieut., 19th hussars, to be capt., v. Baring, prom. Dated April 1.

CHAPMAN, Capt., 3rd squad. officer 8th Bengal cav., offic. 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer. April 29.

CRAWFORD, Capt., cadre late 18th N.I., and late offic. wing officer 41st N.I., is att. to 10th N.I. for duty. April 24.

D'ACOSTA.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1, appg. Lieut. D'Acosta, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qmr. 28th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Marshall, prom.

DICKINS, Major, staff corps, recently returned from furl. to Europe, is app. to do gen. duty at Cawnpore. April 21.

DOWSON.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated March 5, apptg. Major Dowson, 1st bat. 3rd foot, to the comd. of Kussowle convalescent depot, as a temp. measure, in the room of Hardy, app. to another situation.

GILLESPIE.—Local rank is assigned to the undermt. officer:—Capt. Gillespie, royal (Bengal) art., to be major, from Dec. 10, 1867.

GRAVES, Lieut. col. comdt. 3rd regt. Bombay light cav., to be an hon. A.D.C. on H.E. the Gov. gen.'s staff. No. 472, April 26.

HARENE, Lieut., 5th lancers, is perm. to continue his studies at the Thomason college, Roorkee, till May 1.

HILL.—Erratum.—In G.O. dated April 3, assigning local rank to Capt. Hill, R.A., instead of "royal (Bengal) art." read royal art.

HUDSON.—The undermt. officer is reported to have undergone a course of instruction in musketry, and has been granted an extra 1st class Hythe certificate:—Major Hudson, staff corps.

JACKSON, Lieut., adjt., to offic. as wing officer of 43rd N.I., in add. to his other duties (confd., dated Feb. 22, 1868).

KINLOCH.—The appt. of Lieut. and local capt. Kinloch, 3rd bat. rifle brig., to be station staff officer at Darjeeling, dated March 1, has been can. Dated April 13.

LYSTER.—Local rank is assigned to the undermt. officer:—Major Lyster to be lieut. col. 1st bat. 21st foot, from June 20, 1867.

MACCALL, Lieut., 2nd squad. subaltern, 8th Bengal cav., offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. April 29.

MACKINNON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 6, apptg. Lieut. Mackinnon to be interp., 109th foot, v. Ducat, prom. The 4 mo. leave to Delhi, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Mackinnon, 109th foot, of April 10, is can. at that officer's request.

MAINWARING, Lieut. col., of the staff corps, recently returned from m.c. to Europe, is apptd. to do general duty at Cawnpore. April 24.

MURRY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 19 last, appg. Capt. Murry to be asst. instructor of musketry 109th foot, there being no qualified officer available. [Dated April 1.

NETHERCOTE, Lieut., to be adjt. 19th hussars, v. Chapman, promoted. PADDON.—Saugor Station order confd., dated March 8, directing Lieut. Paddon, 1st batt. 7th foot, to proceed in command of convalescents to Nynee Tal.

PALMER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1, appg. Capt. Palmer, 2nd wing subaltern, to officiate as 1st wing subaltern, in room of Smith, transferred to another regiment.

RENNICK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 28 last, appg. Ensign Rennick, 1st wing subal., to offic. as qmr. 35th N.I., in addition to his other duties, in room of Channer, transferred to another regiment.

SEWELL.—The foll. order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, confd.:—No. 40 of March 2 confirming the regtl. order issued to the 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Feb. 27, directing Lieut. Sewell, adj., to offic. as 2nd in com. during the abs. on furl. of Turton. No. 477.

SMITH.—Seepree station order confd., dated March 3, apptg. Capt. Smith, 1st Bengal cav., to be station staff, in the room of Lowndes, 63rd foot, relieved.

STEPHENS, Lieut. col., Bengal cav., recently returned from leave to Australia, is apptd. to do gen. duty at Rawul Pindee. April 24.

TREGGAR.—Buxa garrison order confd., dated Jan. 1, apptg. Capt. Treggar, adj. 41st N.I., to be station staff, in add. to his other duties, in room of Samuells, 32nd N.I., proceeded with his regt.

TURNER.—Meerut brig. order confd., dated March 16, apptg. Col. Turner, c.b., R.H.A., to com. of the station, in room of Travers, proceeded on inspection duty.

VANRENEN, Cornet, 3rd hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. sub., on probn., 14th Bengal cav., v. Birch, dec. Dated April 27.

WAY.—No. 65 of April 7 confirming the regtl. order issued to the 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, dated March 25, directing Capt. Way, squad. sub., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. FitzGerald, on leave, and in add. to continue to act as adj.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Simla, April 26.—No. 491.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

#### 6th Punjab Infantry.

Capt. McQueen, 2nd in com. and wing officer, corps of guides, to offic. as comdt. during the abs., on m.c., to Europe of Lieut. col. Hoste, or until further orders.

## Corps of Guides.

Capt. Campbell, comdnt. of cav. and squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Capt. McQueen, appd. to offic. as comdnt. of the 6th Punjab inf., or until further orders.

Capt. Stewart, adjt. and offic. 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 1st Punjab cav., to offic. as comdnt. of cav. and squad. officer, v. Capt. Campbell.

## 1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieut. Pitcher, v.c., wing officer, and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdnt., during the period Lieut. col. Keyes, c.b., may offic. as comdnt. of the corps of guides, and during the abs., on m.c., to Europe of Capt. Keen, or until further orders.

Capt. Higginson, 2nd wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Lieut. Pitcher, v.c.

Lieut. Vallings, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. Higginson.

Lieut. Broome, qmr., to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Vallings.

Lieut. Howell, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qmr., v. Lieut. Broome.

## 4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut. Bruce, qmr., to offic. as adjt., during the period Lieut. Hawes may offic. as wing officer, and during the abs. on furl. of Lieut. Mackinnon, or until further orders.

Lieut. Gaselee, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qmr., v. Lieut. Bruce.

Ens. Shepherd, 2nd wing subalt. (on probation), to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Lieut. Gaselee.

## 6th Punjab Infantry.

Capt. Pratt, adjt., 4th Sikh inf., to offic. as wing officer during the abs. on furl. of Capt. Chowne, or until further orders.

## 4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieut. Gowan, qmr., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. Pratt, appd. to the 6th Punjab inf., or until further orders.

Lieut. Scott, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qmr., v. Lieut. Gowan.

## 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieut. Stewart, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt. during the period Capt. Bird may offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, or until further orders.

Lieut. Carr, 1st squad. subalt. and offic. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. Hammond, appd. to the 2nd cav., or until further orders.

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

April 24.—No. 483.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of captain from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 808, of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. Hamilton, Grant, and Maynard, April 20, 1868.

No. 484.—Supernum. surg. Fairweather, M.D., of the Indian medical department, is brought on the establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

## POSTED TO DETACHMENTS.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lahore division order, dated Feb. 10 last, posting the following officers to the detachments proceeding to Peshawur, Sealkote, Ferozepore, and Umballa:—

Cpts. Pearson, 88th foot; H. E. Stopford, 36th foot; Lieuts. Paterson, 1st batt. 19th foot; R. Hollingworth, 1st batt. 6th foot; Ensigns Thornton, 36th foot; H. J. Charrington, 1st batt. 19th foot; F. A. Remington, 88th foot; C. H. Short, 104th foot; A. T. Banon, 104th foot; C. A. R. Sage, 104th foot; and Lieut. A. B. Stopford, R.A., Peshawur.

Capt. Pringle, 38th foot; Lieut. Carnac, 19th hussars, Sealkote.

Lieut. Tarleton, 1st batt. 5th foot, Ferozepore.

Lieut. Black, 11th hussars; Ensigns Compigne, 106th foot; C. Dempster, 106th foot, Umballa.

## MEDICAL.

AMERSE.—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated Jan. 14 last, directing Asst. surg. Ambrose, 58th foot, to assume medical charge of garrison cells, with effect from the 13th idem.

AMESBURY, Surg., 1st Bengal cav., on being relieved, to assume medical charge of 33rd N.I., detachment 1st Bengal cavalry and station staff at Seepree. April 24.

ATKINS, asst. surg., royal fusiliers, assumed medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Saugor, from Stewart. April 8, No. 232.

FERGUSON.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated March 9, directing Asst. surg. Ferguson, 1st battalion 3rd foot, to remain at Dugshai, in medical charge of military prison and station. Sirhind.

FERRIS.—Meerut div. order confd., dated March 17, directing Vet. surg. Ferris, R.H.A., to afford medical aid to horses of the detachment 4th hussars, with effect from the 10th idem.

FRANCIS.—With reference to G.O. No. 439 of 1869, Offg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals C. R. Francis, M.B., is posted to the Saugor circle of med. supts., during leave of Thring.

GALLOWAY.—Rawul Pindie brigade order confd., dated Sept. 10 last, directing Asst. surg. Galloway to proc. and join 31st N.I., on the march.

GRANT.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated March 4, making the following medical arrangement:—Asst. surg. Grant, M.B., 33rd N.I., to assume medical charge of the 1st Bengal cavalry.

HOWISON.—Saugor order confd., dated March 8, directing Staff asst. surg. Howison, M.D., 1st batt. 7th foot, to proceed in medical charge of the detachment of convalescents to Jubbulpore.

LYONS.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated 9th March, directing Staff asst. surg. Lyons, attached to 106th foot, to proceed in med. charge of a party of the 1st batn. 3rd buff. to Dugshai, and thence to return to Umballa.

McMINNON.—Gwalior district order confd., dated March 6, directing Asst. surg. McMinnon, R.A., to proceed in med. charge of convalescents to Nynee Tal.

POOLE.—Peshawur district order confd., dated March 15, apptg. Surg. Poole, M.D., 25th N.I., to med. charge of the district staff, v. Currie, 18th Bengal cav., appd. to another situation.

RATTON, Asst. surg., 40th M.N.I., is appd. to civil med. charge of Chindwara district, Central Provs.; to join. No. 226, April 30.

TYRRELL.—Oude div. order confd., dated March 1, apptg. Asst. surg. Tyrrell, 102nd foot, to med. charge of depot of 55th foot, from Feb. 28.

WALSH.—Oude div. order confd., dated March 3, directing Asst. surg. D. J. Walsh, late civil surg., Budaon, to proceed to Umballa for duty.

WILLIAMSON, Surg. major, 3rd regt. M.L.C., assumed charge of civil med. duties of Saugor, in add. to his other duties, from Stewart, on April 8. No. 221.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

## GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

April 23.—No. 466.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 255, dated March 13, 1866, it is notified, on the recommendation of the Govt. of India, H.M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

Col. G. W. G. Green, c.b., Bengal staff corps:—Ensign, Bengal army, June 12, 1811; lieut., 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., Aug. 26, 1813; captain, Nov. 24, 1853; major brevet, Jan. 19, 1858; major, staff corps, June 12, 1861; lieut. col., brevet, March 24, 1858; colonel, brevet, March 24, 1863. Served against Hill tribes in Scinde under Sir C. Napier, 1815; as orderly officer to Brigadier Penny at battle of Goojerat (favourably mentioned in his report); as brigade major in pursuit of Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawur (medal and clasp); commanded 2nd Punjab infantry in following frontier expeditions; "Meeranazie, 1855; "Kooran Valley," 1856; "Bogdar," 1857; "Mahsoad Wuzerees," 1860 (favourably mentioned in brigade orders, and received thanks of Government); commanded same regiment throughout the campaign in Hindoostan, 1857-58; present at siege, assault (wounded), and capture of Delhi, including battle of "Najugurh" and Agra (brevet major); throughout final "Relief of Lucknow," November, 1857; operations at Cawnpore, Nov. 30, 1857, to Dec. 17, 1857; battle of "Khodagunge," January, 1858 (brevet lieut. col.); throughout siege and capture of Lucknow, March, 1858; campaign in Rohilcund, including recapture of Bareilly (medal and three clasps and c.b.); mentioned in despatches of General Nicholson, Sir Hope Grant, and C. in C., published in G.G.O. 1857 and 1858, and received thanks of Government—from Dec. 24, 1868, in room of Major gen. Sir H. W. B. Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., deceased.

Col. W. Olpherts, c.b., v.c., royal (late Bengal) artillery:—2nd lieut., Bengal art., June 11, 1839; 1st lieut., Bengal art., Aug. 17, 1841; captain, March 3, 1851; major, brevet, Jan. 19, 1858; lieut. col., brevet, March 24, 1858; lieut. col., R.A., Feb. 18, 1861; colonel, brevet, April 25, 1864. Commanded four guns on service in Burmah, 1841; two guns in action at "Jhirna Ghat," during insurrection in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, 1842; commanded No. 16 light field battery throughout Gwalior campaign, including battle of Punniar, 1843 (bronze star); raised and commanded artillery Bundelkund legion in hill campaign in Scinde, under Sir C. Napier, 1844-45; commanded artillery native contingent against Kote Kangra; served with Sir Colin Campbell in Peshawur Valley, 1852; in Turkey in the Crimea, 1854-55-56; commanded three guns which, with detachment 10th foot and a few Madras fusiliers under General Niel (in all 200 Europeans), routed three native regiments at Benares, June 4, 1857; commanded No. 12 battery at Bithoor under Havelock, Aug. 17, 1857 (horse shot), and at "Mungul War," "Alumbaugh," and first relief of Lucknow under Generals Havelock and Outram; acted as brigadier of artillery in defence of Lucknow, Sept. 27 to Nov. 16, 1857, wounded (v.c.); commanded No. 12 battery at Alumbaugh, Nov. 22, 1857, to March 17, 1858, and all engagements during that period (brevet majority, and subsequently brevet lieut. colonelcy); also at capture of Lucknow under Lord Clyde (medal, two clasps, and c.b.); commanded a battery of horse artillery under Sir Hope Grant in Oude, 1858, and served as volunteer with frontier expedition against Wuzerees, 1859-60, under Sir N. Chamberlain (mentioned in despatches for service during mutiny)—from Dec. 1868, in room of Major gen. G. Campbell, c.b., who has succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

## CLAIM TO ALLOWANCES ON LEAVE, C.S.

April 22.—No. 162.—The following letter to the Accountant general, Bengal, is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,790, dated the 12th ult., submitting a claim from Mr. F. B. Peacock, the registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, to an allowance of £500 per annum, during the portion in excess of twenty months of his absence in Europe on leave on medical certificate, from Oct. 24, 1865, to Nov. 12, 1868, and inquiring, first, whether the absentee allowance of covenanted civil servants forfeiting their appointments under Section 12 of the Absentee Rules of Dec. 16, 1864, and Clause C. of Section 8 of the Rules of June 16, 1868, should be determined by their standing at the time they forfeit their appointments, or their standing at the time their leave commences; and, secondly, whether such standing should, with reference to an order of the Government of India in the General Department, No. 3,449, dated Nov. 15, 1831, be held to include time spent at Haileybury College.

In reply to the first question, I am desired to observe that the rates of absentee allowance in the cases to which that question relates should be determined by the officers' standing at the time they forfeit their appointments.

In reply to the second question, I am directed to state that the Gov. gen. in Council considers it unnecessary to disturb the order of November, 1831, which directed that time spent at Haileybury College should be included in the computation of standing which qualifies for subsistence allowance, because nearly all the officers now in the covenanted civil service who were at Haileybury College have, without calculating the time spent by them at Haileybury, attained the standing which

qualifies for the highest rate of subsistence allowance; but that the subsistence allowance of covenanted civil servants who were not at Haileybury must be regulated by their standing from the dates of their arrival in India. I am directed, however, to point out that the decision of 1831, which allows Haileybury time to be included in the computation of standing qualifying for subsistence allowance, does not authorise its being included in the standing which qualifies for absentee allowance under Section 12 of the Absentee Rules of December, 1864, and that, consequently, the standing qualifying for such absentee allowance must be computed from the date of an officer's arrival in India.

I am to add that Mr. Peacock's claim to £500 per annum from June 24, 1867, to Nov. 12, 1868, may be admitted under the orders contained in this letter, because, having arrived in India on Feb. 1, 1857, he was, according to those orders, an officer of above ten years' standing on June 24, 1857.

#### OPIMUM CULTIVATION.

April 17.—No. 58.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the following revision of Clause 3 of the notification of this department, No. 1,202, dated March 9, 1865:—

##### Clause 3 as it Exists.

Sections 28, 35, 48, 51, and 52 of Act XXI. of 1856, so far as they restrict the sale of opium to licensed vendors only and prohibit the possession of opium by other parties.

##### Clause 3 as now Revised.

Sections 28, 35, 48, 51, and 52 of Act XXI. of 1856 are to be considered in force in all districts subject to the following provisos:—

In districts where an acreage system is in force, there is no restriction upon the possession of home manufactured opium by *bona fide* cultivators of the poppy. The sale of such opium by the cultivators to any one but a licensed contractor or his agent, is prohibited.

The possession of foreign imported opium in any quantity exceeding 5 tolas weight, by any other party than a licensed contractor, or his agent, is prohibited, except under a pass granted under rules issued by the Financial Commissioner.

#### PENSIONS ON REDUCTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

April 26.—No. 201.—Read again financial resolution dated July 4, 1861, numbered 8,449 and 8,454, regarding the payment of both pension and salary to Government servants discharged on pension in consequence of reduction of establishment, and subsequently re-employed under Government in a temporary capacity.

Read letter from Deputy Accountant general, N.W.P., No. P A 8,478, dated March 25, 1869, submitting an inquiry in connection with the above subject.

Resolution.—Under the terms of the resolution of July 4, 1861, a Government servant discharged on reduction of establishment with pension, if temporarily re-employed under Government, draws both pension and the pay of the temporary office, provided the aggregate receipts do not exceed the pay of the appointment relinquished at the time of the reduction. In other words, if the pay of the new office be more than is equal to the pay of the former office, no portion of the pension is allowed to be drawn; but if less, so much of the pension is allowed to be drawn, in addition to the pay, as is necessary to make up the aggregate receipts equal to the former pay.

2. The Governor general in Council sees no reason why these rules should be restricted only to pensioners employed temporarily, and is pleased to direct that, in future, the same rule shall be applied to the cases of Government servants discharged with pension on reduction of establishment, who may be subsequently re-employed on permanent establishments.

3. With regard to the inquiry made by the Deputy Accountant general, N.W.P., the Governor general in Council observes that special orders of Government are not necessary for the admission of claims under these rules.

#### ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Simla, April 24.—No. 10.—The following letter to the address of the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal is published for general information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Offg. Jun. Secy. A. Mackenzie's letter, No. 691, of Feb. 22, regarding the allowances of commissioned medical officers of the army officiating in civil appts.

"2. In reply, I am desired to state that orders will be issued hereafter regarding the allowances of medical officers officiating in any of the civil appts., the salaries of which were fixed in the G.O. of the Govt. of India in the military dept., No. 370, dated April 4, 1867, but that the allowances of a medical officer acting in any other civil appt. must be regulated by the rules for the grant of acting allowances to military officers in civil employ."

#### CIVIL FURLONGHS.

No. 101.—Read extract from the proceedings of the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept., No. 452, dated April 8, sanctioning an application from Mr. J. D. Gordon, judicial comr. of Mysore, on privilege leave, for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years, on the expiration of his privilege leave, without rejoining his appt.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council observes that there are two theories of privilege leave—

First.—That which has always been maintained by the Secy. of State and the Govt. of India, viz., that this leave is granted for the purpose of enabling an officer who has worked uninterruptedly for a certain period to recruit his health and strength for future work; and,

Secondly.—That which has gained ground among the officers of the service, viz., that this leave is a privilege earned by past work, and has no reference to the future. On the first theory has been founded the rule which has always been insisted upon, that at the conclusion of privilege leave an officer must rejoin his appt. On the second theory, every attempt has been made to evade the above rule. Privilege leave has been

unhesitatingly granted to officers, although it was known that at the conclusion of that leave they did not intend to do any more work for some time, but were about to proceed on leave of another kind. The formality of rejoining the appt. has been observed in letter, but the spirit of the rule has been broken by the nominal transfer of the officer concerned to a similar post in or near a presidency town, whence he could embark on longer leave.

2. H.E. in Council is of opinion that such evasions of the rule should not be allowed, and accordingly takes this opportunity of prescribing that an officer, when applying for privilege leave, shall declare that he has no present intention of taking another leave within a period of six months after the expiry of his privilege leave, provided, however, that if any officer to whom privilege leave is due be allowed subsidiary or preparatory leave, he shall be permitted to draw the allowances admissible during privilege leave for the period of his subsidiary or preparatory leave, or for any less period for which privilege leave may be due to him.

3. This rule will apply to all civil officers, as well as to military officers in civil employ.

4. With regard to the particular case of Mr. Gordon, H.E. in Council observes that as Mr. Gordon has already been allowed privilege leave unconditionally, he will not be required to join his appointment before proceeding on furlough.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen are appointed members of the Church Committee at Ferozepore:—Lieut. col. G. Caulfield, commanding the station, and Major G. A. Brown, Bengal staff corps.

COURTS-MARTIAL RETURNS.—The courts-martial returns of British regiments serving in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, furnished under G.O. dated Nov. 16, 1831, are to be discontinued for the future.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF PUBLIC WORKS, PUNJAB.—The designation of the chief engineer and under-secretary in the irrigation branch of the public works department in the Punjab will henceforth be, in conformity with the usage elsewhere, chief engineer and joint secretary.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (CIVIL).—Mr. Alexander, assist. engineer, 1st grade, and assist. secretary to the Govt. of India in the public works department, has passed the examination in the native languages, according to the departmental standard.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.—Soldiers entitled to pensions who desire to remain in India, are, after they have passed the regimental board, permitted to reside at any place they wish, awaiting the decision of the Chelsea board as to the amount of their pensions.

GRAIN PROCLAMATION BY THE GUICOWAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor gen. in Council publishes for general information a proclamation issued by his Highness the Guicowar, permitting the free export of grain from his Highness's territories.

POLITICAL.—In recognition of the distinguished character and merits of the late Rajah Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., and of the services rendered by his ancestors to the British Government, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer upon his son, Koomar Rajendra Narain Deb the title of "Rajah Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Lieut. T. T. Carter, royal engrs., surveyor 3rd grade great trigonometrical survey of India; date of arrival at Bombay, March 8. Capt. W. G. Murray, Bengal staff corps, surveyor, attached to the topographical survey of India; March 21. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. Careton, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, March 27.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES (MILITARY).—The undermentioned officers are reported by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed, on May 5, the prescribed tests, agreeably to G.G.O. No. 734 of 1864:—Lieut. Quinet, probationer staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 12th N.I., and Lieut. Wynne, R.A., high proficiency in Hindoo; Ensign Turnbull, probationer staff corps, 2nd wing subaltern 24th N.I., high standard in Hindoostanee; Lieut. Wilson, R.A., aide-de-camp to Lieut. gov., Bengal, Persian, under clause 8. Lieut. the Hon. C. Dutton, 85th foot, and Asst. Apothecary Connolly, sub-medical department, lower standard in Hindoostanee on Feb. 2. Lieuts. Smith, R.A., T. Howard, R.E., E. D. Fisher, 7th bussars; Ensign Brander, 2nd batt., 60th foot; and Schoolmaster James, 4th bussars, lower standard in Hindoostanee on April 5. Ensign Gordon, 2nd batt. 12th foot, and Asst. surg. Cunningham, M.N., Indian medical service, lower standard in Hindoostanee on May 5.

LAHORE COLLEGE.—Dr. G. W. Leitner, M.A., principal of Government College, Lahore, has leave for 6 months, to Europe, on urgent private affairs, with effect from July 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, together with the usual preparatory leave. The following arrangements have been made consequent on the absence of Dr. Leitner:—Mr. W. Ellis, M.A., professor in the Delhi College, to officiate as principal of the Lahore College. Mr. J. C. Baddy, head master of the Lahore School, to officiate as professor in the Delhi College. Mr. C. Kirkpatrick, head master of the Delhi School, to officiate as head master of the Lahore School. Mr. J. D. Staines, head master of the Multan School, to officiate as head master of the Delhi School. Mr. H. Staines, 2nd master, to officiate as head master of the Multan School.

PENSIONS TO SUBORDINATES, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, &c.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, Hospital stewards J. W. Wilkinson and E. G. Roderick, subordinate medical department, who were transferred to the pension establishment by G.G.O. No. 97 of Jan. 25 last, and No. 215 of Feb. 19 last, are granted the pensions of senior stewards, instead of those previously assigned to them. The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and soldier are admitted to pension, as specified after their names:—Trumpet major E. Shelvington, 22nd brigade R.A., and Serg. G. Bond, 19th brigade R.A., Rs. 30 per mensem, payable in India; Private E. McLellan, 102nd foot, Rs. 14-14-6 per mensem, payable in India.



**GOOD SERVICE PENSION.**—It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from Nov. 10 last, in room of Major gen. Christopher Birdwood, Bombay infantry, who has succeeded to the colonel's allowance:—Col. James Henry Barr, Bombay staff corps. Col. Barr served with the Persian Expedition in 1856-57; at the assault and capture of the fort of Reshire; surrender of Bushire; with the expedition to Borazjoon, and action of Khooshab; present at the bombardment and capture of Mo-humra, and in the pursuit of the Persian army. (Medal and clasp, and brevet lieut. col.) Was presidency paymaster from Oct. 16, 1848, to Oct. 15, 1860, and military accountant from Oct. 16, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861. Has been controller of military accounts since Jan. 1, 1862.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe on m.c. in April last, under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—Surg. Guthrie, 8th brig. R.A., to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Capt. Evans, 19th foot, to port of embarkation, for 1 month, from April 15, and thence to England for 6 months, on private affairs; Lieut. Bennett, 19th foot, to Bombay, for 1 month, from April 15, and thence to England for 6 months, on urgent private affairs; Ens. Hutchinson, 23rd foot, to England via Egypt, from date of embarkation; Capt. Hayward, 45th foot, to England, for 17 months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voyage; Lieut. Wreford, 49th foot, to England via Egypt, from date of embarkation; Surg. major Parr, 55th foot, to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Hume, 79th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Buller, 91st foot, to England overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Stourton, 8th foot, to England via the Cape; the leave of absence granted to Major Bailey, staff corps, in G.O. Nov. 14, 1868, is to be considered as under the furlough rules of 1868, instead of the rules of 1854, as therein notified; Capt. Lascelles, R.A., to England, 17 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Capt. the Hon. H. M. Hobart, 103rd foot, to England, 15 months, from date of availing himself of the furlough, on private affairs; Major Garforth, 7th hussars, to England, from date of availing himself of furlough, on urgent private affairs; Capt. Annand, attached to B baty. 22nd brig. R.A., to remain in England from Nov. 18, 1868, to Nov. 18, 1869, on private affairs.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The following civil servants have obtained furlough to Europe on m.c., under the rules of 1838, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Forsyth, c.b., comr. and supt., Jullundhur div., special leave, on private affairs, for 6 months, with subsidiary leave for 30 days, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Major Fendall, dep. comr., Mozaffurgurh, for 6 months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. The leave of absence, on private affairs, granted by the Govt. of Bengal to Capt. Collingridge, offic. comdt. of the Behar mounted rifle corps, is confirmed. Lieut. Gataker, wing subalt. of the Meywar Bheel corps, has been granted 20 days' prep. leave from April 12, in order to proceed to Bombay, on m.c. Lieut. Wylie, 1st. squadron subaltern 1st regt. Central India horse, priv. leave for 2 months, with effect from May 15. Mr. Egerton, financial comr. for the Punjab, reported his departure from Bombay, on furl. to Europe, on April 17 last. Mr. Stack, solicitor to Govt., has been granted by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for 6 months, on m.c. Capt. Ripley, wing officer 11th regt. N.I., for 2 years, on private affairs. H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant the Hon. Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, leave of absence on m.c. for 6 months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Blyth, dep. comr., Montgomery, for 6 months, together with the usual prep. leave, with effect from May 9. Lieut. Jackson, Bengal cav., asst. engr. 2nd grade dept. of public works; Lieut. Grant, Bengal staff corps, Judge Small Cause Court, Khumgaon, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and Capt. McNair, 1st wing subalt. 24th (Punjab) regt. N.I., for 2 years. The underment. officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Capt. Ryan, Bengal staff corps, and Asst. surg. Oldham, of the med. dept. —Bengal, March 20. Capt. (brev. maj.) Sheriff, Bengal staff corps—Madras, March 24, from Bombay. Lieut. col. MacDonald, Bengal staff corps, and Major Hall, Bengal staff corps—Sumatra, March 27, from Bombay.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following civil servants have obtained leave of absence:—Mr. J. Kelly, exec. engr., P.W. dept., N.W. Provs., for 6 months, in extension. Rev. B. M. Behr, chaplain of Amritsar, for 3 months, with effect from July 1 next. Mr. A. Marshall, extra asst. comr., Jullundhur, for 2 months, with effect from Sept. 7 next. Mr. G. Thompson, extra asst. comr., Amballa, for 1½ month, with effect from July 1 next. Rev. J. Roberts, chaplain of Church of Scotland, Amballa, for 3 months, with effect from May 1. Surg. J. R. Jackson, M.D., supt. of the Central Prison at Meerut, for 2 months. Major Pearce, supt. of Nunddroog div., Mysore, for 2 months, from such date as he may avail himself of the leave. Mr. H. W. Steel, asst. comr., Ludianah, for 1 month, from Sept. 15 next. Mr. Vaughan, extra asst. comr., Amritsar, for 1 month. Lieut. Wiggins, district superintendent of police, Benares, for three months, with effect from May 6. Mr. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, has one month's privilege leave, with effect from May 10. Mr. Porter, settlement officer, Etah, has one month and fourteen days' privilege leave, with effect from April 21. Mr. Buck, settlement officer, Cawnpore, has six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from June 1. Mr. Rhind, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provs., for six months, on private affairs. Mr. Knyvett, assistant superintendent of police, Shababad, for two months. Mr. Floyd, district superintendent of police, Gawalparah, for two months, from date on which he may avail himself of the same. Capt. Knyvett, dist. supt. of police, Moorsheadabad, for 1 month, from May 9. Mr. Crouch, asst. supt. of police, Cattaek, for 20 months, on m.c., under the uncovenanted service absentee rules. The leave granted to Mr. Goad, asst. supt. of police, Sylhet, recently transferred to Hooghly, under orders of March 23, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. Mangles, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, for 3 months, under covenanted

service absentee rules, from May 1. Lieut. Williamson, dep. comr. of the Garrow Hills, for 3 months, under Sect. XIX. of the covenanted service absentee rules; Lieut. Williamson is authorised to make over charge of his office to Mr. Cawley, asst. comr. and asst. supt. of police of the Garrow Hills. Mr. Merington, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Gya, for 3 months, under Sect. XIX. of the covenanted service absentee rules, from May 2. Major T. Lamb, dep. comr. of Durrung, having reported his return from furl. on April 25, is allowed prep. leave for a period not exceeding 30 days, to enable him to rejoin his appt. Mr. Beames, C.S., having returned to India on the afternoon of March 31, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled. The leave granted to Mr. Wood, dep. comr. of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, will have effect from May 1, instead of from the 18th idem. Mr. Roberts, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shababad, having returned to duty on April 7, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th idem, is cancelled.

**MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following officers, in April, obtained leave of absence for the season, on private affairs, unless otherwise specified:—Brig. gen. Turner, commanding Saugor district, to Bombay, for 10 days, to appear before a medical board. Col. de Teissier, R.A., F brig., to Cashmere and Chumba, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Second Capt. Nicholson, D batt., A brig., to Simla, Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. Marshall, D baty., A brig., to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. Clarke, D baty., 8th brig., to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. Wright, G baty., 16th brig., to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Smith, R.A., to Simla and the hills, from April 15 to July 15. Qrmr. Tucker, R.A., to Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 31. Ensign Goodridge, 5th foot, to Calcutta, from March 12 to June 12, to study the native languages. Captain Cosby, 14th foot, to Simla, from April 15 to October 15. Captain Markham, R.H.A., B baty., A brig., to Murree, from May 1 to August 31. Lieut. Willis, F baty., F brig., to Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. Graham, D baty., F brig., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Crosthwaite, instructor of gunnery, 19th brig. R.A., to Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Ens. Sheffield, 7th foot, to Nynee Tal, from April 6 to Oct. 15. Major Hawley, 14th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Thompson, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Atkinson, 36th foot, to Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. Marriott, to Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. Harford, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. King, 37th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Bond, 58th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Hingston, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. S. Acklom, 88th foot, to Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Ens. Hornsby, 102nd foot, to Nagpore and Central Provs., from April 15 to July 15. Capt. Evans, 104th foot, to Calcutta, from April 1 to May 1, m.c. Major Whiting, 2nd in com. and wing officer 11th N.I., to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Surg. Murphy, R.A., Morar, to Cashmere and the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Poole, R.A., to Darjeeling, from April 15 to Aug. 14. Capt. Dashwood, 5th foot, to Dalhousie, from April 15 to July 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Shirley, 25th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Lieut. Saunders, 58th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to July 15, on private affairs. Ens. Birch, 58th foot, to Calcutta, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. Forster, 60th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to July 15, on private affairs. Qrmr. Langdale, 19th hussars, to hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Ens. Reid, 109th foot, to Kurrachee, from April 15 to Aug. 15, to study the native languages. Lieut. Tytler, adj., 36th N.I., to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. Clarkson, Bengal inf., doing general duty at Agra, to Nynee Tal, Cashmere, and hills north of Deyrah, from April 16 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. Ward, Bengal inf., doing duty at Agra, to the hills north of Deyrah and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, under rules of 1796. Lieut. col. Evatt, doing duty at Bareilly, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major Best, late 5th European light cavalry, doing general duty at Agra, to Nynee Tal and Mussoorie, from April 15 to October 15, under rules of 1796. Lieut. Blois, 14th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Trench, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Ens. Jackson, with 18th N.I., to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. Macpherson, 93rd foot, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Ens. Elliott, 93rd foot, to Sealkote, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Bell, 105th foot, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Way, 105th foot, to Mussoorie and hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Daniell, 105th foot, to Mussoorie and hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Harvey, C baty. F brig., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Meiklejohn, E baty. F brig., to Bombay, from May 1 to Aug. 1. The following officers have leave of absence from April 15 to Oct. 15:—Major Peile, late 38th N.I., to Mussoorie, Nynee Tal, and hills; Lieut. Firman, 14th foot, to Simla; Lieut. Brooke, 37th foot, to Nynee Tal; Lieut. Beamish, ditto; Lieut. Whitmore, 58th foot, to Delhi; Capt. Setou, 102nd foot, to Cashmere; Lieut. Carr, ditto, to Mussoorie and Simla; Maj. Cunliffe, staff corps, doing gen. duty at Rawul Pindue, to Cashmere.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BLAKE, T. G., to act as appraiser during the employment of Shaw on other duty. May 4.  
COURT, Capt., acting superin. of police, Tanjore dist., to institute prosecutions under Act. XIII. of 1864 for offences committed in that dist. May 4.  
DEANE, Rev. B. O'M., B.A., to be chaplain of North Black Town. May 4.  
GORTON, Rev. J., to be commissary to the bishop, and to act as archdeacon of the diocese of Madras, during the absence of Deatry on leave. May 4.

PLUMER, C. G., acting civ. and sess. judge of Salem, assumed charge of the court from the Principal Sudder Amson on April 26.  
 MACDOUGALL, Capt., acting canton mag. of Cannanore, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the govt. of Fort St. George. May 4.  
 MASTER, J. H., acting and civil sess. judge of Vizagapatam, assumed charge of the court from Principal Sudder Amson on April 26.  
 MASTER, C. G., acting civil and sess. judge of Calicut, who reported his return from furlough on April 23, ass. charge of the court on May 1.  
 RIVES, Capt., superin. eng. of the 1st div., P.W. dept., will be considered as being on special duty at the presy. from the date of his arrival from Cocanada to that on which he may embark for Europe on the leave granted to him on Dec. 22, 1858.  
 SHAW, G. B., to act as dep. coll. of Sea Customs, Madras, during the abs. of Atkinson on leave. May 4.  
 TANNER, Rev. J., to be chaplain of South Black Town. May 4.  
 THOMAS, T. E., acted as superin. of police, Tanjore, from April 14 to 22, during the absence of Rolland.  
 WRIGHT, Lieut., Tamil translator to Govt., to act without prej. to his present duties as superin. and agent for army clothing, on the responsibility of Col. Silver, on leave to Europe. May 1.

## MILITARY.

ALLMARK, Ens., dep. asst. comy., ordnance dept., is transf'd. to pension estab. in India on Rs. 110 per mensem.  
 ANSLEY, Lieut. col., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 9th N.I., without prej. to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. Shakespear, on m.c. (Order conf'd.) Lieut. col. Ansley was app'd. 2nd in com. and wing officer 6th N.I., but to offic. as comdt. 17th N.I.; to join. April 26.  
 BATES, Major, wing officer 16th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer from this date until arrival of Lieut. col. Nicholls. (Order conf'd.) May 3.  
 BATES, S., to be ensign in No. 1 company Madras volunteer grds. May 4.  
 BEAGIN, Lieut. and adjt., to offic. as wing officer 2nd N.I., without prej. to his duties as adjt., v. Lieut. col. J. J. Jenkins, removed to 19th N.I. May 3.  
 BURNABY, Lieut., 10th Foot.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has approved of his being posted, on his recent prom., to the 2nd batn. of his regt. April 29.  
 COMBE, Major, staff corps, is perm. to retire from the service on the pension of a capt., with effect from date of receipt of this order at Penang. May 4.  
 COX, Lieut. and offic. adjt., 16th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prej. to his duties as adjt., v. Bates. May 3.  
 DUKE, Major gen., the priv. leave granted in G.O. March 18 last is cancelled. April 29.  
 GEORGES, Major, 7th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, without prejudice to other duties. May 3.  
 GREATORREX, Conductor, commissariat dept., is prom. to rank as dep. asst. comy. for his services in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition, and will be borne as a supernum. on the estab. until all those now senior to him shall have been prom. May 4.  
 HALEMAN, Lieut. and Qrmr., 34th L.I., to be offic. wing officer from May 8, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. Harkness, rem. to 16th N.I. (Order confirmed.) May 3.  
 HOG, Capt., royal (Madras) art., to act as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to complete the estab., v. Smith, prom. May 4.  
 HOLMES, Lieut. col. (Europe), 2nd in com. and wing officer 6th N.I., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer 17th N.I., v. Day, dec. April 26.  
 HURCHISON, Capt. (brevet lieut. col.), attached 20th N.I., is app. to do gen. duty at Trichinopoly, under orders of the officer com. southern district. April 26.  
 JENKINS, Major, wing officer 2nd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. May 3. (Order confirmed.)  
 MAURATH, Major, offic. 2nd in com. 15th N.I., will join his substantive appt. in 38th N.I., on arr. of Lieut. col. O'Connell. April 29.  
 O'CONNELL, Lieut. col., offic. comdt. 15th N.I., now employed on special duty at Presy., will proc. to join his regt. on duty. April 29.  
 PRENDERGAST, Capt., European veterans, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in the Northern, Centre, and Mysore divisions. April 26.  
 PURCHAS, Lieut. W. R., R.E., who arrived at Madras on Dec. 1 last, is admitted on estab., and his services are placed at disp. of P.W.D. Apl. 30.  
 REECE, Lieut. col. (major gen.) W., C.B., who retired from the service under the annuity scheme, will be removed from the list of regt. lieut. cols. of inf. by the death of Col. (general) J. Morgan, C.B.  
 RIDEOUT, Capt., offic. extra wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to other duties, v. Major Combe, relieved; to have effect from Jan. 19. (Order confirmed.)  
 ROE, Col., 60th rifles, to com. garrison of Bellary during absence of Major gen. Shubrick on a tour of inspection. May 3. (Order confirmed.)  
 RIVES, Major, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer 34th L.I. May 3. (Order confirmed.)  
 SHERMAN, Capt., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. Ansley. May 3. (Order confirmed.)  
 SMITH, Capt., R.A., comy. of ord. 3rd class, to act as comy. of ord. 2nd class, v. Morton, who vacates. May 4.  
 STEVENSON, Lieut. and adjt., to offic. as wing officer 7th N.I., without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. Rideout. May 3. (Order conf'd.)  
 STOKOE, Lieut., offic. extra wing subalt. 7th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prej. to his other du., v. Col. Hodson, dec. May 3. (Ord. conf'd.)  
 WALKER, Lieut. G. R. R., engis. (arrived at Madras Nov. 15 last), is admitted on the Madras estab., and his services are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. April 30.  
 WATTS, Lieut., 1st royals, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd N.I., will continue to do duty with 45th foot until June 5, when he will join.

WHITE, Lieut. col. W. E., doing duty, Trichinopoly, to be offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 9th N.I., to join. April 26.  
 WHITE, Major C. M., offic. wing officer 13th N.I., to be offic. wing officer 8th N.I., to join. April 23. [N.I. April.]  
 WILLIAMS, Major A. F., offic. wing officer 9th N.I., to be wing officer, 9th N.I.  
 WILSON, Col. J., comdg. 26th N.I., to com. the S. div. as next senior officer, v. Major gen. Duke, whose tour of com. expired from April 19.

## MEDICAL.

HYDE, Asst. surg. H., services placed at disposal of the resident at Hyderabad, for the med. charge of the 4th inf. Hyderabad contingent, with effect from the date of his being relieved from his present appt. (No. 431, order confirmed March 23.)  
 JOSEPH, Surg., 9th N.I., was directed, on March 30, to proceed to Madras in med. charge of Major Brown, cantonment mag. (in a bad state of health), and to return to Trichinopoly, on duty.—(Order confirmed.)  
 LEADER, Staff asst. surg., who arrived from England, is directed to report himself to the dep. insp. gen., Presy. circle, for duty. April 26.  
 LEPTON, A. W., M.B., is admitted as an asst. surg. on the Madras estab., in conformity with his appt. by the home Govt., with effect from April 23, the date of his arrival at Madras.  
 RATTON, Asst. surg., attached to the Madras N.I., services placed at disposal of the home dept. (tomp.) May 4.  
 ROGERS, Surg. C. J., having completed 20 years' service, is prom. to the rank of surg. maj., with effect from Apr. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.  
 SMITH, Asst. surg., M.D.—The order, dated Oct. 8, 1858, directing this officer to relieve Surg. Eveyard, of the 3rd L.I., from the med. charge of the head quarters and wing of the 41st N.I. at Madras, is conf'd.  
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg., was directed, on April 16, to return from Calicut to Madras, to rejoin his dept. Order conf'd.  
 TRIBE, Surg. major, is removed from dep. ins. gen.'s dept., Hyderabad subsid. force, to garrison surg., Bellary, v. Stevens, resigned. To join forthwith. April 29.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Governor in Council of Madras notifies the appointment of Mr. Hall as consular agent for the British States of America at Cocanada.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—Asst. surg. Pearce, medical dept., civil surg. and supt. of jail, Calicut—arrived at Madras on April 23 last.

CHAPLAINCIES.—Mr. Banbury, coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, to be a lay trustee of that chaplaincy, v. Major gen. Duke. Lieut. col. Hackett, comdt., convalescent depot, Wellington, to be a lay trustee of that chaplaincy, v. Lieut. col. Lacey.

INVALID FURLONGHS.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that it has been decided by the Govt. of India that it is not desirable to extend the provisions of the furlough rules of 1858 to officers on the invalid establishment, who left the active branches of the service before the introduction of those rules.

CIVIL FURLONGHS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following civil servants have obtained leave of absence:—The Hon. J. C. St. Clair, acting judge of Mangalore, on furlough for two years, to Europe under rules of 1858, with preparatory leave of 30 days from May 4. Surgeon Ross, zillah surgeon of Tanjore, has leave till July 25, on m.c., under rules of 1858. Mr. Macgregor, acting secretary to the board of revenue, has leave for one month from May 4. Mr. Atkinson, deputy collector of sea customs, Madras, has leave for six months, under revised uncovenanted service absence rules. The Rev. J. Griffiths, M.A., acting chaplain of Mysore, has privilege leave for two months from May 6, under absentee rules of 1858.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The following officers have obtained (April 25) furlough to Europe on m.c., under the rule of 1859:—Capt. Hewetson, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, on furl. m.c., for 2 years, to embark from Madras. Capt. Heath, dep. asst. comy. gen., is granted prep. leave to Madras, m.c., from date of departure from Bellary, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to proceed to Europe. Surg. Paul, surg. of the general hospital and professor of surgery and clinical surgery, on furl. m.c., for 2 years, and to embark from Madras. Col. Barber, Madras inf., on furl. (urgent private affairs) for 6 months, and to embark from Madras. Major Bates, wing officer 16th regt. N.I., furl. for 2 years, and to embark from Madras. The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—10th March.—Granting furl. to Europe, on m.c., to the underment officer:—Capt. Justice, 2nd in com., 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, for 2 years, under the reg's. of 1858. The undermentioned has reported his departure on the date specified:—Major Duncan, of the Madras staff corps, Simla, March 31.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. Pope, 20th brig. R.A., from April 1 to June 30, on private affairs, on completion of long course at Shoeburyness. Capt. McMahon, 23rd brig. R.A., from April 1 to June 30, on private affairs, on completion of long course at Shoeburyness. Lieut. West, 20th brig. R.A., from Feb. 5 to Aug. 5, on m.c. Major Battersby, divl. staff, asst. adjt. gen., Hyderabad subsidiary force, from May 17 to June 15—Neigherries, private affairs. Major gen. Faunce, div. staff, comdg. Pegu div., in extension of priv. leave for 30 days, from April 23—Madras, private affairs. Capt. Trist, European veterans, from date of departure, for 1 month—Madras, m.c. Lieut. col. Owen, comdt. 12th N.I., from April 20, or date of departure—Madras, m.c. Capt. Caulfield, doing gen. duty at Bangalore, from date of departure to Sept. 30, on private affairs—Neigherries. Capt. Aitchison, 31st L.I., is permitted to proceed to Waltair instead of Gopulpore on the leave granted to him in G.O. April 22.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

BAYLEY, Hon. L. H., is app. to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, v. the Hon. Sir J. Arnould, retired. May 13.

BOVEY, A. W. C., is app. superny. asst. to the coll. of Khandeish, and invested with powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class in Khandeish dist. May 13.

CANDY, E. T., is app. extra 2nd asst. coll. at Poona, on special duty, and invested with the powers of a mag. in the Poona dist. May 13.

CHEETHAM, R. H., is app. a member of the Broach municipality, v. Greaves, resigned.

COOPER, Major, to act as canton. mag. at Kurrachee, during abs. of Lieut. col. Church, on furl. to Europe, or until further orders, and is invested with powers as a mag. within limits of the cantonment of Kurrachee. May 13.

FERNANDEZ—SPENS.—The above-named gentlemen respectively delivered over and received charge of the Canara Adawlut on May 1.

FORDE, A. B., supernum. asst. rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, having passed the prescribed deptl. examination, has been prom. to the grade of asst. superint. from April 16.

GIBSON, J. R., asst. settlement officer, Tanna and Rutnagherry rev. survey, is app. to act for Major Laughton, superint. Bombay rev. survey, as a temporary measure. May 13.

MACKENZIE, T. D., acted as 1st asst. coll. of Belgaum from Feb. 1 to April 15. [on May 6.]

GLIDDON, S. A., is appd. to act as sec. to the harbour and pilotage board and signal officer, during the absence of Lieut. Morland, late I.N., who has proceeded to Europe on m.c.

MELVILLE, M., assu. ch. of his appt. as judge of Sudder Court of Scinde.

NAYLOR, J. R., acting senior asst. judge and session judge of Belgaum for detached station of Kulladghoe, made the necessary declaration of office on May 6.

OVANS, C. R., actg. coll. of Bombay, is invested with powers of a mag. of police in town and island of Bombay. May 13.

PATTON, W., is app. Hoozoor dep. coll. at Hyderabad, Scinde. May 13.

SANDWITH, W.—AYERST, G.—These gentlemen respectively delivered over and rec. ch. of Ahmedabad Adawlut on May 10.

SPENS, A. L., acting judge and sess. judge of Canara, made the necessary declaration of office on May 1. [rachee till May 22.]

WEST, R., has been detained at presy. from date of his arrival from Kurrachee, Hon. J. S., to act as advocate gen. during employ. of Hon. L. H. Bayley as a judge of the High Court. May 13.

## MILITARY.

ABBOTT.—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, is appd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified:—Lieut. H. B. Abbott, 109th foot, acting asst. political resident, Aden, from July 8, 1866.

COOPER, Major E. M. G., staff corps, is appd. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen., Scinde div., v. Lieut. col. Church, proceeded to Europe on furl. No. 348, May 7.

ELDER, Major J. J., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, 6th regt. N.I., dur. such time as Maj. Beville may offic. as brig. maj. No. 416, May 12.

FAWCETT, Capt. J. H., 2nd batt. 1st foot, is appd. to act as dep. asst. qmr. gen., v. Sexton, appd. to act as asst. qmr. gen. No. 351, May 12.

FLOOD, Lieut. and local capt. H., 1st batt. 2nd Queen's, is appd. to act as junior insp. of musketry during abs. on leave of Capt. Waring. No. 436, May 12.

FORSTER, Brig. gen. H., R.A., is appd. to act on the divl. staff of army, during the abs. of Major gen. T. Tapp. No. 349, May 8.

HEATHCOTE, Major C. T., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, 25th N.I., during the abs. of Major Eales on m.c. to Europe. Major Heathcote will proceed to join the detachment of the regt. at Burda Chowkey on being relieved of his duties in the ordnance dept. May 12.

HUMPHREY, Capt., 29th N.I., the regtl. order dated April 7, directing this officer to perform the duty of wing officer, in add. to his own, v. Tanner, otherwise employed, is confd.

LYNCH, Ens., 95th regt. a candidate for the staff corps, is attached to the 14th regt. N.I., on probation. No. 411, May 12.

NEWTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 27, directing Capt. Newton, officg. wing officer, to perform the duties of qmr. 11th N.I., in add. to his own, v. Haywood. No. 424.

PEACH, Surg. major, to the med. charge of 9th regt. N.I., v. Brown, proc. to Egypt. No. 413, May 6.

ROBINSON, Maj., performed the duties of brig. major, Deesa, in addition to his own as officg. 2nd in comd. 20th regt. N.I. No. 352, May 13.

SKINNER, Major gen., C.B., staff corps, returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State, on April 29. No. 435.

STANLEY, Col., inf., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay. No. 410, May 12.

STRUTT, Capt., 3rd N.I.—The regtl. order, dated April 10, directing this officer to perform the duty of qmr. in addition to his own, v. Malden, on m.c., is confirmed.

TAYLOR.—Northern div. order confd., dated April 12, directing Brig. gen. Taylor to assume comd. of the div., v. Tapp, proc. on m.c. No. 350.

## MEDICAL.

KIERNANDER, Asst. surg., is brought on the Bombay med. estab. from April 23, the date of his arrival at Bombay, to do gen. duty Pres. div. No. 363, May 13.

PLOMLEY, Vet. surg., E. brig. R.H.A., is directed to proceed to Ahmednuggur for duty at that station. No. 437, May 12.

ROBB, Asst. surg., M.D., is placed on gen. duty, Pres. div. No. 421, May 13.

SAINTER, Staff Asst. surg., is appd. to the med. charge of the troops at Butcher's Island, with effect from March 28 last. No. 422.

## War Office.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 28.

3rd Hussars.—Capt. E. A. Gore to be major, by purch., v. W. M. Bell, who retires; Lieut. A. P. Hallifax to be capt., by purch., v. Gore; Lieut. G. W. E. Hunter to be capt., by purch., v. W. P. Maxwell, who retires; Cornet R. G. Dickson to be lieut., by purch., v. Hallifax; Cornet J. W. D. Hilton to be lieut., by purch., v. Hunter; R. H. Hicks, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Dickson; May 29. G. E. Rogers, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Hilton; May 30.

21st Hussars.—Lieut. J. W. M. Cotton, who has resigned his position as probationer for the Indian staff corps, to be lieut., v. T. Deane, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 29.

6th Foot.—Lieut. W. S. S. Lowndes to be capt., by purch., v. G. Gandy, who retires; Ensign H. D. Thomas to be lieut., by purch., v. Lowndes; A. Green, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Thomas; May 29.

7th Foot.—Ensign H. M. Barton to be lieut., by purch., v. H. F. Hurlock, who retires; F. St. L. Tottonham, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Barton; May 29.

12th Foot.—Lieut. H. T. Cooper to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Triphook, app. adj.; Feb. 3.

36th Foot.—W. J. D. Russell, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Lysaght, transf. to 66th foot; May 29.

60th Foot.—Capt. R. J. E. Robertson to be major, by purch., v. Brevet Lieut. col. B. E. Ward, who retires; Lieut. E. H. Ward to be capt., by purch., v. Robertson; Ensign F. G. Doyle to be lieut., by purch., v. E. H. Ward; Ensign E. H. Thurlow to be lieut., by purch., v. J. W. B. Parish, who retires; H. Alfrey, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Doyle; May 29.

85th Foot.—V. A. Schaleh, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. W. P. Stevenson, who retires; May 29.

## DEPOT BATTALION.

Qrmr. J. E. Stokes, from 4th foot, to be qmr., v. P. Higgins, who exchanges; May 29.

## HALF PAY.

Major J. F. Hickie, from 7th foot, to be lieut. col., by purch.; Capt. F. J. M'Farlane, from 3rd drag. guards, to be major, by purch.; Lieut. C. S. Maunsell, from 82nd foot, to be capt., without purch.; May 29.

## BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major gen. Sir E. R. Wetherall, C.B., K.C.S.I., who died May 11:—

Brevet col. Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B., from lieut. col., h.p., unattached, to be major gen.; Major F. B. Tritton, h.p., late depot batt., to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. H. Graves, h.p., late 18th foot, staff officer of pensioners, to be major; May 12.

## INDIA-OFFICE, MAY 29.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officers being transferred from the Bengal Staff Corps to the half-pay list of the corps:—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. J. Rickards; May 6, 1868.

Captain T. Acton; Feb. 23, 1868.

## THE STAR OF INDIA.

INDIA-OFFICE, June 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the first, second, and third classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

The Rana of Dholepore.

To be Knights Commanders.

His Highness the Rajah of Cochin.

Lieut. gen. J. Campbell, C.B., Madras army.

Major gen. G. Le Grand Jacob, C.B., late Bombay army.

To be Companions.

Major gen. H. Renny, formerly in command of her Majesty's 81st regiment in the Punjab.

Synd Ahmed Khan, late Principal Sudder Ameen, Allyghur, Bengal.

H. C. Hamilton, Esq., Bengal civil service (retired), late chief civil officer and Government agent at Ghuzepore during the mutinies 1857-1858.

Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., of Bombay.

R. P. Harrison, Esq., Bengal civil service (retired), late controller general of accounts, Bengal.

Col. G. S. Montgomery, Bombay army, brigadier general, commanding the forces at Neemuch, some time in command of police in Upper Scinde.

M. H. Court, Esq., Bengal civil service, commissiuner at Allahabad.

Col. J. B. Spurgin, 102nd regiment Madras fusiliers.

Col. E. A. H. Webb, Madras staff corps.

Col. W. G. Woods, Madras staff corps, late adjutant general of the Madras army.

W. J. Money, Esq., Bengal civil service.

G. N. Barlow, Esq., Bengal civil service, magistrate and collector of Poore, in Orissa, during the famine of 1866.

J. W. S. Wylie, Esq., Bombay civil service (retired), late under secretary to the Government of India, foreign department.

Lieut. col. G. Hutchinson, Bengal staff corps, inspector general of the Punjab police.

Lieut. col. E. Thompson, Bengal staff corps, deputy comr. in Oude.

Major W. Dickinson, Bombay staff corps, second in command of the 3rd regt. Scinde horse, some time acting political agent in Beloochistan.

J. F. Arthur, Esq., M.D., late surg. major, Madras medical department.

Capt. M. Taylor, late deputy commissioner Hyderabad assigned districts.  
R. V. Boyce, Esq.  
Meer Akbar Ali, of Hyderabad, in the Deccan, late of the intelligence department, Abyssinian field force.

### THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

WAR-OFFICE, June 2, 1869.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* announces that the Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second-class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Major gen. F. Horn, C.B.; Major gen. A. A. T. Cunynghame, C.B.; Major gen. Lord G. A. F. Paget, C.B.; Major gen. A. J. Lawrence, C.B.; Major gen. H. Shirley, C.B.; Major gen. W. Jones, C.B.; Major gen. J. St. George, C.B.; Major gen. E. C. Waide, C.B.; Major gen. J. Brind, C.B.; Major gen. the Right Hon. P. E. Herbert, C.B.; Major gen. J. L. A. Simmou, C.B.; Major gen. A. Little, C.B.; Col. A. T. Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., Madras army; T. G. Logan, Esq., M.D., C.B., director-general of the medical department of the army.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third-class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Col. C. C. Shute, 4th dragoon guards; Col. T. H. Pearson, half-pay; Col. L. Fyler, half-pay, 12th lancers; Col. H. J. Stannus, 20th hussars; Col. H. Forster, R.A.; Col. H. G. Rainey, half-pay; Col. J. E. Thackwell, unattached; Col. L. Shadwell, unattached; Col. G. F. S. Call, 18th regiment; Col. H. P. Hepburn, Scots fusiliers guards; Col. J. C. Guise, v.c., half-pay; Col. H. W. Montagu, R.E.; Col. the Hon. H. H. Clifford, v.c., unattached; Col. W. T. Hughes, Bengal army; Col. D. Hodson, Madras army; Col. H. H. Crealock, half-pay; Col. J. J. Barrow, R.A.; Col. C. C. Cureton, Bengal Army; Col. the Hon. D. McD. Fraser, R.A.; Col. J. P. Redmond, 61st regt.; Col. W. Hardy, depot battalion; Col. P. S. Thompson, 14th Hussars; Col. H. P. Yates, R.A.; Col. J. E. Michell, R.A.; Col. C. H. Smith, R.A.; Col. N. O. S. Turner, R.A.; Col. T. Raikes, 102nd foot; Col. R. B. Prettejohn, 18th hussars; Col. A. W. Lucas, Bombay army; Col. H. W. Holland, Bombay army; Col. H. A. Sarel, 17th lancers; Lieut. col. J. F. Pennycuik, R.A.; Lieut. col. F. R. Mein, 94th regt.; Lieut. col. C. B. Ewart, R.E.; Lieut. col. T. James, Bengal army; Lieut. col. A. Mackenzie; 78th regt.; Major T. J. Holland, Bombay army; and Staff surg. major G. Saunders.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ALLAN—At Nynce Tal, May 2, wife of W. G. Allan, daughter.  
BAKER—At Mhow, May 8, wife of James Baker, ord. dept., son.  
BATEMAN—At Secunderabad, April 26, wife of Dr. D. F. Bateman, 4th regt. Madras N.I., son.  
BIRD—At Campbellpore, May 4, wife of Lieut. John D. Bird, 20th hussars.  
CARRUTHERS—At Moulmein, May 9, wife of T. S. Carruthers, daughter.  
DISBROWE—At Muscat, April 20, wife of Lieut. col. Herbert Disbrowe, political agent, Muscat, son.  
ERSKINE—At Jamalpore, May 4, wife of David Erskine, son.  
KEILY—At Byculla, May 8, wife of E. W. Keily, G.I.P. Railway, son.  
MACCUTCHAN—At Allyghur, May 5, wife of R. A. MacCutchan, son.  
MEYER—At Agra, May 4, wife of J. H. Meyer, daughter.  
NOWELL—At Assam, April 26, wife of Capt. R. A. Nowell, 42nd Regt. Assam L.I., daughter.  
ORR—At Bangalore, May 4, wife of Dr. Orr, C.B., dep. insp. gen., Mysore.  
POSTANCE—At Benares, May 4, wife of Lieut. E. Postance, dep. commissary of ordnance, pension estab., son.  
STOCKWELL—At Simla, May 3, wife of Capt. Stockwell, 95th regt., son.  
STUART—At Mission Vale, Jubbulpore, May 21, wife of the Rev. J. Stuart, daughter.  
THEOPHILUS—At Madras, May 2, wife of Rev. Arthur Theophilus.  
VARDON—At Kirnool, April 30, wife of James Vardon, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, daughter.  
WILSON—At Cawnpore, May 3, wife of G. H. Wilson, son.  
WOODWARD—At Hyderabad Sind, May 5, wife of John Woodward, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

HALLIDAY—WATSON.—At Calcutta, May 4, Wm. D. Halliday, of Bridgewater, England, to Jane Sophia, relict of the late J. J. C. Watson.  
HUNT—CLARKE.—At Penang, May 8, S. B. Hunt, assist. surg., H.M.'s Indian army, to Emma M., daughter of F. C. Clarke, Beau-Coin, Jersey.  
NUTHALL—MUSPRATT.—April 29, Ramsay U. Nuthall, son of Major gen. T. J. Nuthall, to Ellen E., daughter of Thomas Muspratt.

### DEATHS.

DUNDAS—At Pubna, May 4, Jessie B., child of D. W. Dundas, aged 7 years.  
GREGORY—At Gowhaty, April 16, Alice M., daughter of Capt. Gregory.  
HAMILTON—At Debrooghur, April 29, Capt. G. F. Hamilton, R.A., Commanding Assam Mountain Battery.  
HOLROYD—At Peshawur, May 2, Alice Marian, daughter of Capt. W. R. M. Holroyd, Bengal S.C., aged 8 months.  
LEGGETT—At Madras, May 3, George Leggett, coachbuilder, aged 54.  
MARSHALL—At Calcutta, May 3, F. H. Marshall, aged 51.  
MITCHELL—At the Fort, Lahore, May 6, Christina, wife of W. Mitchell, Army Commissariat Dept., aged 25.  
SCOTT—At Jhansie, May 1, John T. Scott, Ensign 93rd Sutherland High-Scott—At Ahmedabad, May 7, Ada, wife of M. H. Scott, C.S., aged 27.

## Home.

### ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Tuesday, June 1, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levée are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentation to her Majesty. The following were among the presentations:—

Mr. A. Apcar, of Calcutta, by Mr. W. Brewer.  
Dr. R. Boustead, surgeon, H.M.'s Bombay Army, on return from Abyssinia, by the Secretary of State.  
Major gen. Becher, C.B., on return from India, by the Duke of Cambridge.  
Rev. W. C. Bell, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, by the Secretary of State.  
Major gen. W. K. Babington, Madras Army, by the Secretary of State.  
Mr. J. G. Cordery, First Assistant Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, by the Secretary of State.  
Lieut. F. F. Cotton, R.E., Bengal, by the Secretary of State.  
Major gen. F. Cotton, on appointment to the Order of the Star of India, by Lieut. gen. Sir S. Cotton.  
Capt. A. E. Downing, Bengal Army, Topographical Survey of India, by Major gen. D. Downing.  
Lieut. col. W. D. Dickson, Bengal staff corps, by Mr. M. E. G. Duff, M.P.  
Col. Dickson, on return from India, by the Duke of Cambridge.  
Capt. W. Eden, Bombay staff Corps, by the Secretary of State.  
Sir W. Elliott, K.C.S.I., on appointment to the Order of the Star of India, by Lieut. gen. Sir S. S. Cotton.  
Mr. C. Fletcher, on his marriage, by the Duke of Argyll.  
Capt. P. L. Gordon, Madras cavalry, by Lieut. gen. Sir J. Cloete.  
Lieut. col. W. D. Hoste, Bengal staff corps, on promotion, by the Secretary of State for India.  
Major A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay staff corps, by Sir C. Forbes, Bart.  
Capt. F. D. Hawkins, 4th Punjab cavalry, by his brother-in-law, the Earl of Kintore.  
Capt. F. J. Keen, H.M.'s Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.  
Lieut. R. G. Kennedy, 18th hussars, by the Adjutant-general.  
Col. H. Lane, late Bengal cavalry, by the Secretary of State.  
Mr. W. S. Lilly, Madras Civil Service, by the Secretary of State.  
Lieut. col. Leahy, R.E., on promotion, by the Secretary of State.  
Mr. E. H. Lushington, Secretary to the Government of India, by the Secretary of State.  
Capt. F. Lance, Bengal staff corps, by Viscount Sidmouth.  
Hon. J. Lawrence, by Lord Lawrence.  
Lieut. col. MacDonald, Deolie Irregular Force, by Major gen. Sir W. Hill, K.C.S.I.  
Col. R. J. Meade, C.S.I., by the Secretary of State.  
Major gen. C. M. Maclean, late Madras Army, by the Secretary of State.  
Ensign A. H. Nourse, by Gen. Sir A. J. Cloete, K.C.B.  
Lieut. col. C. Need, H.M.'s Bengal Army, by the Secretary of State.  
Lieut. col. J. R. Pughe, Inspector gen. of police, Bengal, on return from India, by the Secretary of State.  
Major Paget, on return from India, by Viscount Sydney.  
Lieut. col. A. Sage, Madras staff corps, on promotion, by the Secretary of State.  
Dr. A. F. Scott, by the Secretary of State for India.  
Capt. T. E. Strong, by the Secretary of State for India.  
Mr. G. N. Taylor, Member of the Council of the Governor gen. of India, by the Secretary of State.  
Mr. Le P. Wynne, Under Secretary to the Government of India, by the Secretary of State.  
Lieut. J. H. Western, R.E., Bengal, by the Secretary of State.

### PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS PREMATURELY DISCHARGED.

The following is the text of the Royal Warrant upon this subject:

Whereas it has been represented to us that it is expedient that soldiers who, on account of their second period of limited engagement being about to expire, or on account of medical disability, are not permitted to proceed to or with their regiments on foreign service, be granted their discharge from our army; and whereas, by our Royal Warrant of July 23, 1861, no rate of permanent pension is assigned to soldiers discharged at their own request, or for the public service, except such soldiers as shall have served the full term of twenty-one years in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, or Infantry, or twenty-four years in the Cavalry.

Our will and pleasure is that soldiers discharged under the circumstances aforesaid, or on reduction of establishment—being Europeans, and serving as gunners, drivers, sappers, or privates—who, at the discretion of our Secretary of State, with the concurrence of our Commander-in-Chief, may be brought forward for discharge under the circumstances aforesaid, shall receive permanent pensions as follows, in addition to good-conduct pay under the regulations laid down in our Royal Warrant of July 23, 1861:—

A.—Cavalry soldiers serving under the Army Service Act, 1817, or enlisted previously: After 23 years' service, 7½d. a-day; after 22 years' service, 7d. a-day; after 21 years' service, 6½d. a-day; after 20 years' service, 6d. a-day.

B.—Cavalry soldiers re-engaged for 21-years under the Army Enlistment Act, 1857, and all soldiers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry corps: After 21 years' service, 8d. a-day; after 20 years' service, 7½d. a-day; after 19 years' service, 7d. a-day; after 18 years' service, 6½d. a-day.



Non-commissioned officers, and other soldiers ranking as such, shall receive, in addition to the foregoing rates, the increased pensions laid down for non-commissioned officers in Article 9 of our said Royal Warrant of July 23, 1864.

Given at our Court at Osborne, this 1st day of May, 1869, in the 32nd year of our reign.—By her Majesty's command,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

## Miscellaneous.

**IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION.**—A return of the value of bullion, gold and silver, imported into and exported from India has just been issued, from which it appears that the total excess of the imports over exports from 1800 to 1867 amounts to £311,131,300. The total value of the coin account during the same period amounted to £262,567 643.

**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—"Low's Indian Circular" of June 4 records the following exports of bullion per P. and O. steamers of the 22nd and 29th May, 1869, from Southampton:—To Bombay, gold £30,000. To Madras, gold £1,091. To Singapore, £22,390. By the Messageries Imperiales steamer *Moeris*, from Marseilles.—To Pondicherry, gold £1,234; Madras, gold £385, silver £1,600.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The biddings for £325,000 in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £288,400; and to Madras, £36,600. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. Tenders on both presidencies at that quotation will receive about 59 per cent., and above that price in full. The result shows a further falling off in the demand for remittances, as compared with the previous biddings.

**DEATH OF ADMIRAL LAMBERT.**—Admiral Sir G. R. Lambert, G.C.B., died suddenly of apoplexy on Saturday afternoon, at the United Service Club. The deceased was appointed in 1850 Commdore on the East India station. He was second in command of the expedition to Rangoon in January that year, and was honourably mentioned at the capture of that place in April, 1852. He had the honour to receive the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his conduct in command of the naval forces during the war. He was appointed in June, 1863, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, since which he had not held any active employment.

**HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL** entertained a party of friends at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, on Tuesday, June 1. Amongst the guests were the following:—The Marquis of Huntly, Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart., Right Hon. A. H. Layard, Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I. and K.C.B., Major-general Sir George Lawrence, K.C.S.I. and C.B., Major-general Sir George Macgregor, K.C.B., Mr. Higford Burr, Colonel Lang, Colonel Nassau Lees, Mr. Grote, Mr. Kaye, Mr. W. le F. Robinson, Captain Upton, Captain Daubiez, Mr. Colin Mackenzie, Mr. Edward De Gex, Colonel Layard, Mr. David Money, Mr. H. Thoby Prinsep, jun., and Mr. Fox. His Highness and the two princes Ali Kadr and Soliman Kadr presided at the table.

**REGIMENTS AND THEIR DEPOTS.**—A General Order fixes anew the proportion of the depot and service companies of regiments abroad. No ensign is in future to be kept on the strength of the depot. Two captains and two lieutenants are apportioned to the depots of battalions in the colonies, and an extra lieutenant to those of battalions serving in India. The proportion of rank and file with the service companies and the depots respectively, will be in India 750 and 110; in other colonies, 560 and 90; and in Ceylon, China, Australia and the Mauritius, 750 and 90. The five battalions (1st battalion 23rd, 82nd, 90th, 93rd, and 103rd) coming from India next winter are to consist of 480 with the service, and 70 with the depot companies; the next batch to be relieved in 1870-71—viz., 1st battalion 7th, 77th, 88th, 94th, and 103rd—are to have but 70 men at the depot, while those coming home this summer from the colonies will have a total strength of 510 rank and file. They are the 1st battalion 16th, 1st battalion 22nd, 30th, 47th, 50th, 4th battalion 60th, and 99th regiments.

**ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON A SURGEON ON THE HIGH SEAS.**—At the Mausion-house, on Thursday, Mr. James Lunn Smith and Mr. Charles Cole, the captain and chief mate of a vessel called the *King Arthur*, were summoned on a charge of assault. The complainant was Dr. Fearon, a retired army surgeon, who was a passenger in the *King Arthur* from Calcutta, and he stated that on the night of April 17 the defendants committed a violent assault upon him, and that he was afterwards confined to his cabin for several days. He admitted that he had been the worse for liquor on one or two occasions during the voyage, and that the sale of brandy to him had been stopped. He also admitted that he was quarrelling with a fellow passenger immediately before the alleged assault, and that after the captain put his hands upon him there was a scuffle, and he (complainant) seized hold of the captain by the beard. A witness whom he called stated that Cole interfered apparently to separate them. Before the evidence for the prosecution was concluded, some observations were made by Sir Benjamin Phillips, and the complainant then withdrew the summons.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "ST. LAWRENCE."**—The sailing Indiaman *St. Lawrence*, Commander Wilcox, R.N.R., arrived at Spithead on June 1

with invalided and time-expired soldiers on board from India, under contract with the Indian Government. She left Calcutta on the 19th of February. The officers, passengers, and troops brought home comprise Captain Tierney, R.A., in military command of the troops on board, Mrs. Tierney and child, Capt. Halliday, Bengal Cavalry; Mrs. Halliday and two children, Mr. Clarke, Rifle Brigade; Assistant-Surgeon Jones, M.D., in medical charge of troops, 152 non-commissioned officers and men, with four women and three children belonging to various corps serving in India; Dr. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, and five children; Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, and three children; Mr. Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, and four children; Mr. Hessel-meyer, Mrs. Hessel-meyer, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Crohan, and two children; Mr. Saunders, Quartermaster Leeson, Mesdames Talbot and three children, Smith and five children, Daley and five children, and Baptist and four ayahs. Seven deaths occurred on board during the voyage among the invalided soldiers from dysentery and consumption.

**THE FALCONER MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP.**—At a special meeting of the Association for the Better Endowment of the University of Edinburgh held in Edinburgh, Mr. Christison, secretary, reported, on behalf of the general committee, that the association had been offered £2,000 for the purpose of founding a fellowship in the University in memory of the late Dr. Hugh Falconer, H.E.I.C.S. The arrangements provisionally agreed to by the committee in regard to the matter were to the effect that the Association should, by contributing from their funds a sum of £500, raise the fund for the endowment to £2,500; that the fellowship should be for the encouragement of palæontological geology, to be called the "Falconer Memorial Fellowship," and that it should be open to competition among graduates in science or medicine of the University of Edinburgh of not more than three years' standing. Among other details of the conditions for the fellowship, it was proposed that the competitive examination should be in the subjects of palæontological geology, comparative osteology, and fossil botany; and that the term of tenure should be for two years, with power to the Senatus Academicus of the University to extend the term to a third year. The report was unanimously adopted; and it was agreed to give £500 towards the endowment, as proposed.

**DEATH OF LORD BROUGHTON.**—Lord Broughton, whose name is more familiar to the public as Sir John Cam Hobhouse, died last Thursday evening in London, in his eighty-third year. His lordship was educated at Westminster School, and graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1808, and M.A. in 1811. He was a most intimate friend of Lord Byron, and was made one of the executors to his will. Sir John Hobhouse was in politics an advanced Liberal, and in December, 1819, a letter which he wrote containing some severe remarks on the conduct of several members of the House of Commons was declared to be a breach of privilege by that assembly, and Sir John was arrested and imprisoned in Newgate, where he remained until he procured his liberation a few weeks afterwards by the death of George III. At the general election in that year he was returned to Parliament for Westminster as colleague to Sir Francis Burdett, and continued to sit in the House of Commons, with one or two brief intervals of exclusion, until his elevation to the peerage in 1851. He first entered office in 1832 as Secretary at War in Earl Grey's Government, and was afterwards for a week Secretary for Ireland. In Lord Melbourne's first Administration he held the office of First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and on the formation of his lordship's second Administration in April, 1835, was appointed President of the Board of Control, which office he held till September, 1841, and again filled it in Earl Russell's Administration, from July, 1846, to February, 1852, when his official and political career may be said to have closed. Lord Broughton was married in 1828, to Lady Julia Hay, daughter of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, and by that lady, who died in April, 1835, he leaves surviving issue two daughters—Charlotte, married to Colonel Dudley Wilmot Carleton, of the Coldstream Guards; and Sophia, married to the Hon. J. Strange Jocelyn, second son of the Earl of Roden. The peerage becomes extinct by the death of the late peer, but the baronetcy descends to his nephew, Mr. Charles Parry Hobhouse, of the Bengal Civil Service.

**ROYAL COMMISSION ON COURTS-MARTIAL.**—We have already told our readers the substance of the recommendation of the second report of the Royal Commission on Courts-martial. As the report has been submitted to her Majesty, we may specify these recommendations more particularly. The following is a summary of them:—With regard to general courts martial, a revision and simplification of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, the preparation of a text book thereon for the use of courts-martial, and a strict examination therein by a deputy judge advocate-general of all young officers, are recommended. It is also proposed that whenever the services of a short-hand writer are available, the examination of witnesses shall be conducted *vice voce*, that a list of the witnesses should be given to the accused, that the reassembly of a court be discontinued except in case of illegal or impossible sentence, and, in cases of an acquittal, the immediate promulgation of the finding and discharge of the prisoner. It is suggested that cases of embezzlement should be tried by the ordinary civil tribunals, where such a course is practicable. With respect to district courts-mar-

tial, it is recommended that convening officers should have the power of calling in the assistance of deputy judge advocates where the probability of legal questions arising makes their presence desirable, and that for this purpose an increase should be made in the number of deputy judge advocates. Regarding regimental courts, the commissioners are evidently of opinion that they should seldom be had recourse to, for the power of commanding officers is to be increased to the infliction of twenty-one days' imprisonment, and it is suggested that these courts should never be held unless where a district court is impracticable. When a regimental court-martial is held, the members should all be of more than three years' standing. Upon the question of military punishments, the only recommendation that has not been already alluded to is that "marking" shall be abolished when circumstances allow.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The report of the court of directors, to be laid before the proprietors of the P. and O. Company at the half-yearly meeting on the 11th inst., after stating that as usual the accounts would be reserved for the examination of the annual meeting, refers, first, to the company's fleet. The *Deccan* was despatched to Calcutta, via the Cape, in January, and made the run in sixty-two days. She has already taken up her work on the Suez line, and delivered the mail, which reached that place on the 21st ultimo, within the contract time. The new ship *Hindustan* is to be launched by Messrs. Day and Co. at Southampton on the 12th inst. In the early part of April the directors invited tenders for the construction of a new steamship, of about 3,000 tons and 600-horse power. A spirited competition between the leading builders of the North and South was the result, and the lowest offer, that of Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, was accepted. The postal service:—A modification of the mail service with Japan has recently been introduced by the establishment of a direct line between Hong Kong and Yokohama, instead of the line hitherto maintained between Shanghai and Yokohama. This modification reduces the outward voyage to Japan by two days, and the homeward voyage by five days. The service between Hong Kong and Shanghai is kept up as a separate line. The company's business in shipments of silk from China, and cotton from Bombay, and the intermediate carrying trade is now most materially affected by the competition which prevails in almost every quarter, and the directors have been compelled to make concessions in their rates of freight, which tell very sensibly on the total earnings, as compared with the extent of operations. On the other hand, there has been a diminution in the cost of coals at some important stations. As regards the first six months of the financial year, the directors are enabled to recommend the declaration of a dividend of 3 per cent., free of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 31st of March last, and the warrants for this dividend will be payable on and after the 25th inst. The death of Mr. J. C. Ewart, one of the directors, is mentioned with expressions of regret. The resignation by the Earl of Leven and Melville of the office of an auditor of the company has left that post vacant; and a special meeting will be held for the purpose of appointing a qualified auditor in his place. The circumstance that the shareholders have re-elected his lordship at intervals of two years no less than thirteen times testifies to their appreciation of the manner in which he has always discharged his duties.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, June 1.**—THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—Mr. GOURLEY asked whether definite information had been received that the Viceroy of Egypt intended to visit this country, and, if so, what arrangements would be made for his reception by her Majesty's Government.—Mr. OTWAY said the Government had received information of the Viceroy's intention to come to this country, probably about the 22nd June, and that arrangements would be made for his suitable reception.

**THE ACCIDENT AT THE BHORE GHAT.**—Sir S. NORTHCOTE inquired whether the Government had received the report of the commission on the accident at the Bhore Ghat on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and whether any steps have been or are to be taken thereupon.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said the report had reached the India-office by last mail only; the Government had, consequently, not had time to take any steps respecting it. But the company had sent several of its servants to examine the Semmering, the Breunner, and some other inclines on the Continent.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 3.**—THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. EASTWICK asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any foundation for the report that objection had been taken to the admission of three of the four successful native candidates for the Indian Civil Service on a question as to their respective ages; and whether, seeing that some natives of India have great difficulty in ascertaining their exact ages according to our calendar, it was the intention of the Civil Service Commissioners to adhere rigidly to the rules as to age in these cases.—Mr. GRANT DUFF: With reference to my hon. friend's first question, I

deeply regret having to say that it is true that two of the native candidates who succeeded in the recent competition for the Indian Civil Service have been held to be disqualified on the ground of age. With reference to his second question, I have to say that the Civil Service Commissioners are absolutely bound by regulations having the force of law. They investigated this matter with the greatest anxiety, and came to the conclusion that they had no choice but to do as they have done when they were appealed to by a candidate who claimed to be of right age among the selected fifty.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, June 4.**—THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—This Bill was read a third time, and passed after some observations from Lord Houghton.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, June 4.**—THE BANK OF BENGAL.—Mr. G. GREGORY asked whether any order had been sent out for closing the agency established by the Bank of Bengal within the Presidency of Bombay.—Mr. GRANT-DUFF said that no absolute order had been given, but that the Government of India would use its influence in closing the agency referred to.

**THE BANK OF BOMBAY.**—In answer to Mr. DYCE NICOL, Mr. GRANT-DUFF stated that the report of the commission of the Bank of Bombay has reached the India Office, and that he hoped to be able to lay it on the table in a few days.

## India Office.

June 7, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. P. H. Egerton, E. H. Lushington, H. J. Sparks, W. Cornell, W. T. Tucker, E. Fairbrother (Uncov.), D. R. Ouslow (Uncov.), A. M. Russell (Uncov.), A. Anderson (Uncov.), Comr. E. Giles (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. A. R. Hutchins, J. D. Sim, and J. B. Pennington.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. H. B. Boswell and H. Newton.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals E. B. Thring; Surg. major H. Stewart; Surg. R. Simpson; Capt. C. W. R. Chester, Staff Corps; Major T. W. R. Boisragon, Staff Corps; Capt. J. D. Parsons, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. S. Chalmers, Inf.; Capt. E. A. C. Lambert, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. F. Tucker, Inf.; Lieut. F. J. Home, R.E.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. Maclean, Staff Corps; Major E. Hill, Staff Corps; Capt. G. I. B. Hewetson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. M. Shakespear, Staff Corps; Surg. M. C. Furnell; Lieut. J. Hotbam, Inf.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. C. W. Walker, Staff Corps; Major M. Boyd, Staff Corps; Major gen. Sir G. Malcolm, k.c.b.; Capt. W. M. Ducat, R.E.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. C. Twigg, 5 mo.; Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. F. T. Willaume (Uncov.), 4 mo.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. R. O. Vyryan, Inf., 4 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. W. Hooper, Cav., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. J. M. Cullimore, 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. J. Berthon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. P. Wigram Mr. W. de C. Ireland (Uncov.); Dr. J. Adamson (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. Sir A. P. Phayre, k.c.s.i., Staff Corps; Lieut. R. W. E. Burrows, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. A. Riach, Staff Corps.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. T. Trevor.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**BRENNARD**—The wife of W. Brennard, Esq., Principal of the Dacca College, Bengal, of a daughter, at 3, Waterloo-place, Brighton, June 1.  
**D'ARCY**—The wife of C. V. D'Arcy, Esq., J.P., Lieut. late Indian Navy, of a daughter, at The Cottage, Bryansford, county Down, May 25.  
**FLANAGAN**—The wife of J. M. Flanagan, Esq., late of Bombay, of a daughter, at Sydenham, June 1.  
**MOORE**—The wife of Evelyn Moore, Esq., 13th M.N.I., of a son, at 13, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, June 1.

### MARRIAGES.

**BANNISTER-WAY**—Captain George Bannister, Bombay Army, to Anne Frances, daughter of the Rev. C. J. Way, Vicar of Boreham, Essex, June 2.

**BENSLEY—SHEFFIELD.**—Edwin C. Bensley, Esq., F.R.C.S., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Catherine, daughter of Henry Sheffield, Esq., of Avenue-road, Regent's-park, at St. Marylebone Church, June 2.

**BRETT—DALLAS.**—George H. Brett, son of the late Rev. W. Brett, of Linton, Cambridgeshire, to Emily K. Dallas, only daughter of the late Lieut. H. G. Dallas, 33rd Madras N.I., at Christchurch, Winchester, June 3.

**CARTWRIGHT—HORN.**—William J., son of C. S. Cartwright, Esq., Asst. Receiver general H.M.'s Customs, to Mary, daughter of the late T. W. Horn, Esq., H.E.I.Co.'s Civil Service, at Camden Church, Camberwell, June 2.

**COGLAN—BURNETT.**—Robert N. Cogan, youngest son of Major general Sir W. M. Cogan, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, to Caroline M., youngest daughter of the late Thomas C. Burnett, Esq., of Madeira, at St. Stephen's Church, Lewisham, June 3.

**FLETCHER—BARRON.**—Capt. Charles W. Fletcher, Bengal Staff Corps, to Clara, widow of Edward Barron, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at St. Matthias's, Richmond, Surrey, June 3.

**MCLEAN—MACDONALD.**—Hector F. McLean, Esq., Writer to the Signet, to Marsaili R., eldest daughter of the late Aeneas R. Macdonald, of Glengarry and Clanranald, at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, June 1.

**MILLER—ROBLEY.**—William Miller, Esq., of Leghorn, to Adelaide J., daughter of Capt. J. H. Robley, late Madras Army, at the British Legation, Florence, May 29.

**MONYPENNY—TWEEDIE.**—Robert T. G. G. Monypenny, of Maytham Hall, Esq., Lieut. col. West Kent L.I. Militia, J.P. and D.L., to Marian, eldest daughter of Capt. Tweedie, Royal Artillery, J.P., and granddaughter of the late Alexander Tweedie, Esq., J.P., of Quatre, Peebleshire, at St. Mary's Church, Rolvenden, Kent, June 1.

**ROUGEMONT—DANIEL.**—Herbert, son of D. A. Rougemont, Esq., of 52, Lancaster-gate, to Isabella L., daughter of the late Capt. E. M. Daniel, H.E.I.C.S., of 39, Gloucester-square, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, May 25.

**SCOTT—GASCOIGNE.**—Lieut. colonel Edwin L. Scott, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to Clara E., daughter of Major general Gascoigne, C.B., at South Brent, Devon, June 1.

## DEATHS.

**AIKEN**—Jane, wife of William Aiken, Esq., of 4, St. Paul's-place, Islington, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Gibb, Bengal Medical Service, aged 59, June 1.

**ANDERSON**—Eliza Lucy, relict of William B. Anderson, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, at Gotham Rectory, June 1.

**BROWN**—Major Robert Brown, Cantonment Magistrate of Trichinopoly, Madras, in London, May 29.

**BROWN**—Maria, relict of Samuel P. Brown, late of the Hon. E.I.C.S., at Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 77, June 1.

**RICH**—Mary Ann Rich, widow of John Rich, Esq., formerly of the Madras Medical Service, at the Schoolhouse, Highgate, May 31.

**RUSSELL**—Jane A. C., widow of the late Francis W. Russell, Bengal Civil Service, at 9, Upper Porchester-street, Cambridge-square, aged 73, May 12.

**SMITH**—Mosley Smith, Esq., of Calverley-park, Tunbridge-wells, and late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 25, Oxford-square, London, aged 53, May 29.

**WARD**—Catherine J., relict of the late Rev. George Ward, Chaplain at Bareilly, in the Bengal Presidency, at 12, A'dridge-road-villas, West-bourne-park, aged 74, May 31.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

May 31. Henry Handley, Calcutta; Marion Moore, Calcutta.—June 1. Sierra Nevada, Bankok; Renown, Bankok; Loudoun Castle, Singapore; Whitehall, Bankok.—2. Lammermoor, Singapore.—4. Calcutta, Bombay; Gitana, Calcutta; James Patton, Penang; Ocean Beauty, Colombo; Pioneer, Mauritius; City of Foochoo, Calcutta; Renown, Madras; Zodiac, Singapore; Imogen, Madras.—5. Star Queen, Colombo; City of Amoy, Calcutta; Asperia, Colombo; Hesperus, Bankok.—6. Inkerman, Rangoon.

## DEPARTURES.

June 1. Astrucan, Calcutta; John Masterman, Madras; Pactolus, Singapore; County of Nairn, Batavia.—2. Victoria, Manilla.—4. Kenilworth Castle, Calcutta.—5. Antipodes, Cochin.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Syria, June 5.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. Mansell, Lieut. J. Richards.  
From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Bivar, Mr. R. R. Bayne, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. V. E. de Rose, Lieut. col. W. A. Riach.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

**MAURITIUS**, May 8.—The Art Union, from Madras, for London, experienced a hurricane on the 8th and 9th of April, in lat. 20 S., long. 73 E., but did not sustain damage. A few days afterwards however she suddenly sprung a leak, and bore away for this place, making about six inches of water per hour. She arrived here on the 19th of April, and is now in dry-dock, being recoppered, by order of the surveyors.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 12.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.**—Mr. Lamb, Mr. H. Todd, and Mr. J. King.  
**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Miss Dyer, Mr. F. I. Chambers, Mr. Sandy, Miss Bowen, and Mr. A. F. Cameron.  
**SUEZ to MADRAS.**—Capt. W. D. B. and Mrs. Ketchen and infant, and Capt. J. Ketchen.  
**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.**—Capt. Eyre, Mr. J. Strachan, Mr. Pendlebury, and Mr. Hall.  
**MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.**—Major Barton, and Lieut. Burrows.  
**SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.**—Mr. Tatham, and Mr. Kortright.  
**SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.**—Mr. McLeod.  
**SUEZ to HONG KONG.**—Messrs. Walcott (two).  
**MARSEILLES to HONG KONG.**—Mr. and Mrs. Karberg, and Mr. C. S. Craig.  
**SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.**—Mr. Purvis.  
**MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.**—Mr. Otto Sielcken.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.**—Mrs. Thompson, son, and daughter, Mr. J. Thompson.  
Mr. Le Breton, Mr. Daubenay, and Dr. Finucane.  
**MARSEILLES to SYDNEY.**—Mr. Macdonald.  
**SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.**—Mr. F. G. Docker.  
**MARSEILLES to MELBOURNE.**—Mr. Harwood.

JUNE 19.

**MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.**—Mr. Herbert.

JUNE 26.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.**—Mr. Cooper, Mr. Mell, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes.  
**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. M'Isaac, Mr. G. Byron, and Capt. and Mrs. Gildes.

**MARSEILLES to MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. Polly.**SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.**—Mr. J. D. Vaughan.**SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.**—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and child.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R	Actual Sales.	94 95
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	94 95	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	94 95	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	94 95	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	91 92	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	91 92	
3 per Cent. 1853-54	91 92	
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	91 92	
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	101 102	
4 per Cent. of 1856-57	104 105	
5 per Cent. of 1858-59	110 111	
5 per Cent. of 1859-60	110 111	

## India Exchanges.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 dis.	1½ dis.			

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	6s. 0 1-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 11½d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11½d.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock		213
	India 5 per cent.		111½ to 112
	India 4 per cent.		100½
	India Encased Paper, 4 per cent.		92½
	India 5 per cent. Encased Paper, 1872		104 to 105
	India Stock, Encased Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures, 1873		104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866		100
	India 5 per cent. for account		
	India 5 per cent., 1870		104
	India 4 per cent., 1878		100½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.		104½
	India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864		
	India Bonds (£1,000)		par to 10s. p.m.
	Do. (under £1,000)		3s. dis. to par
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
Stock	East Indian	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto L Extension	all	1 to 2 p.m.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	106½ to 107½
20	Ditto (new)	10	1 to 1½ p.m.
20	Ditto	4	1 to 1½ p.m.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	105 to 107
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102
Stock	Onde and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	104½
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	2½	par to 1 p.m.
Stock	Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	104½ to 105½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	
Stock	Delhi (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	105 to 106
20	Ditto	2	1 to 1½ p.m.
Stock	Punjab (5 per cent.)	100	104½ to 105½
10	BANKS.		
20	Agra (Limited) B	10	2½ to 3½
25	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	all	19
100	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	32½ to 33½
25	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	78 to 80
	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42
5	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	4½
5	New	4	1½ to 1¾ dis.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	10	3½ to 2½ dis.
30	East India Irrigation and Canal	all	
50	East India Land (Limited)	7	5½ to 4½ dis.
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	105 to 106
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	6	3½ to 2½ dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5½	7 to 5 dis.
10	Ditto B	all	9 to 8 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	48 to 50
50	Ditto New, 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.

## Advertisements.

**INDIA.—SIMPSON'S ORIGINAL**  
DRAWINGS, made on the spot, during a tour through India immediately after the Mutiny, are NOW ON VIEW (and for SALE, at Reduced Prices, in order to Close the Accounts of a Company in Liquidation), at HAYWARD and LEGGATT'S, 79, CORNHILL, E.C.  
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65. Himalaya Mountains.
66. Gurhwal, Kumaon.
67. Moradabad, Bareilly.
68. Furruckabad, Etawah.
69. North Bundelcund.
70. South Bundelcund.
72. Nagpoor.
73. Wyragar, Chandah.
74. Nirmul, Mullangoor.
75. Hyderabad.
76. Guntoor, Kurnool, &c.
77. Cuddalaph, Nellore, &c.
78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
79. Salem, Trichinopoly.
80. Ramnad, Tanjore.
81. Tuticorin.
87. Lucknow, Oudh.
88. Allahabad.
89. Rewah, part of Mirzapoor.
94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.
95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
102. Khatmandu, Ghoruckpoor.
103. Ghazepoor, Dinapore.
104. Sherghotty, Palanow.
106. "
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
108. Ganjam, part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
111. Nathpoor, Bhowareh.
112. Bhagulpoor, Purneah.
113. Soory, Ramghur.
114. Midnapoor, Chubbassu.
115. Cuttack, Balasore.
116. Chilka Lake, Pooree.
120. "
121. Calcutta.
124. Lower Assam.
125. Sylhet.
129. Upper Assam.
130. Upper Assam.
131. Munnipoor.
138. North-East part of Assam.

The following Sections of Sheets have also been published, viz.:—

5. North-East Quarter.
6. South-East Quarter.
6. North-East Quarter.
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Parish of St. Clement Dances; and Published by

JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.,

both in the County of Middlesex.—June 9, 1869.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR] PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 870.] LONDON, JUNE 16, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 22; Agra and Calcutta, May 18; Madras, May 17.

THE papers by this mail are wellnigh devoid of news. Cholera has been raging among the natives of Baroda, and has paid some ominous visits to the European troops at Kamptee. A committee has been ordered to enquire into the cause of the prevalence of small-pox, diphtheria, and fever at Bangalore. The Kurrachee and Hyderabad mails have been plundered on their way through Guzerat. Our countryman, Baron Doleans, of the Calcutta Municipality, has been made a knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown. Certain changes, recommended by Colonel Keatinge, are to be carried out in the political management of the smaller states in Rajpootana. The principal and two masters of Doveton College have been acquitted of cruelly flogging some of their boys, suspected of setting fire to the school. The old Bank of Bombay is paying its first dividend; and the Albert Life Insurance Company has caused so much suspicion, that a committee is going to enquire into its affairs. Such are the main items of the budget laid before us. We are further informed that Sir R. Temple brought home with him the whole of the Abyssinian accounts, duly classified and audited, and that Government is going to spend a little money in clearing jungle and improving the roads through the Punch Mehals, the scene of the late Naikra risings.

ONE other piece of news offers an amusing instance of round-about travelling. We learn for the first time from India that a medal is to be given for the campaigns on the North-Western Frontier from 1849 to 1863 with a special clasp for Umbeyla. We are glad to see this tardy justice done to the brave men who fought under Napier, Cotton, Chamberlain, and other of our frontier commanders, but why must the news of an order issued in London be first divulged to the dwellers in London by means

of a newspaper printed ten thousand miles off? It is not a very perilous journey from Parliament-street to Waterloo-place. And the news as now received needs explaining. Why is the Burmese medal to do duty for the North-West?

AFTER escaping one cyclone in the middle of May, Calcutta as we learn by telegram, was visited by another on the 10th June, which damaged many houses and played mischief among the smaller craft on the river. Many lives are supposed to have been lost on the water; but we must wait for further particulars. The hurricane was still raging when the telegram was sent off.

If the complaints that circulate in the Indian papers touching the fort and cantonments of Morar in Gwalior be well grounded, it is about the worst place in Upper India for a large European garrison, and the barracks now building might as well have been let alone. The fortress itself stands on a rocky platform whose area is less than a mile square. The new cantonments are surrounded by low hills, chiefly of ironstone, which give out by night the heat they imbibed by day. The sites of the new barracks are close to these hills. In the hot weather the temperature throughout the twenty-four hours must be very like that of Sukkur, where ink dries up in no time, and candles melt to nothing. It is generally believed that the new Artillery lines were built on the site of a village which repeated attacks of cholera had half unpeopled. The place seems altogether unsuited for the large garrison which is destined to crowd it; and by the time the new buildings are ready for their tenants, Morar will probably share the fate of Kurnaul. Such is the prospect held out by persons on the spot. We cannot vouch for the truth of their statements, which may be more or less coloured by a personal dislike to the place itself. But it may be worth while to consider whether a space so limited can ever be fit to hold so many troops. On the other hand, we have heard of no great illness at Morar, beyond a comparatively mild attack of cholera, and we cannot believe that the cost of new barracks on a large scale would have been incurred without careful inquiry, after all the lessons taught us by former failures. The hottest places are not always, if even usually, the unhealthiest, else Agra as a cantonment would long since have been condemned. Overcrowding however is always unhealthy, and Meeanmeer, which is dry enough, has not proved a success.

MR. MAINE leaves India for good on the 9th October by way of Bombay. People in India are still wondering who will succeed him. That successor will not, we believe, be Mr. Forsyth, who prefers holding on to his present appointment in the India-office—so at least we are given to understand.

IN one respect great injustice has been done to the Bombay Government. They were indirectly charged by Mr. Lowe with needless delay in sending in their accounts for the Abyssinian campaign. And yet we now find that from the beginning of January, 1868, full accounts with vouchers were sent home month by month until the date of Sir R. Temple's departure. All things duly considered, the Bombay Government have set an example of promptitude in this matter which contrasts favourably with the English Government's long delay in making up the Crimean Bill.

THE next mail will have left Bombay on the 25th May, only three days after the last. Thenceforth until September the

mails will leave Bombay every Tuesday, instead of Saturday, on account of the monsoon.

Why have the Hazara despatches never yet been published officially in England? That is more than we can tell; but we learn that they will at length appear in next Friday's *Gazette*.

We said not long ago that Theodore's son, Prince Alamayoo, was to go out to India in charge of Captain Speedy. It is now settled that he starts from England on the 4th of July next.

In the middle of May the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury formed themselves into a judicial court, for the first time since the days of Lord Liverpool, to consider the claim of General Whitlock's Field Force to the two hundred and sixty thousand pounds' worth of promissory notes captured from the rebel chiefs of Kirwee. The result of their deliberations will disappoint those who were sanguine enough to trust in the weight of legal precedents. We must suppose that the Lords Commissioners went by the latest precedent, that of the Punjab campaign, when the captured crown property was not thrown into the general prize heap. At any rate, we are assured that the verdict has been finally given against the claimants.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Secretary of State for India has resolved to appropriate the ground between the India Office and Charles-street to the building of a new Museum, Library, and Chart-office under one roof, from plans furnished by Mr. Digby Wyatt. This improvement has long been needed in order to do full justice to the treasures heaped up in the present library and museum, and to accommodate fairly the many students to whom the present offices, small in themselves and lying out of the way up back staircases, are virtually closed.

It is often asserted that, under the present system of raising and distributing the revenues of British India, no real injustice is done to the local Governments. They always get, we are told, as much money as they can reasonably desire for local purposes, although the sanction of the Central Government must first be accorded to each item of the outlay proposed. That the Central Government means to act fairly in all cases by the local authorities may be taken for granted; but with so many competing claims for money and so many reasons for enforcing economy, it must often be liable to put the curb on the wrong horse. A case in point crops up in the Police Report of the Punjab Government for 1867, the latest hitherto published. The Punjab police bear a specially good character. Their duties in that year were unusually hard. They had to keep order at the Hurdwar fair, and to do their best afterwards in fighting against the cholera, which threatened to play havoc with the towns and villages of the Punjab. In the process of enforcing quarantines, attending cholera camps, and distributing cholera medicines, they were "exposed to the sun by day at the hottest time of the year, and remained without shelter by night." All this was done by them with a hearty zeal and an absence of dishonest practices, not always predicable of native officials. The Lieutenant-governor himself confirms Colonel Hutchinson's praises by claiming for the Punjab police comparison "even with those of England and Ireland." And yet Colonel Hutchinson has to complain of the pennywise poundfoolish economy which has left the police-buildings to fall yearly into ever worse repair for want of the money which the Punjab officials are tired of asking for in vain from the Supreme Government. "His Honour is aware"—he writes—"that for the last four years the amount asked for. . . has been systematically cut down to such an extent that" the civil officers are in despair of averting the inevitable downfall of the neglected buildings. In some places the roofs have already fallen in, and the police been forced to turn out under canvas. One deputy-commissioner is thankful "that no lives have yet been lost from some of the buildings coming tumbling down." In his notes on the Inspector-general's Report Sir D. Macleod is "glad to say that a far more liberal allowance has been sanctioned for police buildings in the current year's budget, than heretofore." Last year therefore something was to be done to make up for past shortcomings. But the concession must have come too late to avert the worst consequences of an unwise delay. For one rupee that might have been well laid out four or five years earlier, it will take scores now to restore these ruinous buildings to their proper condition. Even native policemen

have some claim to be decently housed when they are doing hard work on six rupees a month.

The two native youths who lately won and lost the right of admission to the Indian Civil Service have appealed against what they deem the injustice of their ejection from the goal so hardly won. Messrs. Banerjee and Thakoor in their memorial to the commissioners declare in the plainest terms that they were not twenty-one years old on the 1st of March. They appeal from the ages given in the University Calendar to the evidence of their solemn affidavits and of horoscopes which would be taken as good evidence in any part of India. Surendra Nath Banerjee was born on the 10th November, 1848, and Sripad Babajee Thakoor on the 26th February, 1849. The discrepancy between these dates and those of the University register they explain, as we showed last week, by the common Indian practice of reckoning one's age not from the last, but from the next birthday. This, we believe, is the simple truth of the matter, and the Commissioners will have reason to regret the precipitancy which led them to sacrifice the spirit of their rules to something less than the letter. In striving to be just they seem to have been guilty of a glaring injustice at a most unlucky time. A wiser policy would have given these natives the benefit of the doubt, if doubt there had been. But in their case we opine that there is nothing doubtful; Indian usage being clearly the true guide to a fair settlement of questions concerning natives of India alone. Again rejected by the Commissioners, Mr. Banerjee has turned for aid to the Court of Queen's Bench. In answer to the arguments adduced by his counsel, the judges have unanimously decided to grant him a rule *nisi*, which will not come on for hearing before November. We would advise the Commissioners to reconsider their verdict in the meantime.

MR. STANDISH GROVE GRADY, of the Home Circuit, Recorder of Gravesend, and author of several works of repute on English law, has been appointed by Lord Westbury and the other members of the Council of Legal Education, the new Reader on Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Indian Law to the Inns of Court. He was selected from amongst twenty-three competitors. The number of Indian students for the bar has so much increased that the Benchers of the several Inns of Court considered it expedient to found this professorship. It is not unlikely that the Benchers will resolve not to grant a remission of terms to any gentleman intending to practice in India unless he passes an examination in the Native and English laws; and this was probably one of the objects they had in view in founding the new chair which Mr. Grady will be the first to fill. The office, it is believed, involves the duties of examiner of candidates for the Bar. For these duties Mr. Grady is amply qualified. He has been largely engaged in initiating pupils in Indian and English law. He has a fair practice in the Privy Council, and his works on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance and the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract have been very well received here by the profession, and are regarded with respect by the Privy Council, and were, no doubt, instrumental in obtaining for him his present appointment. Circumstances may for a time prevent their being used as class-books in our Indian Universities; but their intrinsic merit will ultimately overcome all objections. They will become text-books in the Inns of Court, and surely what the high authorities of England consider repositories of learning and the proper channels for the instruction of pupils in the spirit and mysteries of those laws ought to be equally useful and valuable in India.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. W. D. Hogg, B.S.C., Executive Commissariat officer, Ferozepore, aged 39, April 25.  
BOMBAY.—Mr. M. Morrison, Adjutant General's Department, Bombay, at Poona, May 16.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, Mr. Bailen, Mr. B. Wood, Mr. J. Armstrong, Capt. Merinden, Capt. Moore, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Prestige, Mr. Wavell, Capt. Archibald, Mr. B. Colish, Mr. J. J. Cook. From MADRAS.—Rev. P. G. Lys, Mr. D. Cameron, Col. Barber, Lieut. Bagendal, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. Puckle and two infants. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. West and infant, Mr. A. McDonald, Mr. Stevens, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. R. Alston, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. Blyth, Capt. Waring.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Massilia, June 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Powrie, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Eckford, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Daubeny, Mr. Stevens, Dr. Smith. From MADRAS.—Mrs. H. Blair, two Misses Henslowe, Mr. A. Hall, Mrs. Frazer and two children, Mr. J. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright and two infants, Capt. Rolland, Major Hales, Mr. Scott, Mr. Tennant, Mrs. Donaldson. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Woodward, Mrs. Neill and two infants, Mrs. Beattie, Mr. Hood, Lieut. C. M. D. Skene, Mr. M. Cust, Mrs. Turner and three children, Mr. McNeil, Mr. A. M. Moore, Dr. Smith, Mr. C. F. Green, Mr. W. Weller. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hurvey, Capt. Thompson, two Misses Branker.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1869.

## THE ABYSSINIAN BILL.

WE have not yet heard the last of the Abyssinian War. The debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday week brings back unpleasant memories of events and stories which the unfortunate tax-payer who had eaten his cake before he knew the price of it would willingly forget. The process of digestion is once more disturbed by loud complaints of the thriftlessness and mismanagement that aided in preparing the original meal. Mr. Candlish insisted on reminding us that the cost of rescuing a few Europeans and an American envoy from the clutches of King Theodore has gradually swollen from the estimated sum of less than four millions to the actual bulk of nearly nine millions; and on the mere statement of that woful discrepancy he rested his demand for a committee of inquiry. Sir Stafford Northcote, with the courage, let us hope, of a clear conscience, as well as the warmth of a chivalrous advocate for his absent friends in Bombay, seconded the demand, declaring his belief that the verdict would on the whole prove "very decidedly in favour" of the late Ministry, and "creditable to the Government of India, particularly that of Bombay." Mr. Mundella enforced the same demand for a very opposite reason; for the purpose not of vindicating, but of arraigning the authors of the late campaign. In his speech we come across our old friend the contractor, with his wonderful revelations about the compressed hay which lay for months on board ship off Zoolah, while the mules on shore were dying by scores of hunger. In some cases the hay was thrown bodily overboard after having cost the nation a bill for several months' demurrage. In others it was finally sold for the benefit, not of the nation, but of the ship-owners. Then there were 6,000 mules and horses "given away for an old song" after having been bought at ten times their proper value. And, most absurd of all, "500 women were taken from India to grind corn for the sepoys in Abyssinia; but they never did grind any corn." Altogether so frightful a waste of money was never before seen by men who had fought in India, America, Italy, Slesvig, and Bohemia.

It was in vain that Mr. Eastwick sought to justify everything that had just been condemned, even to the submersion of good hay and the buying up of mules at fancy prices in all parts of the world. Another old Indian, Sir C. Wingfield, was decidedly sceptical of Sir S. Fitzgerald's claims to the gratitude of his countrymen, so long as no fair explanation could be given of the five millions spent on sea transport alone. Colonel Sykes spoke yet more strongly against the excessive waste of money in ships, hay, coals, and mules. His very unfair attack

on Consul Cameron—perhaps the most unjustly abused of living Englishmen—was properly resented by Sir J. Elphinstone, who also ridiculed the idea of mules abounding in Abyssinia. With regard to the excessive outlay on other things, he had "always noticed that as soon as shipowners and manufacturers had grown rich on warlike expeditions, they immediately began to grumble when the bill came to be paid." A yet more powerful champion for the defence arose in Mr. Alderman Lusk, who declared that the freight charges were "not extraordinary," amounting only to £1 a ton at a time when few ships were in the market.

In spite however of arguments like these, the feeling of the House seems to have justified Mr. Ayrton in yielding to the demand for a formal inquiry. Without imputing to the present Ministry any desire to aid in worrying the last, or assuming that the outlay was blamably excessive, we may fairly admit the need for a dispassionate inquiry which would either prove or disprove the necessary connection between so large an outlay and so small a business as the Abyssinian campaign. But the results of former inquiries are not encouraging as a guarantee for better management in the future. All the labours of Mr. Roebuck's Committee failed to bring the Crimean miscarriages home to the real culprits, or to effect more than a very slight improvement in the details of our military administration. And if the present Committee should conclude that too much money was spent in Abyssinia, would their verdict be free from suspicion in the event of its imputing blame either to the late Ministry or the Bombay Government? It is so easy to make scapegoats of the weak or the absent; and India practically belongs to both categories. Everything will depend on the impartiality of the Committee and their mode of handling the main question. If the matter gets thoroughly sifted, we venture to predict a verdict generally favourable to the managers of the late expedition. War once decreed on a certain definite scale, it is probable that the necessary outlay would not have fallen far short of the actual. For a certain amount of blundering under the circumstances every allowance should be made, especially in presence of the results achieved. Whether the war might have been avoided by a wiser policy, or conducted on a somewhat smaller scale, is quite another question. In justice to Captain Cameron, the inquiry should start from the day of his appointment; but that might be held to involve a perilous breach of the rule about letting sleeping dogs lie.

## THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE.

THE Indian Post-office follows the law of development which has ruled in this country since the introduction of the penny post. Each year shows a steady increase in the business done and the profits realised. In 1867-68 the number of paid letters was 84,995,281, or close upon 24 per cent. above the total for the year preceding. Even in unpaid letters, which reached the sum of 22,321,703, the increase was over 3½ per cent. In registered letters, which numbered 1,266,441, there was a comparatively small increase of nearly 6 per cent.; while a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in service letters of the old kind implies no real loss to the revenue of the department. Newspapers show an increase of 193,235, or 3.70 per cent. on the year before. Parcels have increased by 6.16 per cent. Books, which in 1866-67 had increased by 9.58 per cent., showed last year a further increase of 19.39 per cent.; a result mainly due to the removal of former restrictions by the Postal Act of 1866. The growth of the parcel business during the last two years is ascribed to the small extension of railways during that period; the Government having some time since forbidden the conveyance by post of parcels sent from the neighbourhood of one railway station to another. Hence each new junction between two great lines or sections of railway puts an immediate stop to the postal traffic in parcels; a piece of delicacy towards a rival service which the Postmaster-general deems quite superfluous, because it is only in small parcels that any competition could exist; the railways in respect of large ones being always able to underbid the Post Office.

In every year more than a million letters pass into the Dead

Letter-office. Last year the total was 1,779,248, of which 723,266 were returned to the senders, and the remainder lay altogether "undisposable." This, no doubt, is mainly owing to the carelessness or stupidity of the senders, human nature being much the same in all countries. A few instances in point might have helped the reader over the dry details of the postal service; but as the report is silent on such matters, we must leave him to consult the suggestive pages of *Household Words* and other popular serials for examples of the blunders perpetrated by witless letter writers at home. It is not always the fault of the writers, however, unless those of Oude are abnormally stupid or forgetful. In that district, which has not yet been placed under imperial officers, the proportion of undeliverable letters amounts to 25 per cent., whereas in the North Western Provinces and Bombay it is only 7·86 and 7 per cent. respectively. From this great disparity and the improvements visible in the postal arrangements of the 24-Pergunnahs and the Central Provinces, since the transfer of their district offices to the central department, we may guess how much of the larger percentage in Oude is due to causes which a better management would remove.

The Indian Post-office seems to drive a brisk trade in note-paper as well as envelopes. In the item of half-anna note-paper there was an increase of 25·31 per cent. The decrease in the sale of half-anna envelopes was compensated more than twice over by the increased sale of anna envelopes. In other sources of revenue last year's returns were very satisfactory. The passenger service by mail-cart and parcel-van paid its own expenses, while the net profits of the bullock-train and the Punjab military van dawk were more than Rs. 22,000, as compared with a deficit of Rs. 16,911 in the previous year. The great decrease in the returns from official postage—Rs. 23,09,840 for last year, as compared with Rs. 50,08,004 for 1865-66—is a temporary feature, produced by the immediate working of new rules coincident with the temporary maintenance of old privileges. On the one hand, there has been a large reduction in the weight of service letters; on the other, it seems that such letters, if sent from one to another part of the same district, are, for the present, exempt from all charge. When the time comes for removing that exemption, the revenue on service letters will, in all likelihood, rise again to 35 or 40 lakhs.

The postal outgoings have risen from Rs. 41,88,625 in 1865-66 to Rs. 47,54,940 in 1867-68, or nearly four lakhs more than in the intervening year. Part of this increase is due to the charge on special trains for overland mails and to compensation for the great loss of horses incurred on two mail-cart lines, while the remainder may be divided between the Abyssinian charges, the extension of local lines of post, and the higher rates of pay consequent on the prevailing dearness of food and labour. All these notwithstanding, and in spite of the decrease in official postage, the returns for the year show a net surplus of Rs. 13,29,506. Even if we reckoned against the Post-office the whole value of steam services paid for by another department, of the free services rendered by the railways, and a few smaller items of a like nature, there would still remain to its credit a balance of more than two lakhs, which, in spite of future additions to the outlay, will hardly be diminished in the years to come.

In the year 1867-68 the Post-office resumed in the North-West its bullock-train operations, which three years before had been undertaken by the Indian Carrying Company. The private company proved unequal to the task, and now the Government is ready to extend its carrying business all over the Peninsula, if only it can obtain from the various private agencies the concession of low uniform rates for the carriage of "undeclared goods." It has also organised a large military transport train between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and the Punjab military van dawk has been further developed, "so as to form a connecting link between the upper and lower sections of the Punjab Railway." The results of these arrangements were to be noticed in the next report.

The Director-General complains of the unduly large share

which India has had to contribute towards the carriage of the overland mails under the new system. "It seems unlikely," he thinks, "that, with a proper distribution of the subsidy payment, there will be any necessity for maintaining the present enhanced rates of postage."

During the same year various changes were carried out in the personal details of the Post-office. The five postmasters-general were classed in two grades with appropriate salaries, the highest being drawn in Bengal and Bombay. Changes were also made in the salaries of almost every class of Post-office servants, from the compiler of accounts to the Post-office peons, who were thenceforth to receive from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12 a month. In this way the department will attain in due time a degree of efficiency from which, in Mr. Monteath's opinion, it is still far removed. Higher wages will probably sharpen the postmen's wits; but something else is needed to check the dishonest tendencies encouraged by the practise of posting the new currency notes, unregistered or undivided, in thin transparent envelopes. The bulk of the offences committed last year by Post-office servants may be traced to this source. Thicker envelopes, if the natives can be tempted to use them, or a compulsory registration of letters containing gold or notes, would relieve postmen and clerks from a temptation to which they need not be exposed.

The new local post has answered well in Bombay. That city now enjoys six daily deliveries, and in one month the number of letters delivered there rose from 7,932 to 20,096, while the average net profit monthly from the nine branch offices amounts to more than fifteen thousand rupees. In Calcutta, on the other hand, the experiment has proved a failure. The Post-office peons, who are chiefly Mohammedans of a class notoriously turbulent, could not be kept in proper order by the deputy postmasters. The city has no natural division into districts, and to those artificially framed by the Post-office the public at large have paid no attention. Besides, in Calcutta, every one who can keeps his own chuprassies for the conveyance of "chits." Hence, even after a return to the system of direct delivery from the General Post-office, the number of local letters has averaged only about 3,000 a month.

Six hundred new post-offices and letter-boxes were opened in the year under review, a result whose advantages outweigh the accompanying increase of irregularities caused by the "ignorance and stupidity" of too many small village postmasters. Of the 134 letter-boxes 80 were opened in the Bombay Presidency alone. Many of these are attached to the great railway lines, with results even better than might have been expected. The system of sending "rural messengers" to collect letters from village to village has also been extended with marked success.

As a happy earnest of future improvements, we rejoice to hear that the want of a money-order system between England and India, on which we commented some time ago, is likely soon to be remedied. "Steps" to that effect were being taken when Mr. Monteath sent in his report. It is to be hoped that the authorities will not delay much longer in bringing them to a practical conclusion. In another year or so we shall learn what effect the late concession of a half-anna postage for letters weighing half a tola will have produced on the postal revenues of British India.

## Correspondence.

### BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 9th inst. I observe an article headed, "Legality of the Bonus System." It will perhaps strengthen the opinion of the legal authorities therein given if I mention that ten years ago an officer of the Bengal Artillery, having resigned the service, applied for his bonus; this the committee for managing the Fund refused, for reasons I need not enter into. He afterwards threatened legal proceed-

ings, when the committee drew out a case and submitted it for the opinion of the then Advocate-general in Calcutta—I forget his name—and he gave it *against* the committee. This he could not have done had the system been illegal, as all the papers of the Bengal Artillery Bonus Fund are with Colonel Voyle. I dare say he would furnish copies of the above to any parties particularly interested in obtaining them.

On three several occasions the Court of Directors addressed letters to the Government of India on the purchasing out system, all of which were published in General Orders for the information and guidance of the officers of their army; what was therefore directly sanctioned by the Court of Directors can hardly be called illegal—at least, it was a privilege granted by the Court, with the sanction of the Board of Control, to the officers of their army, and, by the Act of amalgamation, all existing privileges were guaranteed by the “Henley” clause.

It is not unlikely that a trial may yet come off in one of the Equity Courts against the officers of the late Bengal Artillery for non-fulfilment of their engagements under their late Bonus Fund.—Yours, &c.,  
ANON.

June 11, 1869.

[We are glad to find that the legal opinions from which we quoted last week were in harmony with the dictum of the Indian Advocate General. The law of the case is clear enough.—*Ed. A. I. M.*]

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### BUNDS AND TANKS.

The *Delhi Gazette* says, that as the traveller passes from the wide plains of Bengal and the North-West Provinces into Rajpootana, Central India, and the Western Presidency, the physical characters of the country materially alter. Instead of the apparently boundless plains, distant hills break the monotony of the view. As these are past, the face of the land becomes more rugged and uneven, numerous minor eminences cropping up here and there, with often picturesque valleys and flats between. It was doubtless this peculiar configuration of the country which in former ages tempted the princes of the West to the construction of those massive bunds stretching from one hill to another which in favourable situations form the boundaries of large tanks or lakes. Some of these bunds consist of masses of masonry forming a wall, often five or six miles in extent. During the monsoon many acres of land are thus flooded, becoming as it dries towards the hot weather an admirable nidus for the reception of seed. From the bund and sides of the deeper part of the lake the water is carried miles for the purpose of irrigation. Wherever one of these large tanks exist the country is converted into a green and smiling garden, contrasting strongly with the brown, barren, desiccated appearance of adjoining districts. In the absence of large rivers capable of supplying water for irrigation, and with water many feet from the surface, thus rendering wells practically useless for cultivation, nature has been bountiful in the provision of natural formations easily converted into reservoirs. Yet during recent years little, if any, additions have been made to these necessary works. Many bunds have indeed been suffered to fall more or less into decay, and as a consequence the surrounding country has become barren and desolate. The necessity of storing water throughout Western India appears to have been more acted upon, if not better understood, under native rule, than since British power became paramount. We cannot indeed call to mind one large work of the kind undertaken during recent years, excepting by Colonel Dixon in Ajmere. A proposition for the construction of a bund half-a-dozen miles long, securing the covering during the whole year of as many square miles of water, and ten times that surface of cultivation, would now be regarded as impracticable. Yet the lakes in existence in Meywar, in Ajmere, and in Ulwar, for instance, evidence that the authorities of other days did not fear attempting the most magnificent works. And such have for ages been a source of prosperity to the surrounding country, and an example which should have been more followed. But not only to serve present requirements should tanks be multiplied over the land, but also for the benefit of successors. The more water stored, the more cultivation, and the more trees. And as the latter increase in the land, so will the annual rainfall. During centuries of neglect the country has become dry, denuded of verdure, and semi-desert in appearance and characteristics. Yet there is evidence that in bygone ages Western India, even from Agra to Scinde, was not the sandy desert tract it now appears. Where geology informs us the country was not covered by the sea, cities and towns flourished, now scarcely having existence in name or tradition. And such again would spring into being could water, the mother of all vegetation, develop the astonishing fertility of the soil. We have heard much of canal and river irrigation, but little of the tank system. Yet in many parts of India the latter is the only method by which remunerative results can be secured.

### NATIVE OFFICERS.

The *Madras Athenæum* re-echoes the universal opinion that the time has arrived for ensuring a supply of efficient native officers, and yet, in point of fact, the native officers are more effete, more imbecile, more “worn out old men” than ever. The causes are patent enough. The reduction of the Madras Army by twelve regiments of Infantry and four of Cavalry—one of the biggest political blunders ever perpetrated—and the abolition of the veteran battalions, have caused a great stagnation in promotion among the native ranks. The supernumeraries thrown upon the remaining regiments by the reduction have not even yet all been absorbed. The increase of pay to the commissioned ranks, while it has made the commissions more coveted, has made them more hard to obtain, because the men who have once got them will not give them up as long as they can help it. The result is that Subadars of sixty and Jemadars of fifty years of age have come to be considered as rather favourable specimens of juvenility. Fancy an army, with its company officers mostly of such a venerable age, employed upon active service, skirmishing, let us say, in Burmese jungles, or scrambling over the hills in Abyssinia. The corps—native corps we mean—that were actually sent upon the latter service, had been, as we are informed, officered on a different principle, the seniority rule not being reckoned to bear much stress in the Punjab regiments, nor, we believe, the principal stress in the Bombay native infantry. In the Madras native ranks, however, seniority is still far too much considered, and the consequence is, not only the inefficiency of the commissioned, but also of the non-commissioned ranks. The havildars and naigues are a great deal older men than the correlatives of sergeants and corporals ought to be. The average age of lance naigues even, the very lowest grade of the ladder of promotion, is about thirty-four years. Yet if a clearance were once made, there is plenty of material in the native army for providing more efficient substitutes. All we want is, first, a wholesale clearing off of the venerables, not only the thoroughly effete—who might be got rid of even as it is if commandants and medical officers would but do their duty—but also of those still effective for garrison, but unequal to field service, the men who, under the old system, would have been sent to the veteran battalions. The regiments, be it observed, would be far more efficient for active service with seventy men per company, all fully effective, than with seventy-five men per company of whom a portion were virtually “invalids;” and the pay of the forty men thus reduced would help to meet the additional burthen on the pension list. Secondly, we require a distinct understanding that promotions are made for the good of the service, and not as a favour to individuals; that they are conferred for merit, and not as of right. The new principle may doubtless involve grievous disappointment to many a respectable though useless old man, but if the Native Army is to be really efficient, it must be enforced. We think that, as soon as the first novelty was over, it would be rather popular than otherwise. Of course no system can please everybody; but one which throws open the path of advancement to the young and energetic instead of reserving all the prizes for those who have had the luck to grow old, would, we should imagine, be the one likely to enlist the greatest number of votes on its side, and to please those the most whom there would be the greatest advantage in pleasing.

### RUPEES.

The *Madras Times* observes that few of us in making trifling purchases consider that a rupee is an honest two shillings—not in India at least. At home we very quickly learn to perceive the difference between one shilling and two. But this is not the worst of the rupee currency from a mildly social point of view. To the rupee currency is due that system of credit which absolutely compels tradesmen to charge high prices for their goods, and which renders it very difficult for purchasers, as well as vendors, to carry on ready-money transactions. No ordinary purse will stand the wear and tear of that unwieldy coin, the rupee, nor would any ordinary purse hold a sufficiency of rupees for a day's shopping. The results are, that Anglo-Indians are debarred, except at the cost of much personal inconvenience, from the benefits of ready-money transactions, and the credit system, a bad system for all concerned in it, has taken firm root in the Indian soil. Rupees, however, are very well calculated to give us a false estimation of wealth. It is a pet phrase of English novelists to say with reference to India, that it is “a country where men barter health for gold.” The aphorism may be true, so far as our great and well-paid officials are concerned; but it is false if applied to the ruck of Anglo-Indians, who, in truth, barter their health for silver, and for a silver coin which goes a very little way in India. The rupee is in fact a deceitful, treacherous coin, which, in a certain sense, must be regarded with disfavour. Theoretically, it is two shillings—practically, it is one shilling, and somehow or other it has an aversion to being broken. We almost as cheerfully pay one rupee for an article as twelve annas, and we, unhappily, never recognise a shilling in its India disguise of eight annas. The eight anna piece is the English sixpence, and so the mint encourages us to live always one hundred per cent. beyond our actual means, which is discreditable to its morality as a Government institution. In old times, the rupee was an excellent coin for India, but we venture to submit that its day has gone by. When all our “Europe articles” had to be brought 15,000 miles round the

Cape at a great cost of money and deterioration in value, a rupee was the smallest coin with which we could hope to purchase them. Time and progress has changed all that, however, and freight is no longer what it was, thanks to steam and a closer connection with England. The Suez Canal will lower it still further. Living in India, in the old times, was also much cheaper, and men, thirty years ago, could afford to scatter rupees, where their successors find it hard to spend shillings. The rupee, however, remains the same—a deceitful friend, assuming a value to which it has no just title, and an emblem of the eastern luxury and display which may be said to have no longer an existence among us. Let us suppose, for a moment, that her Majesty's Government might, would, and could, abolish the sovereign and the shilling in England as current coins, and decree that all transactions were to be carried out in half crowns! How ridiculous, how inconvenient, would such a currency appear? Its first effects would, probably, be to raise prices 50 per cent., and to cause a credit instead of a ready-money system to be the basis of all tradesmen's operations. A half crown currency for England appears a monstrosity in our eyes, yet we are content to undergo its annoyances in this country with the greatest apathy! To suit the traditional proclivities of the native, or to avoid shocking his illogical prejudices, we are content to put up with a currency which is remarkably inconvenient, and different from every other currency in the British possessions.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

DINAPORE, May 5.—But a few short weeks ago, when relating the outrage committed by a discharged fireman of the East Indian Railway on a lady travelling from Sahibgunge to Rajmahal, I commented on the low state of morals that characterises the servants of that company as a whole—a body. An occurrence which took place at the Dinapore railway station on the night of the 19th of last month proves only too clearly how just, how correct, the remarks made on that occasion were. A gentleman and his wife, having been on a visit to Dinapore on the night in question, intended to return home by next morning's train, putting up, in the meantime, with such accommodation as the railway station affords; the wife making herself comfortable in the ladies' waiting-room, while the husband shifted for himself on the platform. The "night" station master, or I should rather say a guard acting as such on that night, an individual who enjoys the reputation of a Don Juan, on hearing that a lady was sleeping in the waiting-room, entered that apartment by a back-door, a stratagem which enabled him to gain access to the room without being seen by the husband. The lady roused from her sleep by the sound of footsteps and the touch of hands, gave the alarm, which brought her husband on the scene. That gentleman having found the gay Lothario in a place and position in which he considered him to have no right to be, reported the matter to the district traffic manager, which in the course of a few hours resulted in the dismissal of the somnambulist from the company's service, brought about by an answer to a telegram from the former gentleman to Mr. Bachelor, the chief traffic manager at Jumalpoore, whose prompt action in the affair I cannot help mentioning as worthy of all praise. Besides the loss of his appointment in the service of the company, the *galant* suffered a pecuniary penalty of Rs. 200, inflicted upon him in the shape of a fine by the magistrate at Bankipore. I have often expressed my astonishment and wonder at the ways and means employed by people in this country in "making money," from the lowest *chupprassie* to the highest — (the choice of the word to follow in this place I will leave to the taste and fancy of the reader); and as a matter of no surprise it may safely be said that the police do not only stand behind their countrymen and others in the art of squeezing, but are the very *coryphaei* of roguery in cases where by simple-minded people they might be supposed to act the part of champions of honesty. Here is the "latest" in tricks invented by the railway police for turning a pice or two besides their pay. Passengers arriving by train have to make their exit by a door at which there stands a *kunashuble*, a Cerberus, whose duty it is to prevent native travellers leaving the station before their tickets are checked, which being done, he receives the order to let them pass; a duty simple enough in itself, but which he cannot perform without making it the means of a little oppression in the shape of a black mail levied on the poor travellers, or on such of them as he can frighten into complying with his wishes in their hurry to get away, by making them believe that, unless the tax be paid they are likely to be detained on the platform for ever so long, and who rather than be pushed and handed about by him and his *confrères* say, "Open Sesame," and appease his barking mouth with a cake in the form of a few copper coins. I trust the mentioning of the matter will have the effect of putting a stop to such petty acts of oppression, which are highly calculated to bring a reproach upon the police (if that remains still to be done); and above all, that it may be the means of inducing the European subordinates of the department to take cognisance of this offence and others of a similar nature when brought to their notice, the

perpetrators being caught in *flagrante*, instead of wilfully shutting their eyes or passing things off, in order not to be bothered.

AZIMGHUR, May 6.—The Mohurram is over, i.e., the ten days allotted to the festival, but the rites connected with it will not be concluded until the fortieth day after the moon was seen. To those who have never been present I shall try to convey some notion. A moulvie exhorted the assembly, and from the accompaniments of sighs from the young women, groans from the matrons, gesticulations from the moulvie, and ejaculations from the hoary-headed and those with flowing beards, I am at a loss for a comparison. No Bedlam could equal the noise. In the general uproar the exclamation "*hai-re*" was to be heard from an aged man, probably lamenting his sins, wearing a *kuntape*, resembling a nightcap. Shortly after the exhortation commenced a young woman came forward as a candidate for a *murreedship*, i.e., to renounce the world, whilst the assembled persons worked themselves into such a frenzy that at last they literally danced. The young woman, who could not have had a better opportunity of showing her attractions fell, down exhausted, but after a brief interval she got up and joined in the fandango. All this enthusiasm and extravagance calls together a concourse of people, and is a capital opportunity, a respectable Moslem remarked, of seeing a lot of dancing girls, who always attend. So that, saying nothing of conversion, there is no doubt that many a couple are converted from the errors of a single life to the wholesome doctrine and practice of matrimony by these annual assemblies. If a man who has been beating his breast and lamenting his sins over night approves of a dancing-girl, he makes overtures the next day for her hand, with a view to *nikka*; and as Mahomedanism encourages polygamy, many a man is thus enabled to make an addition to the inmates of his harem. Mr. A. Macmillan, Assistant Magistrate, has been transferred from Mirzapore to Azimghur, some say *vice* Mr. Joint Magistrate Powlett, gone on privilege leave, whilst others state as a *pucca* arrangement.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

SIMLAH, May.—The report of the Bombay Bank Commission is still in the hands of the Government of India, but no orders have yet been issued respecting its publication. It is "under consideration," and receiving the very fullest amount of consideration the importance of its matter and recommendations demands. Neither have any orders yet been passed with respect to the branch of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay. Mr. Cowie, the Bengal Advocate-General, when the case was put before him for opinion, held the branch to be legal and justifiable in every way. The branch did no *bona fide* banking business; it neither lent money, received money in deposit, nor discounted bills. It was, therefore, nothing more than an agency, and was as little open to sustainable objection as would be the appointment of a private Bombay firm as the Bank of Bengal's agents in that place. The branch, moreover, would be fully justified in purchasing in Bombay bills on Calcutta and the branch bank stations in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Burmah; for such purchases would be necessary in order to the remittance to Calcutta and the branch stations of the bills forwarded from those places to Bombay for realisation. Mr. Dickson's contentions were almost precisely similar, that gentleman also holding that so long as the branch did not receive money in deposit it could not be said to do banking business. But Mr. Dickson has never admitted that the Bombay branch purchases bills; it had no occasion to do so; all the money realised by it having been paid into the Bombay treasury towards the provision of Government Abyssinian war requirements. Mr. Dickson admitted that the Bank of Bengal, so long as the old bank of Bombay was supposed to be sound, managed its bill business through that institution. But the old Bank of Bombay had a capital of two millions, whereas the new bank's capital does not exceed £500,000, *ergo* the Bengal Bank cannot regard the new Bombay Bank with the same degree of confidence it reposed in the old institution, nor even with sufficient confidence to induce it to confide to it its Bombay bill business. Should Mr. Cowie's opinion be considered sound by the Government of India, that Government must hold that the branch of Bombay is not a bank, but an agency. Hence, should Government resolve to have the branch closed, it will have to resort to legislation. Now, a resort to legislation to merely effect the closure of a branch bank is not considered altogether desirable, and is what Government would gladly avoid if possible. But, as far as your correspondent can learn, even legislation will not be left unresorted to, should no other means of effecting the closure or removal of the obnoxious branch present themselves. It should, however, be borne in mind in Bombay that the supposed necessity for legislation rests altogether on the soundness of Mr. Advocate-General Cowie's opinion. It is for those interested in the Bombay Bank to consider whether the purchase of bills in Bombay with Calcutta Bank capital and Calcutta Bank deposits is, or is not, a bit of banking business. It is, at any rate, a means of enhancing Calcutta banking profits. But there is a course other than legislative spoken of. It is that of warning the Bank of Bengal that on the expiration of the present agreement the branch must be withdrawn, at once and for good. As to which course will be chosen, your correspondent, as you may imagine, is completely in the dark for the present.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

MORAR, May 15.—The more one looks about Morar, the more



apparent are its circumscribed limits. This strikes the eye all the more as the new barracks to the south of the station spring one by one into existence. Close on their right flank is a range of rocky hillocks, which most effectually shut off any breeze from that direction, and form in themselves, a centre of heat, which will, of course, be generously shed on the adjacent barracks. These mounds consist of a red stone, and they form the southern boundary of cantonments. Most of them overtop the double storied barracks, in which it may to a certainty be anticipated the temperature will be thus considerably increased. Here, too, are to be built barracks for a regiment of British cavalry, and when these are finished there will be as nice an illustration of the *multum in parvo* principle as in India one would wish not to see; whilst, in the enclosed atmosphere, the principle of the American ice-jug will be rather unpleasantly reversed. For, whereas that valuable article of domestic use retains the cold by the walls which surround the cool liquid they contain, these barracks with their adjoining wall of incandescent rock will retain the blazing heat of our Indian sun long after he has gone down to his rest on each summer's day. Such is a faithful but by no means exhaustive description of the scrimped locality which has been chosen for two entire regiments of Europeans. On the windward side of the site lie the Sudder Bazaar and the rest of the military buildings. Cholera has now disappeared, and as a variety the signs of famine are paraded before us daily in the shape of numerous bags of bones clad in such rags as render the word dress, in their case, an idle name and a mockery. A relief fund has been opened for these poor starving wretches, and some days ago a meeting of all the inhabitants of Morar was held in the Sudder Bazaar for the promotion of this charitable object. This meeting was addressed by General Chamberlain, the Political Agent, whose appeal to the Baboos was homely and forcible, when he reminded them of the oiled condition of their stomachs compared with the hunger-pinched diaphragms of the poor. I do not know what the Baboos thought when, after all this speechifying, Scindia's name was put on the list of subscribers to the fund for two months at the munificent figure of Rs. 50. Colonel Daly in a late despatch has told us that this Chief dearly loves the praise of Government. Let us hope that Lord Mayo will not fail to signify, in an appropriate manner, his high appreciation of this extravagantly Quixotic act of benevolence on the part of Scindia. He should be held up for the imitation of those stingy screws of Sirdars who at Umballah the other day could only be persuaded to put down thousands in twos and threes for the Lawrence Testimonial.—*Delhi Gazette* Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

**RAILWAY CARRIAGES FOR NATIVE LADIES.**—It is asserted, says the *Pioneer*, but we will not vouch for the truth of the report, that Government advise the construction of special railway carriages for the use of native ladies; and that native opinion is to be consulted as to the form and fittings best suited for ensuring that privacy exacted by the customs of the country.

**TUCCAVEE ADVANCES.**—During the week ended the 17th of April the amount of tuccavee advances sanctioned for digging wells and other irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces amounted to Rs. 14,284. The total amount advanced for this purpose has been Rs. 2,09,599. In the Central Provinces the amount advanced for similar purposes during the week ending the 21st of March was Rs. 11,850.

**BARON DOWLEANS.**—We observe it is stated that his Majesty the King of Prussia has appointed Baron Dowleans a Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown, and has transmitted to him the insignia of the order through the North German Consulate in Calcutta, "in consideration of the information afforded to the Prussian Commission at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, with regard to the products and manufactures of India."

**ORISSA TEMPLES.**—We are not aware that Cole, R.E., was ever at Bhubaneswar, in Orissa, and yet a party of moulders have succeeded in securing casts of the temples there. This we conclude from the fact that the Government of India has just intimated to those in charge of the party that six sets of their photographs and casts are required as soon as possible. Of these, three sets will be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and one to each of the Museums of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Copies may also be supplied to the different local Governments, if required, provided that the cost of reproduction and carriage can be furnished from local funds.

**COPPER AT DALTONGUNGEE.**—Daltongunge, in the Palamow subdivision of the Chota Nagpore, is not destined for greatness yet awhile. Visions of copper mines were once indulged, but these Dr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has dispelled. Dr. Oldham has informed the Government of India that he has received a letter from Mr. Hughes reporting that there was no appearance of a regular lode, and that the ore was disseminated irregularly through the gneiss rock. Mr. Oldham regretted to say that this only tended to confirm the opinion at which he had previously arrived, that this copper ore was not likely to offer remunerative returns for any operations on a large scale.

**HOOGHLY BRIDGE.**—A floating bridge has long been projected for the Hooghly, and the scheme had some time ago reached that stage of progress marked by the appointment of a Commission to inquire into and report upon its merits. The report has appeared, recommending the scheme on a plan slightly modified. It appears from evidence collected that 21,707 passengers daily trust to the ordinary and unsafe boat navigation for transport across the Hooghly, besides 3,712 daily who use the railway ferry. The goods transport averages 40,887 maunds a day—abundant evidence, one would think, for a substantial bridge. The latter, however, adds the *Indian Daily News*, is so remote a prospect, that the Commission trusts to the floating bridge for testimony as to the weight of the demand for a permanent structure.

**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—The reports from the Central Provinces continue favourable, and some works which were to have been undertaken for the relief of the poor in the Nagpore district have been abandoned, partly in consequence of the outbreak of cholera, but chiefly because such works were no longer necessary. The Sanitary Commissioner had been most energetic in his endeavours to check the ravages of the cholera, and by suggesting the desirability of obtaining a plentiful supply of water for cleaning purposes had partially succeeded in Seonce. In Saugor, however, the supply of water was beginning to run short and the pasturage was withering. Prices generally continue favourable. Small-pox was still prevalent in many districts, especially in Saugor, where three hundred and five cases were reported in four tehsils, ninety-three of which had been fatal.—*Englishman*.

**A STRANGE STORY.**—A strange case, more romantic than those usually disposed of by Indian judges, has been heard by the Allahabad High Court in its divorce and matrimonial jurisdiction. The plaintiff, Mrs. Kelly, who sought for restitution of conjugal rights, but subsequently for a judicial separation, with alimony, said that the respondent had married her in Ireland in 1855, and, after three weeks, had abandoned her, leaving no trace behind him. About fourteen years after she heard of him in this country, but when she arrived here he would have nothing to say to her. Mr. Kelly, the respondent, said that he had first become acquainted with the petitioner at an inn, in the county of Roscommon, of which her brother was the keeper. Shortly after he moved to another neighbourhood, when her brother told him that there were very scandalous reports abroad respecting his sister, and that he should do something to clear the girl's character. He succeeded in satisfying the brother that there was no foundation for the reports, but the girl's father and her friends would not be satisfied; and eventually, at the peril of his life, compelled him to proceed to church, and go through the marriage ceremony with her. They then kept him locked up with her for a week, but he eventually escaped, and came away to India. The arguments turned on both sides, as to proof of marriage, and the Court postponed the case for six months, awarding for the time Rs. 80 a month alimony to the wife.—*Indian Daily News*.

**MILITARY.**—The *Pioneer* gravely contradicts the rumour that the authorities of the India-office have it in serious contemplation to place all field officers on half-pay who, at the end of July next, have not passed in Hindoostani.—Dr. H. B. Buckle having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the Bengal Government have appointed Surgeon Major D. McDonald, M.D., of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, and officiating Medical Storekeeper at Umballah, to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government at Calcutta.—Major J. Macleod Innes, late of the Bombay Bank Commission, resumed charge of the office of Accountant General in the Public Works Department on April 27th.—A general court-martial is ordered to assemble at Rawul Pindee for the trial of Captain A. B. Chalmers, of the Bengal Army, on certain charges connected with the wife of a gunner of the R.H.A., and a consequent fracas between the captain and the woman's husband.—Major Hughes' Rifled Mountain Battery of Royal Artillery is huttled at Murree for the present, and was inspected lately by Major General Haly, C.B., commanding the Jhelum Division. We hear that Lieutenant Beatty, of the 88th Regiment, has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, and posted during his year of probation to the 25th N.I., at Peshawur. This officer has upwards of seven years' service, and experienced in consequence, we believe, some difficulty in obtaining admission into the ranks of the native army. The order which prescribed seven years as the limit within which admission could be obtained bears somewhat harshly on the interests of those officers who were precluded by the state of their health, absence in England, uncertainty as to the ulterior intentions of the Government, and other causes, from making their selection in time; and we are acquainted with more than one instance in which officers who came out from home in expectation of being able to transfer their services to the Indian Government have been unable to do so in consequence of having exceeded the limit described above. This particularly applies in the case of those officers who contracted additional obligations while at home, with a view to a more or less permanent settlement in this country; and such has been the effect of the new furlough rules that, as we are assured, officers who formerly held aloof from the Staff Corps would now gladly avail themselves of its advantages in large numbers if they could.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—The Government of India has lately had under its consideration, and has generally approved of, a scheme submitted by Colonel Keatinge for the better administration of affairs in the Rajpootana Agency. One of the chief defects in the existing system is the want of proper provision for exercising a direct and effective control over the proceedings of some of the States. At each of the more important Courts, as is well-known, a political agent resides, whose presence often acts as a wholesome check or stimulus on the durbar; but the minor chiefs, as a rule, are left without any more effectual supervision than what the Governor-General's agent himself can exercise in the intervals of his other duties, or by occasional visits during the cold season, and the result has been that, in more than one instance, the chiefs have profited by their position, and have countenanced outrages or aggressions which would never have occurred if a responsible officer had been stationed on the spot or in the neighbourhood. To remedy this state of things, and also to ensure for the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, who must shortly be invested with the direct government of his principality, the continued support of a British officer in case of need, the following redistribution of the States of Rajpootana has been made amongst the several political agents:—1st. Jeysulmere has been placed under the political agent at Jodhpore. 2nd. Bikaner, under the control of the assistant permanently stationed at Sojjangurh. 3rd. Kishengurh, under the political agent at Jeypore. 4th. Tonk and Shahpoora, under the political agent at Kotah (Harowtee.) 5th. Alwar, Bhurtpore, Dholopore and Kerowlee have been formed into one agency to be designated "the agency for the Eastern States of Rajpootana." The first four changes will cost nothing, but the fifth will involve a charge, in round numbers, of 30,000 rupees on the Imperial Treasury; and this has been recommended to the Financial Department.

**RUNNING AMUK.**—Yesterday a case came on for hearing before the Howrah authorities which is happily of very rare occurrence. On Monday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a Mahomedan khalassie, an up-country man, ran *amuk* in a narrow lane, and before he was arrested had cut down no less than eleven persons, four men, three women, and three children. The man, Sahawut Ally, it appears, was very jealous, and not without cause, of his wife. He assigns her misconduct as the cause of the fury which possessed him, and finding he could get no redress for his grievances from the Howrah authorities, he appears to have determined to revenge himself upon mankind in general. He seized a hoseine tulwar, and rushing out into the narrow lane in which his house is situated, he cut down every soul he met, and as it was some little time before two constables came up, and after a struggle succeeded in mastering him, the list of his victims is unfortunately very heavy:—Suneechar Bibi, seriously wounded; Chundra Bibi, seriously wounded; Dilmunia Bibi, seriously wounded; Rungceah (a girl of twelve), dead; Edia (an infant of six months), dead; Dhumoman (a boy of ten), seriously wounded; Shaikh Islam, seriously wounded; Shaikh Wuzer, cut on the arm; Shaikh Jokhan, cut on the arm; Shaikh Muckdoom Buksh, severe cut on the right hand; Mukocman (a girl of twelve), cut on the forehead. As soon as the miscreant was secured the wounded were removed to the Howrah General Hospital, where, Dr. Bird having been warned beforehand, every attention was shown. Two died shortly after admittance into the hospital, and several of the others are in a very precarious state, as, not content with cutting his victims down, the ruffian hacked at them with his sword, inflicting numerous wounds. Captain Gordon, the superintendent of police, was speedily on the spot, and it is entirely owing to his exertions that the wounded were so promptly attended to.—*Englishman*, May 12.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 11. Czarewitch, Falle, Port Blair.—12. Carnarvon Castle, Smith, London.

### DEPARTURES.

May 11. Str. Mooltan; Grecian, Candahar, Rosina.—12. Carisbrook Castle.—14. Str. Moulmein; Derbyshire, Ticonderoga.—15. Str. Cheduba; Astarte, Marie Therese.—17. Nagpore.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, May 17, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 93 8 to 93 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 91 ...	93 12 to 94 0
4 per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	93 12 to 94 0
5 per Cent., P.W. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 109 ...	105 6 to 105 8
5½ per Cent. ...	... Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	113 0 to 113 2
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	... Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	109 0 to 109 2

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.	
Bills with Docs. ...	... at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0 3-16d.	

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted at
	Rs. each.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	... 100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	... 200 ...	175 to 180
Bank of Bengal ...	... 1000 ...	1630 to —

Bank of Upper India Limited ...	... 50 ...	8 to 10 pm
Bengal Credit Mobiler (Limited) ...	... 100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	... 445 ...	575 to 590
Cachar Tea Company ...	... 200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	... 500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	... 700 ...	490 to 500
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	... — ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	... 100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	... 200 ...	85 to 88
Ditto New Shares ...	... 200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	... 250 ...	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ...	... 100 ...	45 to —
East Indian Railway Company ...	... £20 or 218 ...	239 to —
East India Tea Company ...	... 100 ...	30 to 32
Ditto (Contributory) ...	... 80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	... 100 ...	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	... £20 or 218 ...	232 to 235
Equitable Coal Company ...	... 250 ...	185 ex div.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	... 500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	... 250 ...	160 to 162½
Howrah Docking Company ...	... 500 ...	270 to 275
India General Steam Navigation Company	... 1000 ...	420 to 430 xd
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	... 125 ...	137 to —
New Fort Gloster Company ...	... 600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	... 10 ...	12 to 12½
Peoples Bank of India ...	... 100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	... 1300 ...	282½ to 285
Punjab Bank ...	... 100 ...	80 to 82
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	... 200 ...	150 to —
Sinla Bank ...	... 500 ...	570 to 590
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	... 62½ ...	202 to —
Tirhoot Indigo ...	... 200 ...	55 to 56
Union Steam Tug Company ...	... 250 ...	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	... £10 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	... £0 12 6 to £0 15 0 ...	... 0 10 0 Nominal.
Sugar ...	... 0 17 6 to 1 0 0 ...	... 0 15 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	... 0 17 6 to 1 0 0 ...	... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	... 1 17 6 to 2 0 0 ...	... 1 16 0 to 1 17 6
Jute ...	... 1 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	... 1 13 9 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	... 2 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	... 2 0 0 to 2 2 6

## Madras.

**MILITARY.**—The *Madras Athenæum* understands that Lieutenant-colonel R. Morton, of the Royal Artillery, who has just vacated his appointment of Commissary of Ordnance at Rangoon, consequent on his promotion, is likely to succeed Lieutenant-colonel E. T. Fasken, R.A., who is about proceeding to England on two years' furlough.

**GOOTY.**—The snort of the iron-horse has now been heard at Gooty, forty-eight miles from Bellary, on the north-west line of railway in Madras. The contractor's first train entered Gooty Station on the morning of the 11th May, and a train was to run daily with railway material to that station after the 20th May. Cholera had unfortunately broken out in the neighbourhood of Gooty; ten deaths occurred on the 9th May, and great fear was entertained of its spreading.

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—A ripe scholar himself, it is but natural that the Governor of Madras should encourage higher education by every means in his power. Three Bachelor Scholarships, of the value of Rs. 70 each per mensem, tenable for three years at the University of Madras, have been sanctioned by his Excellency in Council, the charge being met from savings under the head of "Education, Science, and Art." Though the number of scholarships has been confined to three, in the meantime his Excellency hopes that some of the wealthy native gentlemen of the presidency will follow the example set by Government, and promote the encouragement of education by the foundation of an additional number of Bachelor Scholarships recommended by the Senate.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.**—A correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, who formed one of a party proceeding to England from India, by the Brindisi route, makes a complaint regarding the treatment by the Peninsular and Oriental Company of passengers which he had not heard before. Speaking of the rolling and pitching properties of the steamer in which he proceeded to Brindisi from Alexandria, he says:—"I will say this of the Peninsular and Oriental boats that, take them all in all, they are incomparably superior to any rivals of theirs I have ever sailed in. The only pity is that with such ships, and with such a company, they (the directors or officers) should in any way leave room for complaint—at least any reasonable complaint. But they do. For instance, take one fact. They quietly tell passengers who have only booked for Suez, that they have nothing more to do with them, on arriving at that place; and having placed their luggage on deck, leave them to land as they best can, giving them no assistance whatever; indeed, rather the other way, making them feel, as if they intended they should feel, that they deserve very scant treatment at their hands for not having booked all the way to Southampton. This was so marked at Suez, and the number of passengers for that place only was so great, that the subject formed a topic of universal conversation. 'This treatment is small,' to say the least of it, and cannot in any way answer its purpose. If the Peninsular and Oriental Company are afraid of the Brindisi route, let them put one or two of their splendid vessels on that line. That, it seems to me, would be the legitimate way to keep everything in their own hands."

**THE NAIKRAS.**—It will be remembered that in the beginning of last year an outbreak occurred amongst the Naikras belonging to the Narokote district of the Punch Mehals in this presidency, which necessitated a resort to military force before it could be effectually quelled. With a view to maintain communication with the Naikra districts, and as a safeguard against future disturbances, the Bombay Government applied for an annual grant from the Imperial revenues of Rs. 4,000 as an experimental measure, for five years, for clearing the jungles and improving the cart tracks in these districts. The Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure, on the understanding that it must be debited to the revenues of the Punch Mehals.

**CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS.**—The directors of the Madras Co-operative Society have submitted to the shareholders a special report containing an outline of its operations for the half-year ending 31st January last, being a little less than six months since actual working was commenced. Notwithstanding the many and serious difficulties the directors have met with, not the least of which were the active competition of the native vendors, and the prejudices of prudent house-wives against the threatened abolition of old-established custom, the society's operations are now being fully understood and appreciated. As the local wholesale market could not be wholly depended upon for articles of fair quality and at remunerative prices, arrangements have been made with reliable agents in the Mofussil, and large supplies are periodically received at the stores, thereby securing to shareholders the full benefit of the operations which the society intended to produce. The rigid adherence to "correct weights and measures" has resulted in the steadily increasing number of purchasers comprising all ranks of society, and the results of the society's operations for such a short period, and its present highly satisfactory position, cannot but be gratifying to the shareholders.—*Madras Times.*

**ALLEGED WAHABEE PLOT AT VELLORE.**—We have withheld any notice of the threatened sedition at Vellore for some days, as it has been difficult to ascertain the facts. At one time we feared that an attempt to repeat the tragedy of the 10th of July, 1806, would be made, but were consoled by the absence of any movement of European troops. But all danger has been happily averted, if ever there was much to be apprehended. It appears that last week an East Indian reported that he had overheard a conversation in the bazaar between two Mussulmen, from which he gathered that a rising was contemplated. The result of the first inquiry has not been communicated to us with great accuracy; but, as far as we can learn, meetings had been held at a mosque where sedition had been preached by a Wahabee. The Joint Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector General of Police are now at Vellore prosecuting full inquiry into the matter but we have not yet been able to gather any further particulars.—*Madras Athenæum.*—A correspondent of the same journal writes:—On Saturday last a Mussulman of Vellore went to the engineer in charge of the range there, and stated that a widely formed plot had been made up by a set of Wahabees for the murder of every European in the station. The day was fixed for the 21st or 30th of the present month. The engineer reported the matter to the C.O. of the station, who re-reported the matter to the Sub-Collector and the head of the Police. Both these gentlemen were in the district at the time, but immediately flew to head-quarters. On Sunday and Monday they carried on their inquiries with closed doors, and on Monday afternoon several warrants were issued. The greater haste in this case proved to be the worst speed. Had a little time been taken approvers who now hold back would easily have come forward. There can be no doubt that hundreds are concerned in the plot, and have been holding meetings about two miles out of Vellore for the past month, and it is much feared that some of the military are concerned in the affair."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 9. Str. Himalaya, Aitkinson, Bombay; Jean Pierre, Russell, Pondicherry.—10. Wave Queen, Clark, Negapatam.—str. Asia, Patterson, Calcutta; Favourite, Singapore; P. and O. str. Mooltan, Beasley, Calcutta.—15. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; str. Punjaub, Parker, Rangoon.—16. Wieland, Derksen, Melbourne; Wolverin, Manday, Gopaulpore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Jean Pierre.—Mr. J. Fullinfield.  
Per str. Asia.—Messrs. Griffiths, A. Cooper, R. Dawson, Claudias Bennett, Bowden, J. H. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. A. Le Foucheur, and child, Mrs. L. Le Foucheur and two children, Mr. G. Sice.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Roland, Mr. J. C. Mercer, Mr. A. Koppes. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Millar, Mr. Vanreinen. For SUZ.—Mr. G. B. Youngs, Mr. Wavell, Mr. W. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and infant. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Tyrrell Cooper. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, Mr. Bullen, Mr. Wood, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Wordie, Mr. Pearce, Capt. Maunden, Capt. Moore, Mrs. Thomas. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Pounce, Master Forbes, Mrs. Mounford, Mr. Graham, Mr. Rundle, Mr. and Mrs. Rudd, Mr. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Colal, Mr. and Mrs. Eckford, Mr. Dunnen, Mr. Harris, Mr. Deane, Mr. Halfside, Mr. W. Fraser, Capt. Archibald, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Daubeny, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. R. Ward, Mr. C. White.  
Per str. Meinam.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. L. Ferrar, Mr. P. O'Ratigan, Mr. Barthelet, Mr. F. Beer, Miss Muller, Mr. Fourmier, Mr. O'Keefe, Mrs. Dalaer and infant, Mr. McMaster, Mr. C. Daniell.  
Per str. Punjaub.—Major, Mrs., and Miss Siblay, Major Wetherall, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Adams, Mr. May, Mr. and Mrs. Mooltin, child and friend, Capt. Cunningham, Dr. Kelly, Surg. Summerhayes, Surg. Popham, Lieut. Pollock, Lieut. Yule, Lieut. Snell, Capt. Cole and two children.

Per Wieland.—Mr. Warren, Mr. Leamonth, Miss Mecklenbary, Miss Dirksen.

### DEPARTURES.

May 11. Str. Himalaya, Aitkinson, Bombay.—14. Str. Asia, Patterson, Bombay.—15. Str. Meinam, Gauvain, Calcutta; str. Mooltan, Beasley, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mooltan.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. Hall, Mrs. Prager and child, Mr. F. W. Phillips, Col. MacGregor's child, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright and two infants, Capt. Rolland, two Misses Henslowe, Major Hailes, Mrs. Puckle and two infants, Mrs. Donaldson and four children, Mr. Kenant, Mrs. Hunter Blair, Mr. A. Scott. For MARSEILLES.—Col. Barber, Rev. F. G. Lys, Mr. Connon. For SUZ.—Dr. J. D. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming and child, Mr. T. Jones. For SYDNEY.—Mr. B. Anderson. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. S. Bromley. For GALLI.—Hon. H. D. Phillips, Messrs. Lawson and Cayley.

## Bombay.

### THE SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS ASSOCIATED UNDERTAKINGS.

We read with much interest the important report of the proceedings of a meeting of proprietors in these companies, held for the purpose of considering the propriety of the obtaining of an Act of Parliament, empowering the company to amalgamate their several undertakings into one. We cannot well over-congratulate all concerned on the matter. The plan commends itself to common sense; and now that it has been acknowledged and sanctioned, we may hope for a speedy and beneficial change in the hitherto languishing affairs of both the Railway Company and the Flotilla. The scheme for the amalgamation of the several undertakings concerned is by no means a new one. On the contrary, it was a familiar idea to the general body of the proprietors of long standing, and one always entertained as an event which must sooner or later occur, from the fact of the mutuality of interests involved. The precise period when the amalgamation should take place, and the mode in which it should take effect, were the only matters of uncertainty remaining to be settled.

The merits of the proposed amalgamation scheme lie within the compass of a nutshell. Look at it how we may, there seems no solid objection to it discoverable. The Bill which has received the sanction of the proprietors is a Bill purely permissive. The question when or whether the amalgamation shall be carried out, is a matter for future deliberation. But let it not be forgotten that, in terms of the resolution to which the shareholders are now pledged—"it is of the utmost importance that early steps be taken to unite the several sections of railway in the company's hands in one continuous line;" and therefore that the "missing link," the line between Kotree and Mooltan, be added to the system forthwith.

We are aware that during the past months there has entered into the question of the so much-needed "missing link" a new element. Government has proposed to supply it. And it may be safely asserted that, whether the Sind Railway and the association of undertakings therewith connected are or are not entrusted with the construction of the "missing link," that line will be made, because it is an indispensable line. If it be not supplied by private enterprise, it will assuredly sooner or later be made, nevertheless, because it is a necessary line, and it will be made by the Government. Yet nothing could be more injurious to the whole of the system than that either the Government or a separate proprietorship should make it. If the Government were to make it, it would be impossible to speculate as to the time when it would be completed.

The plain proposition now made is that shareholders exchange their shares in the Delhi, the Punjab, the Scinde, and the Indus Steam Flotilla for shares in the Amalgamated Company. By this means the concession of the missing link will be soonest obtained, by which the several sections of the great highway of communication will be united in one continuous system. The project is one fraught with the utmost importance to shareholders in a financial point of view; it will prove of enormous benefit to India generally, and it will conduce largely to the good of the mother country.—*The Indian*, May 8.

## Miscellaneous.

**MILITARY.**—It is said that Major Rouse, Paymaster of the 3rd Hussars, exchanges with Major Fred. Lukin, of the Bays, on the latter corps going home next cold season.

**BISHOP MEURIN.**—The Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, left for Suez on Wednesday last per the S.S. *Magdala*. He proceeds to France and Germany, and towards the close of the year will visit Rome. We understand that one of his principal objects is to collect funds towards the cost of the new college on the Esplanade. In addition to the large sum already expended, nearly a lac of rupees are still required for the purpose. Before leaving his residence at the Fort Chapel the Bishop pronounced a solemn benediction on a numerous congregation. From the chapel Dr. Meurin's carriage was accompanied by a large number of gentlemen belonging to his community, and at the Apollo Bunder a crowd of persons in humbler life had congregated. All joined in an affectionate farewell to their departing diocesan.

**A SAD MISADVENTURE.**—The *Poona Observer* hears a strange and lamentable story from Belgaum. An officer of the 108th Regiment was out shikaring, a few days ago, and came upon a bear. Apparently missing with his own piece, he turned to his shikari to hand him his spare rifle. The shikari, however, becoming excited, instead of handing his rifle, fired it at the bear himself—with so ill an aim, that the bullet passed through the chest of his master, who fell dangerously wounded, and is now lying in a very critical condition. The curious part of the story is that the bullet (is said to have) passed on into the bear and killed it.

**BARODA.**—A letter dated Camp, Baroda, May 14th, states that "the cholera has increased to such an extent in the city that it has become necessary on the part of the station authorities to prohibit all intercourse between city and camp. A circular was sent round to-day warning all employes in the Guicowar's service that they must arrange either to reside in camp without having intercourse with the city, or remove to the city limits till further orders. Last night being *ukathrey* with the Hindoos, they, according to custom, sat up all night looking out for flashes of lightning, of which the more they see the luckier they believe they will be in all agricultural operations and expectations during the present year. The natives have hung strings of cocoanuts and leaves across the streets to prevent and disperse the cholera, as they firmly believe."

**THE BANK OF BOMBAY.**—The directors of the new Bank of Bombay have decided upon making a second issue of shares in the new bank to such shareholders of the old bank (in liquidation) as are entitled thereto, and who shall make proper application for them before the 30th proximo. A distribution of the assets of the old bank, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, is to be made on that date, and proprietors wishing to take up their proportionate allotment of reserved shares of the new bank must make their dividend warrants payable to the secretary and treasurer, in part payment of the said shares. This increase of the capital of the new bank will make it a difficult matter for the management to earn satisfactory dividends for the shareholders, especially while the Bank of Bengal continues to be allowed to encroach upon Bombay as it has done too long already. But the removal of the branch of the Bank of Bengal is now only a matter of a few weeks or months at most; and the opinion of the Government of India, notwithstanding Mr. Cowie's pleading, is that justice must be done at once; and with fair play the new bank, even with this accession to its capital, will, we doubt not, find means of employing its funds safely and profitably.—*Times of India.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 15. Str. Comorin, Turner, Kurrachee; str. Baroda, Parish, Suez; str. Gunga, Childs, Suez; Gaulois, Momy, Bordeaux; Belle Isle, Fenwick, Liverpool; A. M. E., Whitehill, Newcastle.—16. Hartfell, Courtney, Liverpool; British Empire, Owen, Liverpool; Hermione, Mauritius.—18. Mary Scott, Wilson, Swansea.—21. Str. Ellora, Murray, Suez; Courrier de Bombay, Heyne, Bordeaux.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and infant, Mr. H. Watson, Mr. R. Runney, Miss M. Butterworth, Mrs. J. Robinson, Mr. A. Wilson. From Marseilles.—Mr. Penson, Mr. and Mrs. Span, Mr. Pengree, Mr. Bailly, Madame Canard and infant, Hon. H. L. Wood. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora.—From Southampton.—Miss Carney, Mr. J. Frigate, Mr. S. Hannan, Mr. V. Wing, Captain Tomlin, Mr. H. Belford. From Marseilles.—Col. and Mrs. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Col. and Mrs. Dunsterville, Mrs. Burnbury, Mrs. Roome and infant, Mr. H. Maxwell, Misses Maxwell (two), Mrs. Carnegie, Miss Boyce, Captain Shaw, Mrs. Schneider, Miss Ker, Captain M. Dougall, Mr. J. Dickinson, Col. H. Vincent, Capt. Hildreth, Mr. Mannings. From Suez.—Mr. W. A. Steel, Lieut. Trotter, Capt. Doherty. From Aden.—Capt. Simmons.

### DEPARTURES.

May 15. Str. Carnatic, Coleman, Aden and Suez; str. M. Elphinstone, Dnpuv, Malabar Coast; Tennyson, Hawkins, Calcutta; Sieve Donard, Thomson, Calcutta; Puttaly Lilla, Nacoda, Persian Gulf; str. Cashmere, Dickinson, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Birmingham, Caroline, Liverpool; Mistress of the Seas, McKenzie, Havre; Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb, Bangkok and Siam; John and Mary, Geary, Mauritius; Florine, Stoba, Calcutta; Eurydice, Betts, Batavia.—19. Ophelia, Stockland, Liverpool; Trinidad, Wylie, Havre; str. Magdala, Thompson, Aden and Suez.—20. Commemora, Hughes, Calcutta; Abyssinia, Davis, Callao; Miltiades, Lidbeck, Gibraltar.—21. British Sovereign, Reed, Calcutta.—22. Mail str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Carnatic.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Balcombe, Mrs. Davidson. Per B. and B. S. Co.'s str. Magdala.—For Suez.—Col. H. J. Barr, Mrs. and Miss Barr, Capt. Butrye, Capt. Searle, Lieut. and Mrs. Ford and three children, Major Forbes, Mrs. Maude, Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Mr. Byrce, Mr. and Mrs. Barboza, Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brunell, Misses Haven (two), Messrs. Roche, Abbott, Bell, Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cagli, Rev. Mr. Berger, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Stabby, Mr. Blukiski, Signor Mangullo, and Signor Gambardi. For Aden.—Mr. Bianconi, Mrs. Whittle. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For Marseilles.—Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Mr. B. Dalston, Mr. and Mrs. West and child, Mr. J. Nugent, Mr. J. L. Fraser, Mr. P. De Soane, Lieut. Hewitt, Messrs. Stevens, H. R. Nelson, Sandwith, and Mrs. Ball. For Southampton.—Mrs. Turner and three children, Mr. Watson, Mr. Wits, Mr. Kerns, Mr. Woodward, Mrs. Neill and three children, Lieut. C. McD. Skene, Mrs. Bentley, Messrs. E. M. Cust, Hood, A. T. L. Penmoek, W. R. Tuckwell, Gaff, J. Sharow, G. Reid, W. Elton, T. Gilbert, Ellison, Crisp, and Eve. For Suez.—Messrs. P. Hinz, Ruelberg, H. Maxwell, Vix, Emerson, G. Atkinson, Oldemeyer, and I. Jehnikhl.

**ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES HODGSON.**—Notice is given that the estate of the late James Hodgson having escheated to the Crown in consequence of his illegitimacy and intestacy, the Administrator-general of Bengal has made over to Government the balance of the assets in his hands. In the event of no application for them being preferred within one year from the date of this advertisement, the proceeds will be transferred to the Secretary of State.



## Official Gazette.

### Bengal.

#### CIVIL.

ABBOTT, Maj. gen., agent, Punjab and Delhi Railway, is apptd. a member of the municipal committee at Murree, v. Long, to Europe. No. 1,377.  
BROWNE, B., dep. consr., fuel reserve div., is invested with the powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class, as defined in the code of criminal procedure, to be exercised in respect to offences if committed in any forest or fuel tract under his charge, situated in the Lahore, Amritsar, Gujeranwalla, Multan, Montgomery, and Mozaffergurh dists. No. 589.  
BURTON, Lieut., 2nd wing sub., 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., to offic. as addl. asst. agent to the gov. gen. in Central India for boundary settlements, v. Luard, to Europe. No. 857.  
CAMPBELL.—The jurisdiction within which the powers conferred, dated Feb. 23 last, on A. Campbell, superin. of the Roorkee workshops, are exercised, is extended to the Saharanpore dist. No. 601, May 7.  
CHAMBERLAIN.—The servs. of Lieut. col. Chamberlain, C.B., comdt. of 23rd (Punjab) regt. N.I. (Pioneers) are replaced at disposal of H.E. the C. in C., with effect from April 24, the special duty for which they were placed temp. at disp. of the foreign dept. having been fulfilled. No. 510.  
CLIFFORD, W., offic. asst. dist. superin. of police at Humeerpore, is apptd. to offic. as dist. superin. of police of that dist. dur. deputation of Capt. the Hon. W. M. Fraser. No. 575, May 7.  
COXE, Lieut. col., offic. addl. comr., Peshawar, to offic. as comr. of the Jullundhur div., dur. leave of Forsyth. No. 1,358, April 30.  
CUZNER, J., ins. of police, held charge of the dist. police at Muttra from April 2 to 17. No. 596, April.  
DASHWOOD, H. W., mag. and coll. of Agra, is apptd. to the charge of the office of the comr., Agra div., during the abs. on leave of Mr. Lind. May 7, No. 1,038.  
DENNY, R. H., asst. eng., 2nd grade, P.W., Punjab, transf. from Rawalpindia to Kohat div., Punjab P.W. No. 2,602, April 30.  
GARDINER, J. W., extra asst. comr., removed from the Gujerat to the Amritsar dist. No. 1,314, April 30. [No. 236.]  
GRACE, Capt., dep. comr., assumed charge of the Mundla dist. from May 5.  
HAIR, J., exec. engr., transf. from the northern div., Ganges canal, received charge of 1st div. Agra canal, v. Sanderson. No. 11,841, April 22.  
HALL, Lieut., R.E., asst. engr., received charge of Boolundshuhur div., Ganges canal, from Lieut. Marindin, R.E., exec. engr., on April 17. No. 11,831.  
HERDON, J. H., to offic. as a district supt. of police, 3rd grade, with effect from April 27, v. Scott. May 4.  
HOGAN, W. D., gen. asst. to supp. engr. Punjab Govt. steam flotilla, to offic. as supp. engr., during leave of Boyce. No. 120, May 1.  
INNES, Major, resumed charge of his appt. as offic. acct. gen., P.W. dept. on April 27.  
JEFFREYS, Capt., is apptd. to offic. as asst. secy. to Govt., N.W.P., and asst. to chief engr., irrigation branch, P.W. dept., during the absence of Moncrieff. No. 11,651, May 4.  
KEYE, W., joint mag. of Cawnpore, is placed in magisterial charge of the jail at the station during abs. on leave of Dr. Cheke. No. 592, May 5.  
LAWDER, A. W., on probation as dist. engr. in Kumaon div., P.W. dept. N.W.P., is confirmed in that appt. No. 359. L.W. [Punjab. May 3.]  
MARTIN, T., exec. engr. 1st grade P.W. dept., is transf. from Bengal to MATHEWS, R. W., joined the currency dept. in Bombay. May 5, No. 357.  
MILLER, Lieut., asst. comr., Nagpore, is invested with powers of a mag. in Central Provs. May 3, No. 234.  
MONCRIEFF, Capt., exec. engr., received charge of the northern div., Ganges Canal, from Hair, on April 13.  
MOODY, J., 2nd asst. superint. engr. and boiler maker, to offic. as gen. asst. in marine dept., v. Hogan. No. 121.  
NASMYTH, Lieut. col., surveyor 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, returned to India on April 12. No. 134.  
NEMBRARD, Major, Bengal staff corps, comr., East Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be a justice of the peace for British India. No. 576, May 5.  
NICHOLLS, Rev. W. W., a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., to be chaplain of Seetapore, Oude, v. Viret. No. 167, May 4.  
NICHOLETS, Lieut., offic. dist. superint. of police, Sirsa, made over charge of his duties to Kelly on April 24. May 7.  
NOBLE, G. J., offic. asst. dist. superint. of police, transf. from Seonee to Balaghat, assu. ch. of his duties from the asst. dist. superint. on April 29. No. 225. [in that grade from Feb. 16.]  
PARKER, J. L., offic. superint. engr., 2nd class, 2nd grade, N.W.P., is confd. PASKE, Major, offic. addl. comr., Jullundhur, to offic. as comr., Jullundhur div., from date of Forsyth's departure, till relieved by Lieut. col. Cox. No. 1,389, May 1.  
POWELL, B., C.S., to offic. as conserv. of forests from April 1. No. 2,519.



PRICE, Lieut. col., exec. engr. in Jeypoor, whose servs. were placed (temp.) at disp. of foreign dept., appt. now cane. April 1.

PURDON, W., offic. superint. engr., 1st class, Punjab, is confd. in that appt. to 2nd grade from Feb. 16.

REBERTST, A., temp. sub engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D., Punjab, joined his appt. on April 11.

ROBINSON, Capt., asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Cawnpore div., P.W., having passed the prescribed dept. standard exam., is prom. to exec. engr., 4th grade, with effect from April 16. No. 1,865, May 3.

SANDERSON, W., exec. engr., relieved H. Graves, asst. engr., of the charge of the 2nd div., Agra Canal, on April 28.

SHAW, Lieut., asst. supt., 3rd grade, in Mysore commission, is apptd. to offic. as asst. supt., 2nd grade, with effect from April 7, v. Armstrong.

SHELVERTON, G., asst. surveyor, 1st grade, who was apptd. on Jan. 26 last to offic. as surveyor, 3rd grade, P.W., during abs. of Carter, will continue to offic. in that grade, v. Trotter, to Europe.

SMITH, T., to offic. as a dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, with effect from April 11, v. Capt. Scott, on leave, and from April 27, v. Lieut. Tucker. No. 1,236. May 4.

STRACHEY, Col., insp. gen. of irrigation works, has been apptd. to offic. as sec. to Govt. of India in P.W.D., v. Dickens on furl. Col. Strachey assumed charge on March 18. No. 129.

STURN, J., temp. overseer, 3rd grade, P.W., Punjab, joined the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal, on April 6. No. 1,012, E.I.

TUCKER, Lieut., dist. supt. of police, Mozuffergurh, made over charge of his duties to Mr. Haslet on April 26.

TURNER, T., to offic. as curator of the Geological Museum, as a temp. measure, in succession to G. H. Nevill, resigned. No. 2,111, May 7.

WHEELER.—The Abkarce jurisdiction of Maj. Wheeler, officg. cantonment mag. of Nusseerabad, is extended to a radius of four miles from the present boundary pillars of the Nusseerabad cantonment, and he is invested with magisterial jurisdiction over the same area, in concurrence with the deputy commissioner of Ajmere. No. 105, May 4.

WILLIAMS, G. R. C., asst. mag. and coll., Saharunpore, officg. as cantonment mag. of Roorkie during the abs. on leave of Capt. Orman. No. 595, May 7.

YOUNG, W., B.A., is apptd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moozuffernuggur, during leave of Clarke. No. 227, May 7.

## PROMOTIONS—BRITISH BURMAH.

May 7.—No. 860.—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to sanction the following temporary promotions in the commission of British Burmah, with effect from Feb. 18, 1869, in consequence of the departure on leave to Europe of Lieut. col. C. P. Hildebrand, dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade:—

Capt. W. C. Plant, dep. comr. 4th grade, and officg. dep. comr. 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr. 2nd grade.

Capt. W. W. Pemberton, dep. comr. 4th grade, to offic. as deputy commissioner 3rd grade.

Major W. Munro, asst. comr. 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner 4th grade.

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, asst. comr. 3rd grade, and officg. in the 2nd grade, to officiate as asst. commissioner 1st grade.

Mr. J. Hind, asst. comr. 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. 2nd grade.

No. 860a.—The following temporary promotions in the commission of British Burmah are sanctioned, with effect from March 12, in consequence of the departure on furlough to Europe of Capt. C. W. Street, deputy commissioner 3rd grade:—

Mr. J. K. Macrae, asst. comr. 1st grade, and officg. dep. comr. 4th grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner 3rd grade.

Mr. G. E. Barr, asst. comr. 2nd grade, and officg. in the 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner 4th grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, asst. comr. 3rd grade, and officg. in the 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 1st grade.

Lieut. R. F. St. A. St. John, asst. comr. 3rd grade, to officiate as asst. commissioner 2nd grade.

No. 862.—Surg. W. De Fabeck, of the 6th Madras N.I., received charge of the civil medical duties at Nagode from Assistant surgeon H. Whitwell on the afternoon of March 31.

No. 864.—Mr. R. Perreau, extra asst. comr. 1st class, 1st grade, in the commission of British Burmah, to officiate as assistant commissioner 3rd grade, with effect from Feb. 18 last, to fill an existing vacancy.

## MILITARY.

BASEVI, Major, staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in comd. 21st N.I., v. Tyler, app. to 23rd N.I. Dated April 29.

BECHER, Lieut. S. E., 1st wing subalt., to be adjt. 2nd Goorkha regt., v. Cox, who vacates on prom. Dated April 29.

COOKE, Lieut., 34th N.I., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., v. Howey, on furl. Dated April 29.

CUNLIFFE, Major, staff corps, to be 2nd in comd. 29th N.I., v. Langmore, transfd. Dated April 29.

D'ACOSTA, Lieut., 2nd wing subalt. and officg. qrmr. 28th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Marshall, vacated on prom. Dated April 29.

DAWES, Lieut., qrmr., to be adjt. 17th N.I., v. Pakenham, who vacates on prom. Dated April 29.

FITZSIMON, Lieut., 62nd foot, to be instructor of musketry, v. Wodehouse, prom. Dated April 20.

FORD, Ens., 88th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Beatty, admitted a probationer for the staff corps. Dated April 24.

GAULTER, Lieut., 37th foot, to be instructor of musketry. Dated Feb. 1.

GODING, Ens., 62nd foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Wodehouse, promoted. Dated April 20.

GUBBINS, Lieut., to be 1st wing subalt. 37th N.I., v. Ransford. Dated April 29.

HARRIS, Capt., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in comd. 33rd N.I., v. Pierce, resigned that appointment. Dated April 29.

KITTOB, Ens., 106th foot, to be lieut., v. Wyllie, admitted a probationer for staff corps. Dated Feb. 10 last.

LANGFORD, Ens., to be lieut. in 19th foot, without purch., v. Miller, apptd. a probationer for staff corps. Dated March 23 last.

LANGMORE, Lieut. col., from 2nd in comd. 29th N.I., to be 2nd in comd. 31st N.I., v. Chambers, who vacates, not having joined his appt. previously to proceeding on furlough. Dated April 29 last.

NASH, Capt., 2nd wing subalt. 2nd Goorkha regt., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Beecher, and will continue to offic. as wing officer. Dated April 29.

PATERSON, Lieut., qrmr. 23rd N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Anderson, on furlough. Dated April 29.

PIERCE, Major, staff corps, to be station staff officer at Moradabad, v. Capt. Harris, allowed to resign the appt. Dated April 29.

RANSFORD, Lieut., 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr. 37th N.I., v. Branson, who vacates on prom. Dated April 29.

RENNIE, Ens., 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr. 35th N.I., v. Channer, apptd. to 2nd N.I. Dated April 29.

RUNDALL, Ens., 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr. 19th N.I., v. Waller, who vacates on prom. Dated April 29.

SMITH, Lieut., 1st wing subalt. 45th N.I., to be adjt., v. Inglis, who vacates on prom. Dated April 29.

TYLER, Capt., from 1st wing sub. and officg. 2nd in comd. of 21st N.I., to be wing officer, 23rd N.I., v. Woodcock, vacated that appt. Dated Apr. 29.

WELCH, Ens., 108th foot, to be lieut., v. Watson, admitted a prob. for the staff corps. Dated April 14.

WILMER, Lieut., 2nd wing sub., 45th N.I., to be 1st wing sub., v. Smith, apptd. adjt. to 15th N.I. Lieut. Wilmer will continue to act as adjt., 13th N.I. Dated April 29.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut., 62nd foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Waring, who ret. [Dated April 20.]

## ACCEPTANCE OF THE FURLOUGH REGULATIONS OF 1868.

May 6.—No. 508.—It is notified, for general information, that the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Presidency, who were on leave in England at the time of the promulgation of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, or are still there, have elected to abide by those regulations:—

Royal Artillery.—Col. W. Maxwell, Lieut. col. D. C. Vanrenen, Capt. D. J. Welsh, Lieuts. R. F. Lewis, J. Waterhouse, and J. E. Alexander.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. T. C. Glover, Majors G. T. Chesney, and F. S. Taylor, Capt. R. de Bourbel, Second capt. S. T. Trevor, and Lieut. G. T. Skipwith.

Infantry—Major general J. D. Macpherson, c.B.

Bengal Staff Corps—Major O. Cavenagh.

Infantry—Colonels H. Milne, and J. Gordon.

Bengal Staff Corps—Cols. G. W. G. Green, c.B., C. T. E. Hinde, F. E. Voyle, T. A. Carey, A. Robinson, and H. K. Burne.

Infantry—Lieut. cols. J. W. L. Bird, W. D. Bishop, and W. N. Lees.

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut. cols. A. Hunter, B. C. Germon, A. Macqueen, J. A. Wright, J. N. Young, J. Nisbett, J. E. Fraser, W. D. Morgan, A. F. Baird, S. J. Hire, F. W. Ripley, W. S. Row, J. Doran, A. L. Busk, J. E. L. Willows, E. Tyrwhitt, E. Smith, C. F. Hicks, W. H. S. Earle, and J. Baillie; Majors G. W. Fraser, T. Staples, R. Davidson, A. Elderton, H. P. Williams, J. T. Norgate, J. S. Ogilvie, W. Nembhard, O. M. Longmore, F. A. Dickens, G. Price, T. Taylor, W. B. Girdlestone, R. Murray, H. J. Templer, F. D. Ogilvie, B. D'O. C. Bracken, A. Francis, G. H. Basevi, E. O'B. Horsford, J. Hudson, H. D. Batty, and J. H. Grant (since deceased).

Late 2nd E.L.C.—Captain J. H. T. Farquhar.

General List, Infantry—Captain E. R. Cox.

Late 9th Native Infantry—Captain H. G. Oldham.

Late 44th Native Infantry—Captain J. H. W. Osborne.

2nd E.L.C.—Captain J. S. Irvine.

Bengal Staff Corps—Captains R. J. L. Crutchley, C. A. MacDougall, D. Macintyre, H. V. Mathias, H. Fellowes, C. W. Fletcher, G. C. Thomson, T. W. Rutherford, C. S. MacLean, R. D. Osborn, A. H. Eckford, O. E. Stewart, W. W. Hume, A. E. Campbell, J. O. C. Daunt, v.c., C. M. Bushby, C. R. Matthews, W. G. Murray, B. J. Parsons, F. Lance, H. M. Pratt, R. H. de Montmorency, A. P. Palmer, and A. Ollivant.

General List, Infantry—Lieuts. R. H. Salkeld, and S. Hotham.

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieuts. H. G. Waterfield, N. Lewis, F. W. Collis, and J. A. Little.

Unattached—Lieut. J. Chalmers.

Medical Department—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. Sutherland, M.D.; Surgeons major J. Rose, H. M. Cannon, M.B., and G. R. Pemberton, M.D.; Surgeons F. J. Earle, W. J. Palmer, M.D., R. Pringle, M.D., J. H. Loch, M.D., C. E. B. Bensley, M.D., and A. H. Hilson, M.D.; Asst. surgs. E. O. Bensley, and F. G. Constant, M.D.

No. 509.—It is hereby announced that her Majesty's Government, having been asked whether the admission or denial of Indian allowances for the first six months to officers of her Majesty's British service who quit India on medical certificate, should depend on the date of the arrival in that country of those officers, or whether the rule in para. 3 of War-office Circular No. 901, dated Feb. 9, 1865, published in G.O. No. 471 of May 11, 1865, was to be held as restricting it to the date of departure from England of the regiment, battalion, brigade or battery to which such officer belongs, her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has ruled that the discontinuance of the grant is to apply only to the officers of her Majesty's service belonging to regiments, battalions, brigades and batteries which shall proceed to India subsequently to the date of the New Passage Warrant.

## APPOINTMENTS.

May 7.—No. 513.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—Capt. H. Watson, 2nd in com., 2nd cav., and offic. brig. major, to be brig. major of the contingent, v. Major R. K. Macquoid, appd. comdnt. of the 3rd infantry.

2nd Cavalry.—Capt. W. J. Bell, adjt. and offic. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. Watson.

No. 514.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. major D. McDonald, M.D., of the 40th (the Shajehanpore) regt. N.I., and offic. med. storekeeper and staff surg., Umballa, to offic. as principal med. storekeeper to Govt. at the presy., v. Surg. major H. B. Buckle, C.B., appd. to be a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals with temporary rank.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 515.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col. S. J. Browne, C.B., v.c., of the Bengal staff corps, comdnt. of the corps of guides, and offic. comdnt. Central India horse, and offic. political agent, Western Malwa, to the brig. staff of the army, with the rank of brig. gen., in succession to Brig. gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., prom. to the rank of major gen.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 516.—1st Sikh Infantry.—Ens. F. R. Begbie, of H.M.'s 37th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subaltern on prob.

No. 500.—3rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. J. E. P. Mosley, qrmr., 6th Punjab inf., to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon (now on furl.), appd. to the 4th Punjab inf.

No. 517.—4th Punjab Cavalry.—Capt. T. O. Underwood, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, during the period Capt. J. Gillespie may offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, and during the abs., on m.c., to Europe of Capt. F. D. Hawkins. Lieut. R. P. Blake, 1st squad. sublt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Capt. Underwood. Cornet C. A. H. Banister, 2nd squad. sublt. (on prob.), to offic. as adjt. in add. to his other duties, during the abs., on m.c., to Europe of Lieut. T. Shepherd.

#### ROYAL ENGINEERS.

May 6.—No. 512.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the royal engra., doing duty with the corps of Bengal sappers and miners, are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.:—

Lieuts. T. Howard, S. J. Lambert, J. L. Macpherson, G. Hildebrand, E. T. Wynne, and H. H. Murphy.

#### CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

May 6.—No. 130.—The following appointments in the 2nd regt., Central India horse, are sanctioned by the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council, in consequence of the departure of Capt. Martin, 2nd in command, to England on leave:—

Major James, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, com. the regt.

Major Hall, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

Lieut. Colledge, 1st squad. sublt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

Lieut. Neill to offic. as 1st squad. sublt., and to perform the duties of quartermaster.

#### BREVEE.

May 6.—No. 501.—Lieut. col. Kennedy, Madras staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to rank of colonel, by brevet, from April 28 last, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 502.—Lieut. col. Cooper, Madras staff corps, is promoted to rank of colonel by brevet, from April 29 last, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 632 of August 4, 1864, para. 69, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### BENGAL ARTILLERY.

The following subordinate appointments have been made:—

Officg. Sub-conductor Hill to be sub-conductor on probation from March 10, v. Castellari, prom. to conductor.

Magazine Sergeant Graves to be offic. sub-conductor from March 10, v. Hill, prom. to sub-conductor on probation.

Sub-Conductor McIntyre to be offic. conductor from March 16, v. Baker, proc. on furl. to Europe.

Magazine Sergeant Milburn to be offic. sub-conductor from March 16, v. McIntyre, prom. to officg. conductor.

#### MEDICAL.

BEATSON.—Dep. ins. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, J. F. Beatson, to have perm. rank from April 20, v. Dep. ins. gen. of hospitals Keates, dec.

BUCKLE, Surg. maj., principal med. storekeeper to Govt. at Presy., to be a dep. ins. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, with effect from April 20.

CLEGHORN, J., asst. surg., in med. charge of 10th regt. N.I., is appd. to offic. as civil surg. of Cawnpore (temp.). No. 2,229, May 4. [Apr. 29.]

ELLIOT, Surg., is confd. in the appt. of garrison surg. at Agra. Dated FOSTER, Dr., is app. to be medical officer of Prome, v. MacDonald, but will cont. in med. ch. of Mergui during abs. of Dr. Abbey. No. 2,027.

GOON, Sub Asst. Surg., received over med. ch. of the civil duties of Kusowlio from Staff Asst. surg. Lyons on April 19.

JACKSON, Supernum. Surg. G. I., Indian medical dept., is brought on the estab. of surgeons to fill an existing vacancy. No. 503, May 6.

MACDONALD, Dr. K. N., med. officer of Prome, has been perm. to resign his appt., with effect from Feb. 15. No. 2,066, May 5.

PARTRIDGE, Dr., is placed in ch. of district jail at Bustee, and is inv. with powers of a mag. within the jail under his charge. No. 599, May 7.

TREMLETT, J. D., asst. comr., Delhi, to offic. as dep. comr. Jullundhur, till return of Saunders. No. 1,373.

WAGHORN, Surg., officg. civil surgeon of Allyghur, is placed in charge of the jail at that station, and is invested with powers of a mag. within the jail under his charge, with effect from the date on which he took charge. No. 589, May 7.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE—UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

May 1.—No. 308.—The following letter to the officiating accountant-general, Bombay, is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3,626a of March 19 last, inquiring, with reference to the letter No. 1,482, addressed to you from this department on the 5th idem, "whether an uncovenanted servant acting for another on a salary of less than Rs. 100 per mensem, should be permitted to draw deputation allowance under the old rules, viz., a moiety of his substantive appointment plus a moiety of the acting appointment."

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the old rules for the grant of acting allowance to uncovenanted servants have been abolished, and that the acting allowance of the substitute of an uncovenanted servant on a salary of even less than Rs. 100 per mensem, should always be regulated, if practicable, by the resolution, No. 122, passed in this department on January 6 last, whenever it is necessary formally to appoint a substitute for the absentee.

3. I am also to point out that the old rules did not, as you apparently suppose, invariably allow the substitute of an uncovenanted servant to draw half of his substantive salary and half the salary of the absentee.

##### THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES—CHAPLAINS.

May 3.—No. 323.—Read a letter from the Rev. R. Henderson, senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta, No. 20, dated March 4, submitting certain questions with reference to the sections quoted below from the rules of July 31, 1868, for the grant of leave of absence to chaplains:—

"XXV. The term of residence qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of chaplains appointed before Jan. 11, 1854, fifteen years, and, in the case of chaplains appointed on or after that date, seventeen years, but no leave, except privilege leave and subsidiary leave, shall count as residence.

"XXVI. The term of service qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of chaplains appointed before January 11, 1854, eighteen years, and, in the case of chaplains appointed on or after that date, twenty years. Leave of absence in India taken prior to August 25, 1864, shall count as service for pension, and shall not be reckoned as furlough under these rules."

Resolution.—The general questions submitted in the above letter are—

First.—Whether after the periods of residence and service specified in Sections XXV. and XXVI. of the Rules of July, 1868, have been completed, retirement is optional or compulsory.

Second.—Whether a chaplain may retire after completing either the period of residence specified in Section XXV., or the period of service specified in Section XXVI.

Third.—Whether privilege leave and subsidiary leave are the only leaves which can be reckoned as residence for pension.

Fourth.—Whether furlough for three years and all leave taken in India before the 25th August, 1864, can be reckoned as service for pension.

Fifth.—Whether leave taken in India prior to the 25th August, 1864, shall be reckoned as furlough under the Rules of July, 1868.

2. With reference to the first question, the Governor-general in Council observes that after the specified periods of residence and service have been completed, retirement is optional, not compulsory, until the completion of twenty-five years' service, when, under the orders of the Secretary of State, No. 32, dated Feb. 17, 1865, retirement is compulsory, unless a chaplain is specially retained in the service by the Secretary of State.

3. As regards the second question, H.E. in Council observes that by the orders of the late Court of Directors quoted below, chaplains were allowed to retire on pension after completing the specified period of residence without completing the prescribed period of service, but that this indulgence is at variance with the rules in the analogous case of covenanted civil servants, and may be appropriately withdrawn now that various concessions in respect to furlough and furlough allowance have been made to the ecclesiastical service in the Rules of July, 1868. H.E. in Council is accordingly pleased to rule that a chaplain shall not be permitted to retire on pension until he has completed both the period of residence specified in Section XXV. of those Rules, and the period of service specified in Section XXVI.:—Financial despatch from Court of Directors, to Government of India, No. 113, dated Dec. 28, 1855, paragraph 3.—"If a chaplain or assistant chaplain should not avail himself of the privilege of furlough, he may be permitted to retire on the regulated pension after the completion of the required period of Indian residence."

4. The third question is answered in the affirmative.

5. With reference to the fourth question, H.E. in Council observes that for the civil service all periods spent on leave count as service qualifying for pension, and with reference to the withdrawal of the indulgence referred to in paragraph 3 of this resolution, the same rule may be held to apply to chaplains.

6. As regards the fifth question, H.E. in Council observes that on Aug. 25, 1854, it was first ruled that a chaplain's absence on leave in India should not be reckoned as service qualifying for pension, and on Sept. 5, 1855,\* it was decided that this rule should not have retrospective effect. The last sentence of Section XXVI. of the Rules of July, 1868, was intended merely to repeat the decision of Sept., 1855, but 1864 was misprinted in it for 1854. As, however, it is now ruled that all periods spent on leave shall be reckoned as service qualifying for pension, H.E. in Council is pleased to direct that for the last sentence of Section XXVI. the following shall be substituted:—

"All periods spent on leave of any description shall be reckoned as service qualifying for pension, and periods spent on leave in India prior to Aug. 25, 1854, shall neither be reckoned as furlough nor as actual service qualifying for furlough."

\* Financial Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 78, dated September 5, 1855, para. 6.

## POSTING OF COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

May 5.—No. 361.—Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution, No. 575, passed in this department on January 31 last, ruling that covenanted civil servants posted to the Upper Division of the Bengal Presidency with permission to come to India *via* Bombay, shall be entitled to a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem from the date of their reporting their arrival at Bombay, and that every other such servant who shall have passed for the service under the new system referred to above, shall be entitled to a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem from the date of his reporting his arrival at the Presidency to which he belongs.

Letter to the Accountant-general, North-Western Provinces, No. 424, dated Jan. 21 last, authorising him "to pass all bills submitted by covenanted civil servants appointed to the North-Western Provinces for travelling between Bombay and Allahabad."

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 1,143, dated March 24 last, and enclosure, recommending that covenanted civil servants posted to the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, who come out to India *via* Bombay, should be permitted to draw salary from the date of reporting arrival at Bombay, and travelling allowance from Bombay to Calcutta.

Resolution.—On a reconsideration of the orders of Jan. 31, 1868, and January 21, 1869, the Gov. gen. in Council is of opinion that there is no reason for exempting covenanted civil servants proceeding to the North-Western Provinces from the operation of the rule which denies pay and travelling allowance to a covenanted civil servant before he reaches the Presidency to which he is posted. H.E. in Council is accordingly pleased to rule in supersession of the orders of Jan. 31, 1869, and Jan. 21, 1869, that a covenanted civil servant shall be entitled to salary at Rs. 400 per mensem from the date on which he reports his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or at any other station to which he may proceed direct by order of that Government at his own request, and that he shall receive no travelling allowance unless he is subsequently transferred, in which case his travelling allowance will be regulated by the rules for the grant of travelling allowance to officers transferred from one station to another.

Ordered that the foregoing resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

## THE FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

May 4, No. 329.—With reference to the notification of Nov. 4, 1866, No. 11, and to the further notification No. 3,623 of Dec. 21, 1868, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the term of the Five per Cent. Debentures of the issue of 20 lakhs which fell due on Jan. 4, 1869, and were extended for a period of six months to July 4, 1869, shall, at the option of holders, be further extended for one year, and shall bear interest for such extended term at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

In the event of payment in cash being demanded at any time after July 4, 1869, and before July 4, 1870, the debentures will be discharged with interest to July 3, 1869 only, at the rate of 5 per cent.

These debentures will be received at any time during the year of extended currency tendered in payment of taxes and Government dues, and in such cases will carry interest to July 4, 1869, to the date of discharge at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## HALF-PAY LIST—STAFF CORPS.

May 6.—No. 511.—It is notified, for general information, that officers who may be placed upon the half-pay list of the staff corps in accordance with the provisions of the 10th clause of the Royal Warrant [published in G.G.O. No. 332, dated April 10, 1861] of Jan. 16, 1861, will be eligible for re-employment on the effective list, if their health should permit of their return to India, and if the Government of India or of their own Presidency should be desirous of availing themselves of their services.

The time passed by an officer on half-pay will not reckon as service towards pension or promotion in the staff corps, in the event of his returning to the effective list.

The only officers who are eligible for brevet promotion whilst on the half-pay list are majors to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and colonels to that of major-general.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Capt. S. T. Trevor, royal engineers, garrison engineer, Fort William; date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 21.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen are appointed members of the local committee of public instruction at Purneah, viz.—Mr. G. A. D. Anley and Mr. J. Cockburn.

QUALIFICATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. E. B. Medley, asst. engineer, 1st grade, 1st div., Lahore and Peshawar-road, P.W. department, Punjab, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, N.W.P.—With reference to *Punjab Gazette* order No. 552, dated April 27, the Lumbagiraon Jagir in the Kangra district, is constituted a sub district under Act XX. of 1866, with effect from May 15, 1869.

PENSION.—The undermentioned warrant officer is admitted to pension, as specified opposite to his name:—Sub conductor J. Smithwick, of the army commissariat department, 2s. 6d. a day, as sergeant-major, payable in Europe. This cancels G.G.O. No. 2 of Jan. 6.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—The designation of the consulting engineer and under-secretary in the railway branch of the public works department in the Punjab will henceforth be, in conformity with the usage in Bengal and Oude, consulting engineer and joint secretary.

LAHORE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—Lieut. col. J. E. Cracroft, officiating commissioner, Lahore, and Asst. surg. R. Gray, officg. inspector general of prisons, Punjab, are appointed members of the Lahore Central Famine Relief Committee, v. Lieut. col. H. W. H. Coxe and Surg. A. M. Dallas, respectively. No. 583.

WELLINGTON.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council directs that Wellington be henceforth included within the limits of the command of the Mysore division.

INVALIDED.—The following officers have been invalided (April 19):—Col. J. C. Innes, Bengal infantry, and Lieut. F. H. Kennedy, of the invalid establishment, are, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw pay in the Sirhind circle.

MUNICIPAL.—Mr. J. A. Hopkins to be a municipal commissioner and vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah, and the following gentlemen to be municipal commissioners for the town of Hooghly:—Mr. J. C. Williamson.

MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.—The following officers have obtained furl. to Europe, on m.c., under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—Lieut. col. Oldershaw, R.A., to England, *via* Egypt, from date of embarkation. Asst. surg. Candy, m.d., 109th foot, to England, overland, from date of embarkation. Major Williamson, comdnt. 26th N.I., to Calcutta, 1 month from date of availing himself of it, prior to applying for furlough to Europe.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Col. W. G. Woods, staff corps; Capt. Q. S. A. Jamieson, staff corps, and F. Horsley, staff corps, officg. 2nd squad. officer 1st regt. light cav.; arrived at Madras on May 7. Mr. J. Garrett, Canarese translator to Government, reported his return to the presidency on May 7, per steamer *Surat*. Mr. M. J. Walhouse, civil and sess. judge of Mangalore, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on April 30.

LEAVE IN CONSEQUENCE OF WOUNDS, &c.—With the sanction of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, it is notified that leave to the extent of 18 months taken in consequence of wounds received in action, or of sickness contracted on field service, shall be allowed to count as service towards pension, in the case of officers of the British army who entered the Indian staff corps on or soon after their first formation, though such leave may have been taken before their admission to the staff corps, but subsequent to the publication of G.G.O. No. 1,113, of Sept. 1, 1867. The leave will be allowed to count as service in the same way and on the same conditions only as it is allowed to reckon in the case of officers of the Indian army.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, N.W. PROVINCES.—In virtue of the authority vested in the Lieut. Gov. by Sec. 3, Act II. of 1869, his Honour has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to act as justices of the peace within the precincts of the gaols under their charge:—Surg. J. R. Jackson, m.d., superintendent, Meerut central prison; Surg. A. P. Tomkyns, superintendent, Bareilly central prison; Surg. R. Moir, m.d., superintendent, Agra central prison; Asst. surg. G. Grant, m.b., superintendent, Fattegurh central prison; Asst. surg. J. Richardson, m.b., officiating superintendent, Allahabad central prison; Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper, superintendent, Benares central prison; Surg. maj. G. Banister, superintendent, Dohra gaol; Surg. A. Garden, m.d., superintendent, Saharunpore gaol; Surg. W. H. Kirtton, superintendent, Moosuffurnugur gaol; Surg. G. B. Hadow, superintendent, Boolundshuhur gaol; Surg. A. R. Waghorn, officiating superintendent, Allygurh gaol; Surg. J. B. Collison, superintendent, Moorabad gaol; Surg. T. T. Sherlock, superintendent, Etawah gaol; Surg. C. T. Paske, superintendent, Mirzapore gaol; Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, superintendent, Jounpore gaol; Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson, superintendent, Ghazeeopore gaol; Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard, superintendent, Azimgurh gaol; Surg. major S. A. Homan, officiating superintendent, Jhansie gaol.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have obtained leave of absence for the season, viz., from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs (unless otherwise specified):—Col. the Hon. D. M. Fraser, A brig. R.H.A., to Mussoorie, Simla, and adjacent hills. Major Wilkinson, comdg. C baty. A brig., to Simla. Lieut. Gyll, B baty. A brig., to Murree. Lieut. col. Smyth, 8th brig. R.A., to Bombay, from April 3 to May 3, for m.c. Lieut. Elles, D baty. 8th brig., to Simla. Lieut. Arbuckle, instructor of gunnery, 22nd brig., to Cashmere. Lieut. Newcome, B baty. 16th brig., to the hills north of Nynee Tal, to Aug. 15. Lieut. de Marylski, B baty. 19th brig., to Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Lieut. Armstrong, 20th hussars, to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. Cherry, 5th foot, to Dalhousie, from April 15 to July 15. Lieut. Baird, 6th foot, to Simla, Chukrata and Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Carwithen, 2nd batt. 35th foot, to Nynee Tal, from April 15 to October 15. Capt. Russell, attached to 7th Bengal cavalry, to Dalhousie and Murree from April 15 to October 15, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1796. Major Whitehead, 50th foot, to Nynee Tal and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Morris, 60th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to July 15. Capt. Manners, to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to July 15. Ensign Graham, 77th foot, to remain at Sheik Boodeen, Punjab, from March 16 to Sept. 15. Major Williams, 93rd foot, to Mussoorie, Nynee Tal, and adjacent hills, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Capt. Beckley, 105th foot, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Gardyne, 106th foot, to Cashmere, from May 15 to Oct. 15. Surg. Ferguson, to hills north of Deyrah, from April 1 to Sept. 30, on m.c. Capt. Owen, 107th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Oct. 15. Major Shaw, staff corps, doing general duty at Meean Meer, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Major Cavenagh, doing general duty at Jhelum, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. Smith, doing general duty at Barrackpore, to hills north of Deyrah, from May 1 to Oct. 15. Capt. Sartorius, officiating 3rd squadron officer, 6th Bengal cav., to Simla and hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Stead, with 11th N.I., to Mussoorie, from April 20 to Aug. 20. The leave granted for six months to Almorah Hills, on m.c., granted to Lieut. col. Jackson, of infantry, 2nd class assistant, stud department, is to be held to have effect from April 14 last, instead of the date previously notified.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.**—The following civilians have obtained leave of absence and furl. to Europe, on m.c., under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major Duval, supt. of police 1st grade, British Burmah, 6 months, to the Neigherries, with effect from the date on which he may leave Rangoon. Lieut. Ives, of the gen. list, inf. (Bombay), 2 years furlough. Mr. Saunders, offic. settlement comr., Punjab, 3 months, from July 1. The leave to Mr. Charle, offic. dist. supt. of police, Jhung, is to have effect from Aug. 15. The unexpired portion of the leave to Lieut. col. Thompson, 1st asst. agent, Gov. gen. in Central India, dated Feb. 21, viz., from March 25 to April 10, is cane. Mr. Read, conservator of forests, Berar, has ext. of leave, 6 months, from March 3 last. The underment. covenanted civil servants, having produced the necessary m.c., have been granted by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India, extensions of leave for 6 months:—Messrs. Jenkinson, Simson, Waterfield, and Power. Sub Conductor Powell, of the army commissariat dept., for 2 years. Lieut. Tucker, of the gen. list, inf., for 20 months, m.c. Mr. Venning, asst. comr., Jubbulpore, 1 year's furlough, with subsidiary leave from May 1. Mr. Ricketts, civil and sess. judge of Allahabad, reported his departure from Bombay on special leave, on May 3. Mr. Lind, comr. of the Agra div., for 2 months, with effect from May 15.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

BIRD, C. A., asst. coll., in temp. charge of the treasury in the dist. of Tanjore, to act as registrar of assurances of that district. May 11.  
EGAN, T., to act as asst. supt. of police, 2nd class, during the employment of Mr. Jones as acting asst. supt. of police, 1st class—to remain in the Krishna dist. until further orders. The above appts. will take effect from April 1.  
JONES, P. M., to act as asst. supt. of police, 1st class, during employment of Heming as acting supt. of police, Godavery district—to continue to do duty in Vizagapatam. May 11.  
JONES, J. B., to act as cantonment mag. of Poonamallee, during the abs. of Capt. McMullin on leave. May 11.  
MACGREGOR, A., acting sec. to the Board of Revenue, delivered over charge of that office to J. Grose, the sub sec., on May 10.  
O'RATEGAN, P. O., asst. engr. 1st grade, services are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in P.W.D. May 11.  
ROBERTS, H., asst. engr. 1st grade, services are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in the P.W.D. May 11.  
THOMAS, E. C. G., acting coll. and mag. of Malabar, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Calicut, v. Mr. Ballard. May 11.  
WARNER, J. L., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot, and to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of that district during the employ of Mr. Wilkinson on other duty. May 11.  
WILKINSON, F. H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Madura, dur. abs. of Mr. Bliss, on leave. May 11.  
WYNCH.—The services of Capt. Wynch, asst. supt. of rev. survey, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. from March 19.

### MILITARY.

CAMPBELL, Lieut., 31st L.I., is admitted to the staff corps from March 16, 1868.  
COX, Senior Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps), to have the position of capt. in 35th N.I., v. Hailes, deceased. Dated March 29.  
TYRRELL, Lieut., 3rd L.I., having completed 12 years' service, is prom. to rank of capt., by brevet, from May 5.  
WAKEFIELD, Senior Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps), to have the position of capt. in 33rd N.I., v. Barber, prom. Dated Oct. 1, 1867. This cancels so much of G.O. Sept. 27, 1867, No. 406, as promotes Brev. capt. Burnes, whose retirement dates from June 14, 1863. No. 165.  
WOODS, Col., staff corps, to act as supt. and agent for army clothing, dur. abs. on leave to Europe of Col. Silver. No. 163.

### MEDICAL.

DAY.—The services of surg. Day are placed at the tempy. disposal of the Govt. of India in the P.W. dept. May 11.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS, &c.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted (May 10) to proceed to Europe on m.c., for the periods specified against their names, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras:—Major Hailes, staff corps, wing officer 8th regt. N.I., for 2 years. Capt. Rolland, staff corps, supt. of police, Tanjore, for 2 years. Lieut. Wright, staff, Tamil translator to the Government, and adjt. Madras volunteer guards, for 18 months. Lieut. Bagshawe, inf. gen. list, qmrs. 35th regt. N.I., for 2 years. Capt. De Lonsada, offic. 1st asst. supt. in Coorg, 1 month's preparatory leave, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for m.c. to Europe. Lieut. Harvey, 25th N.I., for 18 months, to embark from Hong Kong. Capt. Beatty, R.E., exec. engr. of 2nd grade, preparatory leave for 1 month.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND FURLOUGH.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Capt. McMullin, cantonment magistrate of Poonamallee, privilege leave for one month from May 7, under letter of the Government of India, financial department; dated Sept. 12, 1866, No. 2,405. Mr. M. J. Walhouse, civil and session judge of Mangalore, subsidiary leave from April 30, under Section 11 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868. Capt. Rolland, superintendent of police, Tanjore, subsidiary leave under Section 18 of the Regulations of 1868, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on m.c. Lieut. Neill, superintendent of the central goal at Cannanore, privilege leave for fifteen days, from the date of quit-

ting his station. Mr. J. H. M. Cox, officiating deputy director of revenue settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah, three months' accumulated privilege leave on or after May 17, under the financial resolution of the Government of India; dated Jan. 22, No. 495. Mr. H. W. Bliss, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Madura, two months' accumulated privilege leave.

## Bombay.

### CIVIL.

BAYLEY, the Hon. L. H., appd. to act as judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of office May 11.  
BOEVEY, A. W. C., supny. asst. to the coll. of Khandeish, joined his appointment April 30.  
CROWLEY, J., 3rd extra asst., Kattywar political agency, is appointed to act as 2nd extra asst., with effect from April 10.  
DE SILVA, R. J., to act as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs, &c. May 20.  
DOOLEY, M. S., received charge, from Mr. J. H. E. Hart, of the office of civil engineer, Dharwar, May 1. [May 20.]  
HALIDAY, Asst. surg. S. B., is confd. in appt. to civil surgeoncy, Karwar.  
HAMMICK, S., is appd. supern. asst. to the coll. of Poona, and invested with powers of subord. mag. 2nd class in the Poona dist. May 20.  
MATHEWS, R. W., joined the currency dept. in Bombay April 10.  
MAURY, A. G., 2nd class asst. comr. of customs, salt, and opium. The following appt. made during this gentleman's absence, on sick leave to England:—  
MAJOR, T. M., to act as 2nd class asst. comr. of customs, &c.  
MORLAND, Lieut., agent for transports and asst. resident transport officer, Bombay marine, was relieved of the duties of asst. dockur. from March 20, from which date they were attached to those of the supt. of hulks and vessels in ordinary. Order confirmed.  
PEILE, J. B., civil service, has been perm. by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty. May 20. [mint on March 13.]  
PETERSON, F. W., assu. ch. of the office of dep. assay master of the Bombay  
RUSSELL, Major gen., GOODFELLOW, Capt.—The above-named officers respectively delivered over and received ch. of the Aden Residency on April 21. [comdt. at Aden on May 1.]  
SKINNER, Major gen., assu. ch. of his duties as acting polit. resident and  
SKINNER, Lieut., received ch. from Lieut. Morant of the office of the exec. eng., Parpoolee Ghaut road, on May 3. [May 20.]  
STEEL, E., is app. supt. asst. settlement officer, left bank districts, Sind.  
WEST, R., WIDDICOMBE, Major.—The above-named gentlemen respectively delivered over and received ch. of the office of judicial comr. in Scind on May 5.  
WHITE, Hon. J. S., assu. ch. of the office of advocate-general on May 17.  
WIDDICOMBE, Major, MELVILL, M.—The above-named gentlemen respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judicial comr. in Sind on May 6.

### MILITARY.

BAUGH, Ens., 109th regt., is admitted to the staff corps, on prob. May 19.  
BLOWERS.—Regtl. order, dated May 8, confd., directing Lieut. Blowers, 10th regt. N.I., to perform the duties of adjt. and wing officer in addition to his own, during Capt. Durand's absence on special duty at Dhoolia. No. 456.  
BOLTON, Major, staff corps, 4th regt. N.I. (rifles), to offic. as wing officer, v. Castell, on furl. No. 451.  
FULLER, Col., E brig. R.H.A., is appd. to act as inspector of R.A., v. Brig. gen. Forster. No. 382, May 19.  
FULLERTON, Capt., staff corps, having been reported fit for duty, is att. to the 1st gren. regt. N.I. at Belgaum. No. 462, May 19.  
HUNTER, Lieut., D baty. 14th brig. R.A., is admitted to the staff corps on probation. No. 368.  
LOCH, Lieut., 101th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, is app. 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd regt. Sind horse, on prob., with effect from the date of his joining the corps. No. 464, May 19.  
POOLE.—Regtl. order, dated April 24, directing Lieut. Poole, 25th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from April 21, v. Walter.  
PRIDEAUX.—The services of Lieut. Prideaux, adjt. 26th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the polit. dept. No. 867, May 15.  
WOOLLCOMBE.—Sinde div. order confd., dated May 4, directing Col. Woolcombe, R.A., to assu. comd. of div., v. Maj. gen. Malcolm, proc. on m.c.

### MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Surg. J. B., M.D., assumed charge of his duties as presidency surg., 1st district, from Surg. major J. Miller, M.D. (in temp. charge), on May 11. [May 20.]  
GORDON, Asst. surg. W. R., M.B., to be supt. of vaccination, Central Circle.  
HOLMSTEDT, Asst. surg. T., is confirmed in appt. to civil surgeoncy, Hyderabad. May 20.  
KEITH.—The underment. officer is confirmed in the appt. set against his name:—Asst. surg. J. F. Keith, M.B., civil surgeoncy, Shikarpoor.  
KELLY, Staff surg. J., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this presidency, from May 1. No. 385.  
BOBB, Asst. surg. J., M.D., is brought on the strength of the Bombay med. estab. from April 30, the date of his arrival in Bombay. No. 370.  
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J., M.D., is confirmed in the appt. to civil surgeoncy, Kotree. May 20.

### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

#### PROMOTIONS.—GENERAL LIST.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, May 11.—The following Circular Memo., dated Head Quarters, Simla, April 12, is published for information and guidance:—



The following copy of letter from the Sec. to the Govt. of India in the mil. dept., No. 1,068, dated Feb. 23, to the Adj. gen., is published for information:—

"I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, in reply to a reference from the Govt. of India in the mil. dept., as to whether a captain and a major were to be promoted on the Indian gradation list, in succession to each colonel made a major general consequent on the formation of the separate list of generals of the Indian artillery, has intimated that the officers of the lower grades on the general list of the Indian army, having already received the promotion due to the casualties among general officers, to which the officers of artillery had succeeded, his Grace the Duke of Argyll sees no ground for making promotions a second time in succession to those officers on their removal to the Imperial list."

#### WORKSHOPS—SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.

Poona, May 10.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1869 will take place at Poona in the month of September next; and will be conducted under the same rules and regulations which governed the Exhibition of 1867.

His Lordship accordingly desires that regimental committees be at once formed in every corps, British and native, and that the names of the officers composing them be communicated without delay to the secretary to the central committee at Poona, to whom the list of proposed contributions and monthly progress reports must also be transmitted.

The officers of the army are particularly invited to enhance the interest and success of the Exhibition by contributing any art productions of their own, such as sculpture, paintings, drawings, designs, models, or inventions; and space will be gladly given for the exhibition of any curiosities, trophies, or other rare objects they may be willing to lend.

Soldiers may exhibit their pet animals, for whose performances prizes will be given.

The Exhibition will not only be open to articles manufactured in workshops, but to all industrial works being the bona fide production of soldiers, or of their wives or children, as well of native as of British regiments; and the C. in C. desires that with a view to the state of the various regimental schools being brought under his lordship's personal notice, the best specimens of work by each child capable of working be sent for inspection, the contributions being accompanied by a nominal roll of the children contributing, with their respective ages, and the period each may have been attending school.

Special prizes will be awarded to the best exhibitors among soldiers' wives, and for the best specimens of children's industry. These special prizes will be irrespective of other prizes that the same articles may obtain as specimens of their particular class of goods.

A regimental prize, consisting of a piece of plate value three hundred rupees, will be awarded to that regiment or battery which shall pre-eminently distinguish itself at the Exhibition by the variety and quality of its contributions.

A prize of seventy rupees will be given to the author of the best original essay upon the following subject:—

"The Advantages of Military Workshops, and the best system of conducting them." Competition for this prize open to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Bombay army. The essays to be forwarded under seal, by regimental committees, to the secretary central committee.

Extra prizes will be given, if the funds permit, for all articles of good workmanship which are not included under any of the classes specified in the schedule; also for articles that deserve them, where there is unusual amount of competition.

The judges will be selected by H.E. the C. in C., and will be empowered to withhold prize if the articles exhibited fall below the recognised trade standard of merit.

The awards of the judges, with the list of the prize articles, and the names of their makers, will be published in the report of the central committee, copies of which will be forwarded to corps.

In cases where it will be impossible for the judges to pronounce upon the intrinsic superiority of one article over another, the prize will be given to the more moderately priced article.

If the same price be attached to both, the award will be decided by lot. If the funds however permit, a supplementary prize will generally be given.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The following officers are invested with the powers of inspection contemplated by the Arms Act, and with authority to conduct and supervise the seizure of arms and ammunition under the orders of a magistrate:—Capt. Brown, superintendent of police, Ahmedabad, and Major Shortt, superintendent of police, Surat.

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following officers have been allowed, by the Secretary of State for India, extension of leave for the periods specified:—E. P. Down, C.S., 6 months, on sick certificate. J. E. Andre, C.S., 4 months, on sick certificate. Dr. R. T. Reid, 6 months, on sick certificate. Mr. F. Gibbons, supny. dep. coll. and mag., Kurrachee, has been allowed privilege leave for 2½ months.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—2nd Capt. E. J. Tremlett and Lieut. L. H. Bouwens, R.A., from June 3 to July 2, in ext. Capt. C. P. Roberts, R.A., from May 9 to May 31, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. J. W. Bernard, R.H.A., from May 21 to June 10; Lieut. W. Mackie, 1st foot, from May 19 to June 10—in ext., to remain at Mahableshwar, m.c. Surg. W. Grant, 1st foot, from May 11 to Nov. 11, to proceed to Nynee Tal, on m.c. Lieut. C. F. Malet and Lieut. W. W. Egerton, 8th foot, from May 17 to May 31, in ext. Ens. S. Brown, 8th foot, from May 9 to June 7, to Poorundhur, on m.c. Capt. H. H. Mulock, 95th foot, 3 months from date of departure, to the Deccan, on m.c. Asst. surg. A. N. E. Riddell, 25th regt. N.L.I., from Nov. 9 last to Dec. 8 last, to Bombay, on m.c.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on May 8:—Surgeon-major Maitland, staff surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper, Belgium.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—Capt. B. H. Mathew, royal eng. Lieut. T. A. Buchanan, general list, attached to 6th regt. N.I.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The following officers obtained furlough to Europe, on m.c., in May, under rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. Barr, Bombay staff corps, controller of military accounts, to Europe, for 2 years. Lieut. Skene, 8th Bengal N.I., to Europe, for 2 years. Dep. coms. and hon. ens. Barnard, of the barrack department, to Europe, for 18 months. Capt. Browne, Royal (Bombay) eng., oiling. asst. sec. to Government, Punjab P.W. dept., to Europe, for 2 years. Lieut. Foord, Madras staff corps, adjt. 11th regt. Madras N.I., to Europe for 20 months. Capt. De Louzada, Madras staff corps, to Europe for 2 years. Capt. Browne, oiling. asst. secy. to the Govt., P.W. dept., in the Punjab, 2 years. The furlough to Europe to Major Laughton is to commence from June 1. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 6 months:—Major gen. Malcolm, commanding Sind division of the army. Capt. Giles, master attendant and port officer, Kurrachee, is allowed leave of absence for 2½ months to Europe on m.c.

## War Office.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 11.

16th Lancers.—Cornet W. Barker to be adj., v. Lieut. Maillard, prom.; June 12.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. W. Wyndham (late Madras) to be 2nd capt., v. A. W. O. Whinyates, placed on temp. h.p.; Sergt. major R. Hall to be qmrmr., v. J. Murphy, retired on h.p.; June 12. The surname of the qmrmr. app. Dec. 12, 1868, is "Sculley," not "Scally," as previously stated.

Royal Engineers.—The temporary commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent from the date mentioned against their respective names—viz., W. J. H. Logan-Horne, W. A. H. Hare, A. O. Green; Jan. 15, 1867. The undermentioned officers employed in the public works dept., India, to be seconded, but not to be succeeded in their corps:—Lieut. E. C. S. Moore; March 3. Lieut. A. D. McArthur; March 17.

26th Foot.—Major T. E. Blomfield, from 35th foot, to be major, v. Hackett, who exch.; June 12.

36th Foot.—Lieut. J. D. Atkinson to be capt., by purch., v. C. S. T. Sale, who retires; Ensign J. L. Rose to be lieut., by purch., v. Atkinson; G. S. Eyre, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Rose; June 12.

37th Foot.—Staff surg. J. Ekin, m.b., to be surg., v. Surg. major J. L. Holloway, app. to staff; June 12.

44th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. A. H. Stokes, m.b., to be asst. surg., v. H. H. Phillips, m.b., who resigns; June 12.

45th Foot.—H. Lyons-Montgomery, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. T. A. C. Grubb, who retires; June 12.

60th Foot.—Ensign E. F. Ives has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; May 19.

90th Foot.—Capt. Sir H. H. Goodricke, bart., to be major, by purch., v. L. N. D. Hammond, who retires; June 12.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Dashwood to be capt., by purch., v. A. C. Rat-tray, who retires; Ensign G. A. Hives to be lieut., by purch., v. Dashwood; R. C. Cavendish, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hives; June 12.

108th Foot.—The retirement of Major Shuddham, and commissions of the following officers promoted in succession to be antedated from April 17, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1869: Major H. Lock, Capt. J. T. Tennant, Lieut. T. Greenaway.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign A. R. Hopwood to be lieut., by purch., v. the Hon. E. Lawless, who retires; June 12.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major J. L. Holloway, from the 37th foot, to be staff surg. major, v. Staff surg. J. Ekin, m.b., app. to the 37th foot; June 12. E. A. H. Roo, gent., to be staff asst. surg., v. F. M. Skues, prom.; May 24.

#### HALF PAY.

Lieut. W. H. Thomas, from the 49th foot, to be capt., by purch.; June 12.

#### BREVET.

Paymr. G. S. Noseley, rifle brig., to have hon. rank of capt.; March 8. Ens. and dep. comy. T. Shore, Bombay estab., to have the hon. rank of capt.; Nov. 26, 1868.

Qmrmr. J. Murphy, half pay, R.A., to have hon. rank of capt.; June 12. To have the hon. rank of Lieutenant.

Ensign and asst. comy. G. P. Haselgrove, Bombay estab.; Feb. 9, 1868. Ensign and asst. comy. D. Connell, Bombay estab.; Dec. 11, 1868.

To have the hon. rank of Ensign.

Dep. asst. comy. J. Moon, Bombay estab.; Dep. asst. comy. J. Henderson, Bombay estab.; Sept. 16, 1868.

Dep. asst. comy. P. Walsh, Bombay estab.; Nov. 26, 1868.

Dep. asst. comy. H. Penrose, Bombay estab.; Dec. 22, 1868.

### THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

(Erratum in the London Gazette of the 4th inst.)

In the list of nominations to the Third Class of the Order of the Star of India, for "Lieutenant Colonel" Edward Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner in Oude, read "Captain" Edward Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner in Oude.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BELL—At Malabar Hill, wife of Robert Bell, daughter.  
 CUMMINGS—At Byculla, May 18, wife of Robert Cummings, son.  
 CURTHS—At Madras, May 14, wife of Herman R. Curths, son.  
 DACOSTA—At Calcutta, May 9, wife of Charles C. Dacosta, son.  
 DAVIS—At Coimbatore, May 6, wife of W. Farquhar Davis, M.D., F.R.C.S., Zillah Surgeon, son.  
 ELDER—At Ahmednuggur, May 17, wife of Major J. J. Elder, S.C., son.  
 ELLIOT—At Bangalore, May 11, wife of Capt. H. R. Elliot, Sappers and Miners, son.  
 FAGAN—At Dharwar, May 14, wife of J. L. Fagan, Lieut. Bombay S.C., son.  
 FARROW—At Tardeo, May 17, wife of W. J. Farrow, daughter.  
 IRVINE—At Berhampore, Moorshedabad, May 12, wife of W. H. Irvine, daughter.  
 KIRBY—At Matheran, May 13, wife of Col. W. H. Kirby, Adj. General Bombay Army, son.  
 LEDGARD—At the Babool Tank, May 21, wife of Rev. G. Ledgard, son.  
 MACDONALD—At Aden, April 30, wife of William Macdonald, daughter.  
 MCNEILE—At Arrah, May 15, wife of Capt. J. M. McNeile, R.E., son.  
 MITCHELL—At sea, on board the P. and O. steamer Deccan, near Aden, May 14, wife of Capt. J. M. Mitchell, of Calcutta, son.  
 MOISE—At Dhooliakote, near Ahmedabad, May 17, wife of J. A. Moise, daughter.  
 MORRISON—At Maunsell-park, Roorkee, May 12, wife of Rev. C. Morrison, A.M., chaplain 79th Cameronian highlanders, daughter.  
 PARDEW—At Jumalpoore, May 11, wife of Thos. A. F. Pardew, daughter.  
 PRIDEAUX—At Gogo, May 9, wife of Lieut. R. A. Prideaux, commanding H.E. the Gaekwar's Dharee battalion, son.  
 ROSS—At Kanoo Junction, E.I.R., May 6, wife of D. S. Ross, daughter.  
 SHAW—At Agra, May 9, wife of A. R. Shaw, daughter.  
 SHORT—At Shevaroy Hills, April 28, wife of Capt. E. H. Short, daughter.  
 SMITH—At Poona, May 7, wife of Donald M. Smith, son.  
 TONKIN—At Perambore, May 11, wife of E. Tonkin, late of Bombay, hydraulic engineer, son.  
 TREVOR—At Poona, May 20, wife of A. C. Trevor, C.S., daughter.  
 WALLACE—At Bangalore, May 11, wife of H. J. Wallace, lieutenant 16th lancers, daughter.  
 WINDLE—At Balasore, May 10, wife of J. A. Windle, executive engineer, son.  
 WOOD—At Malabar Hill, May 20, wife of Thos. W. Wood, son.

### MARRIAGES.

ASPINAL—JAMES.—At Bangalore, April 29, Walter G. Aspinall, of Mercara, to Charlotte E., daughter of H. James.  
 BOURNE—GROGAN.—At Surat, May 15, W. G. Bourne, to Amy, daughter of the late M. Grogan.  
 CUMMINS—SHAW.—At Madras, May 13, J. M. Cummins, to Adeliza, daughter of P. W. Shaw.  
 DECUNHA—PINTO.—At Baroda, May 8, Capt. C. DeCunha, commanding H.H. Quikwar's 4th regt. N.I., to Hedwiges, daughter of J. R. Pinto, late Government contractor at Sholapoor.  
 DUXBURY—ATKINSON.—At Bandora, May 19, J. R. Duxbury, to Caroline Emily, daughter of the late Hugh Atkinson, of Bombay.  
 GRAHAM—KING.—At Bombay, May 19, Henry Willis Graham, son of Thomas Graham, to Elizabeth Thomasina, daughter of John King, of the Secretariat.  
 HAIRE—ROTHWELL.—At Bombay, May 11, Wm. Haire, Bombay medical estab., to Alice A. Rothwell.  
 HARRINGTON—CARY.—At Jhelum, April 20, Capt. Frederick D. Harrington, asst. comr., Punjab, son of Sir Henry Byng Harrington, K.C.S.I., to Cecilia Charlotte, daughter of Walter Cary, M.D., civil surg., Jhelum.  
 ROBERTS—STEPHENS.—At Byculla, May 17, N. Roberts, to Emily Julia, daughter of the late Joshua Stephens.  
 WHITE—ALONE.—At Moradabad, May 11, Philip J. White, settlement officer of Oraia, Jaloun, to Amy E. M., daughter of John Alone, asst. comr., Moradabad.  
 WOOD—BRANTZ.—At Calcutta, May 10, Thomas Henry Wood, to Louisa Clementina Brantz.

### DEATHS.

ALLARDICE—At Madras, May 5, Theresa, wife of R. G. Allardice, aged 27.  
 BARHAM—At Calcutta, May 9, R. T. Barham, aged 53. [C.E., G.I.P.R.  
 CROUSTON—At Murtoon, Nizam's Dominions, May 9, William Clouston, Craske—At Mazagan, May 14, Rachel, child of E. Craske, aged 7 years.  
 FAUNCE—On board the P. and O. steamer Ripon, between Malta and Gibraltar, May 28, Caroline L., wife of Gen. Faunce, Madras Army, aged 58. [G. A. Glascott, aged 17 months.  
 GLASCOTT—At Lokenathpore factory, May 16, George William, son of Ince—At Serampore, May 13, Edith Mabel, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Ince, aged 1 year and 9 months.  
 MACBEAN—At Rawul Pindee, May 9, Jessie May Ida, daughter of Duncan MacBeane, aged 1 month and 16 days.  
 MITCHELL—At Bareilly, May 10, Hugh A., child of H. E. Mitchell, D.P.W., aged 1 year. [deft., aged 29.  
 MORRISON—At Poona, May 16, Maurice Morrison, Adjutant general's Neish—At Calcutta, May 8, Mrs. Louisa Neish, relict of the late James Neish, aged 42. [cutta], aged 65.  
 ORR—At Madras, May 14, Alexander Orr, Solicitor (formerly of Cal-Phillips—At Moradabad, May 6, Isa Florian, child of E. A. Phillips, aged 1 year and 2 months.  
 RAIKES—At Lucknow Cantonments, May 11, Leonora J., wife of Colonel T. Raikes, commanding H.M.'s 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers.  
 STEEL—At Roy Bareilly, May 8, son of Lieutenant colonel J. A. Steel, Deputy commissioner, aged 14 days.  
 WHITSEY—At Ishapore-park, near Barrackpore, daughter of S. Whitsey, aged 5 months and 2 days.

## Home.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1870.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, April 5, 1870, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces, for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.\*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February, 1870, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W.† :—

(a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st of March, 1870, will be above 17 years and under 21 years ;

(b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India ; ‡

(c) Satisfactory proof of good moral character ; ‡

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge § :—

	Marks.
English composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science; that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat, (2) Electricity and Magnetism, (3) Geology and Mineralogy, (4) Zoology, (5) Botany...	1,000

\*\* The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.

Moral Sciences; that is Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.¶

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India provided they are in other respects duly qualified ; and shall be permitted to choose, ¶ according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects\*\* :—

\* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† The proper form of application may be obtained from the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners.

‡ Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st of January, 1870.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge, and that no subjects are obligatory.

¶ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."—Report of Committee of 1854.

¶ This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

\*\* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

1. Oriental Languages :	
Sanskrit ... ..	500
Vernacular * Languages of India (each) ... ..	400
2. The History and Geography of India ... ..	350
3. Law ... ..	1,250
4. Political Economy ... ..	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *visd voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and receive a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London. S.W.

May 1, 1869.

NOTE.—(1.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £50 after each of the three first half-years of probation, and £150 after the last half-year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India-office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.

(3.) After passing the final examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India-office, with a view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to £3. 10s.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1872 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH ARTILLERY FOR INDIA.

Experiments are in progress at Shoeburyness for the purpose of deciding on a muzzle-loading field-gun suitable for India. Four bronze guns on wrought-iron carriages have been manufactured for the trial, at Woolwich, the object being to ascertain if bronze is suitable as a material for field-guns. The advantages of employing this metal are that it can be easily cast, bored, and rifled on the spot where the guns are required. When the gun is worn out, the metal of which it is composed is still valuable, and will fetch a high price in the market; besides which we have a large number of bronze-guns in India which can be recast, or otherwise adapted for use. The question to be solved is whether the bronze-gun possesses the quality of endurance? What will be the state of its bore after it has fired 500 rounds? This must be satisfactorily answered before the material is adopted, and the subject forms one of the chief points in the present investigation.

The principal dimensions of the four 9-pounder guns now submitted to experiment are as follows:—

Nature and Weight.	Rifling.	Length of Rifling. Inches.	Length of Bore. Inches.	Proposed Charge. lb. oz.
No. 366, 8 cwt. ... ..	Woolwich ... ..	59.8 ... ..	63.5 ... ..	1 5
No. 367, 8 cwt. ... ..	Do., modified ... ..	59.8 ... ..	63.5 ... ..	1 5
No. 364, 6 cwt. ... ..	Woolwich ... ..	49.3 ... ..	53.0 ... ..	1 2
No. 363, 6 cwt. ... ..	Do., modified ... ..	49.3 ... ..	53.0 ... ..	1 2

The dimensions common to all the guns are—diameter of bore, 3 inches; number of grooves, 3; width of ditto, 0.8 inch; depth of

\* Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

ditto, 0.11 inch; spiral, one turn in 90 inches. Projectiles: common shell, 9 lb. weight, with two rings of zinc studs 0.75 inches wide, 3.6 inches from centre to centre; diameter over the body of the shell, 2.94 inches. The modified form of Woolwich groove was proposed by a member of the committee, Colonel Maxwell, the superintendent of the Cossipore Foundry. It consists in planing off one of the edges of the groove, by which a more perfect centering action is expected.

The experiments commenced with a trial for velocity, which resulted in showing a slight excess for Nos. 365 and 363, as compared with the other two guns. This corresponded with the recoil, and subsequently with the observed ranges. The guns were next tested for angle of departure or "jump," when it was found that the shot rose about 3.4 inches above the level in a distance of 40 yards; and as it should have fallen about two inches by gravity in this distance, the experiment gave a total of 5.4 inches as the base of the angle subtending the "jump," or, in other words, about 13 minutes; that is to say, when the gun is fired with the axis of the bore perfectly parallel with the ground the shot leaves at an angle of 13 minutes. The recoil takes place before the projectile leaves the piece, and its effect is to throw up the muzzle. This angle, which enters into all calculations with regard to trajectory, &c., having been determined, the guns were fired at all elevations, from 0 to 10 degs., and the ranges and deflections noted in the usual manner. The final result showed a decided superiority in range and deflection in favour of the guns of 8 cwt., No. 365 being the best. The subjoined table shows that the practice with this gun at three elevations falls but little short of the best examples on record:—

Number of rounds.	Elevation.	Ranges.			Mean difference of range. Yards.	Mean error of deflection. Yards.
		Minimum. Yards.	Maximum. Yards.	Mean. Yards.		
10 ... ..	2 deg. ... ..	1,055 ... ..	1,109 ... ..	1,083 ... ..	13.9 ... ..	0.38
10 ... ..	5 deg. ... ..	2,057 ... ..	2,123 ... ..	2,098 ... ..	13.5 ... ..	1.62
10 ... ..	10 deg. ... ..	3,268 ... ..	3,382 ... ..	3,334 ... ..	20.4 ... ..	2.16

We trust that these experiments, having now commenced, will go forward rapidly, and that the committee will shortly be in a position to say whether bronze-guns can be depended on in a 3-inch calibre. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

#### Miscellaneous.

**SUSPENSION OF AN EAST INDIAN FIRM.**—The suspension is announced of Messrs. S. Isaac Campbell and Co., merchants, East India-avenue. The firm have had large transactions, but were understood to be in difficulties some years ago, from which they have never completely recovered. Their name has been prominent lately in connection with the reclamations against the Spanish Government for the capture of the *Tornado*. The amount of outstanding liabilities is about £140,000, and an unfavourable liquidation seems to be anticipated.

**HENDERSON v. HENDERSON.**—This case was before the Divorce Court on June 5. The petitioner was originally the widow of an India merchant; but in 1853 she was married to Henderson, who was a medical man at Clifton. Their chief means of subsistence was a small income which had been left to petitioner by her former husband. The respondent behaved ill to her, and committed adultery with one of her servants. In 1861 he went to India for a short time, and on his return he lived with his wife for three days, after which he deserted her altogether. She was obliged to apply to the parochial authorities for relief, and they took proceedings against him for desertion. The justices ordered him to pay the petitioner a weekly sum; but instead of doing so, he absconded, and had not since been heard of. Decree *nisi*.

**BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company has been issued for the six months ending the 31st Dec. last. It states that the gross receipts amounted to £167,658, as compared with £160,384 in the corresponding period of 1867—an increase of £7,274, of which £5,198 arises from coaching, and £2,076 from merchandise traffic. The working expenses were £119,278, against £126,411, showing a decrease of £7,133. The net revenue has been £48,379. 14s. 4d., as compared with £33,972. 6s. 1d. in the corresponding period. The new works, it is stated, are making fair progress, and the completion of the railway to Colaba, Bombay, may be said to be at hand. The reclamation work at Back Bay is all but finished, and the local Government has sanctioned the erection of a temporary station at the Marine Lines. The board hope that the extension may be utilised for the carriage of cotton to the Colaba Cotton Green this season, and that the terminal arrangements at Colaba, the Carnac Bunder, and the Marine Lines will be proceeded with with all possible despatch. Until these are fully carried out the traffic legitimately belonging to the railway cannot be properly developed. An agreement has been entered into with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the working of the local Mahim, Bandora and Bombay traffic, and for the conveyance of goods by each company over the line of the other, south of Parell Junction, within the island of Bombay. The report also alludes to the diminished merchandise traffic in certain goods, particularly cotton.

**WILL OF SIR JAMES EMERSON-TENNENT.**—The will of Sir James Emerson-Tennent, Bart., formerly M.P., of 66, Warwick-square, Pimlico, and of Tempo, Ireland, was proved in London by John Pender, Esq., formerly M.P., of Crumpsall House, Manchester; John Pitt Taylor, Esq., of Eccleston-square, Barrister-at-Law; and James Torrens, Esq., of Belfast, the acting executors and trustees. The personality was sworn under £6,000.

**FINANCES OF INDIA.**—The finance and revenue accounts for India for the year 1867-8 have just been published. The total amount of revenues and receipts was £9,283,991; and the total amount of expenditure, £8,520,692; leaving a surplus of £763,299. The chief items of revenue are: From land, £3,612,612; from opium, £2,356,938. The chief items of expenditure are: Army, £2,780,767; public works, £5,881,257. The estimated surplus for the year 1868-9 is £1,396,793.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the offices, Leadenhall-street; Mr. P. D. Hadow, the chairman, presided. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that it was fourteen months up to the 30th of April last since the extended contract for postal service came into operation, but nothing had occurred during the past six months to alter the views he had expressed at the last meeting. The result of their operations had been satisfactory and encouraging, although not to any great extent, except that they had had an entire immunity from casualties. Mr. Gibbons seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. A long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Gliddon, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. Grant, and other shareholders took part, as to the exercise of more economy and respecting the competition of various steam companies extending along nearly the whole route of the company's steamers. The Chairman replied to the various observations. He said that they worked as economically as possible, and that every new vessel built for the company was constructed and fitted with the latest improvements so as to insure the utmost economy and efficiency. They had applied to the Imperial Government repeatedly to improve the dangerous harbour of Port de Galle, but without effect. The report was unanimously adopted; a dividend of 3 per cent., free of income-tax, was declared for the half year ending the 31st of March last, payable on the 25th inst. The meeting was then made special to elect an auditor in the room of the Earl of Leven and Melville, who had resigned. There were two candidates, Mr. Rait and Mr. Godfrey, but the latter gentleman was elected, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

## Imperial Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, June 8.**—**THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.**—Mr. CANDLISH moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the great excess of cost in prosecuting the war with Abyssinia over the estimate submitted to Parliament. He reminded the House that £2,000,000 was first asked for, and that the outside estimate was £3,500,000. This demand was subsequently increased to £5,000,000, and in the end the cost was found to be between eight and a-half and nine millions, or equivalent to £5,000,000 more than the original, and three and a-half millions more than the second and amended estimate. These facts were, he submitted, sufficient to justify the motion, for they showed that very serious mistakes had been made somewhere.—The motion was seconded by Sir S. NORTHGOTE, who observed that the grounds upon which Mr. Candlish had moved were perfectly fair and legitimate, and that if a similar course to that now adopted were taken in other like cases it would conduce materially to economy, and have a beneficial effect on the Executive Government in keeping them up to their duty. The late Government were anxious for an inquiry, because they believe it would show that they had acted with perfect bona-fides in the matter, and according to the information they had received as to the country and the nature of the service to be performed. He hoped that the House would suspend its final judgment until the circumstances of the case had been thoroughly sifted.—Mr. MUNDELLA enlarged upon the gross and lavish expenditure connected with the invasion of Abyssinia, which he contended was not only unnecessary, but beyond all precedent.—In the course of the debate which ensued, and in which Mr. EASTWICK, Sir C. WINGFIELD, Captain BEAUMONT, and Colonel SYKES took part, the latter gentleman stated, as an illustration of the extravagance that had characterised the expedition, that mules could have been bought in the country at £4 per head, while the Government had imported them at £40 per head.—Mr. OTWAY, in consenting on the part of the Government to the appointment of the committee, admitted that a large excess had occurred in the expenditure, and that the subject was one into which a rigid inquiry might with advantage be instituted. The motion for a committee therefore had the full concurrence of the Government.—Mr. F. WALPOLE expressed his surprise at the acerbity of tone exhibited by those on the opposite side in favour of the motion, and gave it as his opinion that when the whole facts were known the verdict of the country would be creditable to the conduct of the late Government.—Sir J. D. ELPHINSTONE

urged that the inquiry should be extended so as to embrace the causes which led to the invasion of Abyssinia.—After a few words from Mr. AYRTON and Mr. LUSK the motion was agreed to.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 10.**—**THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.**—Sir S. NORTHGOTE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that General Haines had resigned the office of guardian to the young Maharajah of Mysore; and, if so, on what grounds. And whether any change was to be made in the arrangements for the guardianship of the young prince.—Mr. GRANT DUFF said: In answer to my right hon. friend's first question, I have to say that it is true that General Haines has resigned his appointment. This we know officially. The cause we do not know officially, but I have reason to believe that General Haines took a view different from that of the Government of India with respect to the nomination of a particular person to be controller of the young Maharajah's household, that he was censured by the Government of India, and that he resigned in consequence. We have received a telegram to say that Colonel Malleison has succeeded him as guardian.

**ARMY OF RESERVE.**—Lord ELCHO brought on his motion on army reserve, which he explained in a lengthy and elaborate speech, concluding with a resolution declaring the establishment of a sufficient and reliable army of reserve is a matter of urgent necessity. Of all the schemes suggested he preferred Sir H. Grant's. By this the term of enlistment would be for twenty-one years—seven years in active service in the line, seven in the first reserve liable to foreign service if called on, and seven in the second reserve, only liable for home defence; and he calculated that if this scheme, which might be tried alongside of the present system, were set in operation at once, at the end of fourteen years, at an annual cost of a little over half a million for extra pay, the regular army would have a reserve of 130,000 men, of whom half would be available for foreign service. He recommended that a certain number of the militia, according to a roster, should be liable for foreign service; but he laid most stress on an enforcement of the ballot. For the volunteers, he recommended improvement of organisation, the division of England into districts, and more frequent drill in large masses, and he wound up by some general speculations on the possibility of our being called on to go to war at some period for Belgium or Egypt. The motion was seconded by Mr. AKROYD, who expressed great confidence that the ballot would be popular with the working classes, and that the volunteer force was that in which their services would be most readily obtained. After speeches from Colonel LINDSAY, Lord BURY, Colonel NORTH and others, Mr. CARDWELL agreed with many of Lord Elcho's views, but gave an unreserved opposition to the ballot, particularly at the present moment, when recruiting for the army and militia had never been more brisk, and when, the yeomanry being full and the volunteers gradually increasing, there was no necessity for coercive measures. We had ample materials of every kind at hand for an army of reserve. What we wanted was an efficient organisation to combine them. He hoped next session to submit a plan which would establish periods of service—comparatively short, but long enough to cover Indian reliefs—and which would secure a due admixture of young and old soldiers. As to the reserve forces, the country would be divided into manageable districts, in which there would be a staff to take charge of all the forces within it, whether regular or reserve. Various measures which he explained were in contemplation for the improvement of the militia. The yeomanry, it was hoped, would be converted into mounted rifles, and as to the volunteers, inquiries were being made whether further aid could be given them under more stringent conditions of efficiency. Plans were also being considered for the organisation of the staff, and from all these measures Mr. Cardwell expected to put our military power on the most efficient footing—a small army at home in time of peace capable of expansion, and ample reserve force behind to fill it up when necessary.—A lengthened debate terminated in the motion being withdrawn.—In answer to Captain BEAUMONT, Mr. CARDWELL gave some explanations as to the comparative merits of the Moncrieff carriage and iron shields.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, June 11.**—**PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.**—Mr. GRANT-DUFF, in reply to Mr. C. DENISON, said the Government had no information as to the Governor-General of India having it in contemplation to rescind the provisions of this Act.

## India Office.

June 12, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major C. P. Hildebrand, Inf.; Capt. F. J. Ripley, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Colquhoun, R.A. (Ordnance Dept.); Lieut. col. F. C. Maisey, Inf.; Lieut. F. Knowles, Staff Corps; Lieut. M. W. Gataker, Staff Corps; Capt. G. T. Halliday, Cav.; Capt. E. Tierney, R.A. (Ordnance Dept.); Capt. C. H. Ewart, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Crohan, Ordnance Dept.; Lieut. col. E. F. Litchfield, Inf.; Condr. T. Yeldham; Surg. major J. S. Morrieson; Lieut. H. C. Kemble, Cav.; Condr. J. Baker.



**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. A. C. Silver, Inf.; Capt. C. J. Richards, Inf.; Capt. A. Bulmer, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. C. H. Cuming, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. Ranken, Staff Corps; Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, Invalids; Major A. J. de H. Harris, Invalids.

**Bombay Estab.**—Surg. H. Atkins; Asst. surg. J. Davies; Lieut. H. L. Walter, Staff Corps; Capt. L. H. Sibthorpe, Staff Corps; Surg. C. MacDowall; Surg. C. F. Ogilvie.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. A. Wingfield, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major H. Fraser, Staff Corps, 1 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. H. B. Edwards, Inf., 4 mo.; Surg. T. G. Hewlett, 5 mo.; Capt. J. F. Chapman, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Surg. major J. Rose; Lieut. col. F. W. Ripley.

**Madras Estab.**—Col. De S. Barrow, Staff Corps.

**Bombay Estab.**—Major J. Gordon.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

## BIRTHS.

**BALDWIN**—The wife of Major A. T. Baldwin, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at 15, Gloucester-terrace, Old Brompton, May 26.

**ELLIS**—The wife of W. C. Ellis, Esq., of H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at Cheltenham, June 5.

**GRANT**—The wife of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of a son, at Edinburgh, June 6.

## MARRIAGES.

**BENSLEY—SHEFFIELD**—Edwin C. Bensley, Esq., F.R.C.S., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Catherine, daughter of Henry Sheffield, Esq., of Avenue-road, Regent's-park, at St. Marylebone Church, June 3.

**BEVAN—BUDGE**—The Rev. Ernest Bevan, son of Charles Bevan, Esq., of Bryanston-square, London, to Frances J., daughter of the Rev. Stephen Budge, Rector of Droxford, Hants, June 10.

**BRIGGS—BRIGGS**—Robert Graham Briggs, Esq., Lieut. Madras Infantry, to Selina Julia, youngest daughter of Major general George Briggs, late Royal Horse Artillery, at Bridge Church, near Canterbury, by the Rev. John Stevenson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Lewis Clarke, June 8. —No cards.

**BRUMMELL—SHAKESPEAR**—Lieut. colonel Brummell, late 25th (King's Own Borderers), to Marianne E., widow of Lieut. col. J. D. Shakespear, Bengal Artillery, at St. Paul's Church, Rutshall, Tunbridge-wells, June 10.

**COLLINGWOOD—LEE**—Dr. Cuthbert Collingwood, M.A., to Clara, widow of the late David H. Lee, Esq., of Calcutta, at Henley-on-Thames, June 10.

**FRASER—FITZGERALD**—Captain Henry Fraser, 3rd Madras Cavalry, son of General J. S. Fraser, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John C. FitzGerald, R.N., formerly Superintendent H.M.'s Dockyard, Sheerness, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, June 5.

**MCGREGOR—GOULD**—Charles J. S., son of the late W. L. McGregor, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., to Ellen Mary, daughter of Charles Gould, Esq., of Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, and Calcutta, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, June 10.

**RASSAM—PRICE**—Hornuzd Rassam, Esq., Assistant Political Resident at Aden, to Anne Eliza, daughter of Spencer C. Price, Esq., at St. George's, Hanover-square, June 8.

**SANDIFORD—COSSINS**—George T. Sandiford, Esq., M.D., of Bengal, to Caroline, only child of the late Henry Cossins, Esq., of Cambridge, at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, June 9.

**WELLER—STEWART**—Thomas M. M. Weller, Esq., J.P., of Kingsgate, Rolvenden, Kent, to Mary Anne, widow of the late James F. Stewart, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army, at the British Embassy, Paris, June 9.

## DEATHS.

**HAMILTON**—Margaret, younger daughter of Lieut. colonel Walter Hamilton, late Madras Army, at 5, West Circus-place, Edinburgh, aged 26, June 10.

**LIPSETT**—Rebecca H. L., only child of the late Henry Balfour Lipsett, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Capt. A. W. Macintyre, H.E.I.C.S., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, June 3.

**LONGDEN**—Edward H. M., son of the late Edward H. Longden, Esq., of Agra, at Coblenz, aged 10 years, June 7.

**WARD**—Catherine J., relict of the late Rev. George Ward, M.A., Chaplain at Bareilly, Bengal Presidency, at 12, Aldridge-road Villas, Westbourne-park, May 31.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

June 7. Finzel, Bankok.—8. Str. Norseman, Table Bay; Kate Carnie, Singapore.—9. Seafield, Bindiputram; Rock Light, Rangoon; City of Bombay, Bombay; Kate Karnie, Singapore.—11. John Temperley, Cochin.—12. Roodee, Calcutta.—13. Khandish, Calcutta; Mernail, Bassin; Persin, Bombay; Goldfinger, Rangoon; Finzel, Bankok; Hopeful, Bankok; Clyde, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

June 7. Irvine, Madras.—8. Mountain Laurel, Kurrachee; British Princess, Bombay; Eastern Empire, Yokohama; Henry Reid, Shanghai; Cymbeline, Hong

Kong.—9. British Envoy, Calcutta; British Monarch, Calcutta.—11. Lady Melville, Calcutta.—13. Anna Maria, Mauritius; Spirit of the South, Rangoon; Cholula, Calcutta; Burlington, Bombay; Lady Harrison, Madras.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Tanjore, June 12.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lamb, Mr. H. F. Todd, Mr. E. J. King, Mr. H. B. Atkinson, Dr. J. Ross. For MADRAS.—Miss Dyer, Mr. F. J. Chambers, Mr. J. Sandy, Mr. A. F. Cameron, Miss Bowen, Lieut. R. M. Clerk, Mr. W. H. Maskell, Mr. C. M. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Thomson. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Eyre, Mr. J. Surchan, Mr. T. Pendlebury, Mr. J. Hall. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. Tatham, Mr. N. G. Kortwright, Lieut. Baldwin, Surg. Ferguson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. S. Macleod.

From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. M. Morewood. For BOMBAY.—Major Barton, Lieut. R. E. Burrows, Mr. R. Lee Sands, Lieut. col. Riach. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Karberg, Mr. C. J. Craig.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## JUNE 19.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Herbert.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Godsal.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Cunningham.

## JUNE 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Cooper, Mr. Mell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, and Mrs. H. L. Robertson.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M'Isaac, Mr. G. Byron, and Capt. and Mrs. Gilder.  
MARSEILLES TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Pelly.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and child, and Mr. V. Kruger.

## JULY 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Wallis.  
MARSEILLES TO SUZ.—Capt. Castles.

## JULY 10.

MARSEILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Ross.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Halliday and child, and Messrs. Halliday (two).  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Burtflower.  
MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. D'Oyley.

## JULY 24.

MARSEILLES TO BATAVIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Pietermat.

## Spirit of the Home Journals.

## BONUS COMPENSATION.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* is surprised and sorry to learn that there should be any difference among certain officers of exalted rank as to the justice of the claims. It is an insult to common understandings to urge that the repayment of the sums subscribed in the subordinate ranks is an equitable return to the numerous disappointed old officers who would have obtained the bonus on retirement. As well might it be pretended that the ends of justice are satisfied when the premia paid on policies of insurance are returned to the holders of policies who have looked forward to a very much larger sum, when the contingency for which they have been providing has arrived. It has been urged that the claimants to the bonus have not accurately stated the amounts they respectively paid to ensure the amount expected on retirement. Possibly not. Men in the "good old days," anterior to the amalgamation, did not keep accurate accounts of their outlay. They paid ungrudgingly what they were called upon to pay, never dreaming they would be asked for a statement of their expenditure, in view to a pitiful reimbursement. This haggling about the relative claims of individuals is merely a device to postpone or get rid of the trouble of a little calculation. It seems to us that the Duke of Argyll could easily set one of the clerks in the India-office to work to settle an average based upon a review of the condition of each officer who looks for compensation. He might take, first, the officers who retired before the amalgamation; then the officers who retired when the mutiny took place, as they then stood; then the officers who retired upon the amalgamation; and finally the officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, now in the service, taking them as they stood on the amalgamation, not giving them the benefit of the vacancies caused by the retirements at the amalgamation, provided they retire as majors. With this array before him the Duke of Argyll could tell at a glance what would be sufficient to meet the whole case. We have been informed by those who have been at the trouble to "foot up" the whole cost, that £300,000 would pay all retired officers two-thirds of what they would have received but for the unlucky mutiny. Probably one-half would satisfy the greater portion of the officers. Is it not worth the while of the noble Secretary of State for India to get a receipt in full for the paltry sum of £150,000, and put an end to all the cavil and remonstrance arising out of the denial—or at least the delay—of justice to the Indian officers?

## THE ABYSSINIAN INQUIRY.

The *Spectator* has no doubt that money was wasted in the conduct of the Abyssinian expedition; we always do waste money. No doubt the prices given were exorbitant; no doubt, also, a strict inquiry might elicit odd instances of collusion between owners and go-betweens, transactions in commission not at all to be excused; but the master evil, for which neither Sir Robert Napier nor Sir S. Fitzgerald, nor, in fact, any other person is responsible, is that the mobilisation of our army is out of India inadequately provided for, and that even in India it breaks down before a few hundred miles of sea. Why the State should submit to this form of plunder, why it should not claim the right to take anything it needs for war, as it takes land, say, at 50 per cent. above the prices then ruling, is one of those problems which it would take a history of Great Britain to

explain. At all events, we do not take them, and till we do we must be content to pay, and revenge ourselves afterwards by placing the officers who have succeeded, and whom we have honoured for succeeding, virtually on their trial for incapacity. We do not hang great officers now *pour encourager les autres*, that would be too energetic; we only harass them into their graves by inquiries into their responsibility for the defects of a system which, in spite of its defects, they have made work. It is quite right, this inquiry of Mr. Candlish's—quite right—and one of the meanest right things ever done, besides.

The *Standard* does not contend that if clear and definite charges of extravagance can be brought against the Bombay Government any persons guilty of recklessness in spending public money ought to escape blame because they did the work well which they were called upon to perform. But no precise allegations are made, and the people who are now calling out for a hostile inquiry into the circumstances under which the Abyssinian force was equipped appear to be going simply on the ground that the total sum spent was very large. That the *Standard* maintains to be an altogether insufficient reason for casting any suspicion of extravagance upon the Indian Administration. The first estimate of £5,000,000 was merely a guess as to what the cost of preparations which had been set on foot without any reference to their cost might probably amount to. That the actual cost has proved to be a great deal more is a result which we must all regret equally; but for those of us who are not anxious to convert the expedition to the purposes of a party attack there is at all events the consolation of feeling that great as the cost of the Abyssinian campaign undoubtedly was, still it is one upon the whole conduct and results of which we can reflect with unalloyed pleasure.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out that of course it is easy to say that war is and always must be exceedingly wasteful, but it is impossible not to feel that this cannot always have been the case. A very large proportion of the wars which may be almost said to form the staple of history must, from the nature of the case, have been done a good deal cheaper than this Abyssinian campaign; yet before the days of Lord Napier of Magdala there lived and fought a great variety of brave men and victorious generals who certainly spent much less under considerably greater difficulties. It is hard to avoid an uneasy suspicion, when we read of such transactions as took place in Abyssinia, that military life, which surely ought to be a model of severe simplicity, has been deeply affected by the general spirit of the age in which we live, and by what writers half a century ago would have described as the spread of luxury. Is it absolutely impossible to carry on war in a simpler and harder fashion than the modern one, and with a smaller amount of expensive apparatus than our present habits seem to oblige us to use? When we see a man setting out on a sporting expedition with a wonderful equipment culled from all the most expensive gunmakers, fishing-tackle makers, tailors, and other purveyors of sporting materials to be found in London, we do not usually suppose that he means to do so very much more killing than people who make less fuss about it; and may it not be the same with respect to war? No doubt, if we ever had to carry on a great European contest, it would be unsafe to dispense with any help that is to be got from art or science, as our antagonists would be sure to use them to the utmost, but we should have thought it by no means impossible to dispose of a set of savages like the Abyssinians in a more summary way. Sir Stafford Northcote says that the Government found themselves suddenly called upon to provide for "40,000 men and 30,000 animals." It is no use to grumble; but is it to be laid down as a principle that whenever an English army takes the field, even if it goes out to fight against an enemy who is universally known to be utterly unable to look it in the face, it is to be equipped upon this sort of scale, and to have provision for every conceivable want which any portion of it can possibly experience under any circumstances? Is it necessary for an army to carry with it wherever it goes everything which the most highly civilised of mankind have trained themselves to regard as necessities? When we read in Froissart of the way in which the Scotch, or in Mount Stuart Elphinstone and Grant Duff of the way in which the Mahrattas, would sweep over vast tracts of country at the rate of forty and fifty miles a day, it is impossible not to feel that civilisation has its drawbacks as well as its strong side. Of course, a mere raid by predatory cavalry, who support themselves by plunder, is a very different thing from civilised warfare, conducted on the principle of not laying waste the enemy's country, and no rational person would complain of Lord Napier for not commanding such a force as would have followed Sevajee or his successors; but surely some sort of compromise between the two systems must be possible. If one could be found, it would be eminently desirable to adopt it.

#### THE TREASURY AS A JUDICIAL BODY.

The *Economist* observes that the present Treasury being a strong body is inclined to do strong things, among which we may now include its revival of the privilege of holding a *judicial* Court—a privilege which has been in abeyance since the days of Lord Liverpool. It was certainly rather surprising to read in last Monday's law report a notice of a case "before the Lords Commissioners of her

Majesty's Treasury—present, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Right Hon. R. Lowe, James Stansfeld, Esq., Hon. Captain Vivian, the Marquis of Lansdowne"—who are about the last people in the country that anybody would think of as judges, whatever their latent fitness for the duties of the office may be. We cannot say we approve of the revival of the old privilege. There is a clear distinction between administrative and judicial functions, the qualities of mind and training suited for the one being rarely consistent with fitness for the other. For their own sake administrators should keep to matters of policy and expediency; and when a question of a strictly legal character as to past transactions arises, obtain the decision of some independent body. The point discussed arose in the interminable matter of the Banda and Kirwee booty, and might just as well have been referred to a legal body as the great problem of constructive capture decided by Dr. Lushington. It was whether £260,000 India Five per Cent. stock, standing in the names of certain rebel chiefs, was to be divided as part of the prize; and it seems even more strictly a legal point than that of "constructive capture," which involved a very careful study of the reasons of expediency for which prize is granted to soldiers. The Treasury at least does not shrink from work when it accepts the burden of deciding this matter, which it might so well leave in other hands.

### Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sioca)	...	95	95
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1829-29	...	95	95
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1832-33	...	95	95
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	91½	92
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	91½	92
6th 4 per Cent. 1863-64	...	91½	92
7th 4 per Cent. 1864-65	...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	101½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1864-65	...	105	105½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1866-67	...	105	105½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1866-67	...	105	105½
11th 4 per Cent. of 1868-69	...	105	105½
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	5s. 0 1-16d.	
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	4s. 11½d.	
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	...	4s. 11½d.	

### Stocks and Securities.

Shares.	Paid.	Prices.
India Stock ...	211	
India 5 per cent. ...	111½	
India 4 per cent. ...	100½	
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent. ...	92½	
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872 ...	105	
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...	110½	
India Stock Debentures, 1866 ...		
" " " 1869 ...		
" " " 1863 ...		
" " " 1864 ...		
" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
India Debentures, 1873 ...	104	
Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...	100	
India 5 per cent. for account ...		
India 5 per cent., 1870 ...	104	
India 4 per cent., 1868 ...	100½	
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...	104½	
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864 ...		
India Bonds (£1,000) ...		
Do. (under £1,000) ...		2s. to 8s. pm. 8s. pm. to par
RAILWAYS.		
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106 to 107
Stock Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105½ to 106½
Stock East Indian ...	100	109½ to 110½
20 Ditto L. Extension ...	all	1½ to 2 pm.
20 G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	106½ to 107½
20 Ditto (new) ...	10	1½ to 1½ pm.
20 Ditto ...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock Great S. of India (Limited) ...	100	105 to 107
Stock Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	97
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	106½ to 107½
Stock Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	102
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	104½
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	par to 1½ pm.
Stock Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	105 to 106
Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	
Stock Delhi (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	104½ to 105½
20 Ditto ...	2	1½ to 1½ pm.
Stock Panjab (5 per cent.) ...	100	104½ to 105½
BANKS.		
10 Agra (Limited) B ...	10	3 to 3½
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	19
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	32 to 33
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India ...	all	76 to 80
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	42
MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	4½
5 New ...	4	1½ to 1½ dis.
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	10	34 to 2½ dis.
20 East India Irrigation and Canal ...	all	
50 East India Land (Limited) ...	7	5½ to 4½ dis.
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	105 to 106
20 Nabrudia Coal and Iron (Limited) ...	6	3½ to 2½ dis.
10 North Assam Tea (Limited) ...	5½	7 to 5 dis.
10 Ditto B ...	all	9 to 8 dis.
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	48 to 50
50 Ditto New, 1867 ...	10	3 to 1 dis.

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40	1,000	31 10 0	15 15 0	

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR] PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 871.] LONDON, JUNE 23, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 25; Agra, May 22; Calcutta, May 21; Madras, May 19. Owing to the departure of the previous mail only three days before, the Bombay editors have not troubled themselves to make up fresh summaries for the one just arrived. In fact, as Sunday came between the despatch of the two mails, there was probably nothing new to write about.

NOR is there much to glean from the papers of the other Presidencies. The first cyclone which passed near Calcutta—on the 16th May—seems to have burst over Narail, about twenty miles to the east of Jessore, doing a large amount of damage. No losses had yet been heard of in the Bay of Bengal.

THE comments of the Indian press on Sir Barnes Peacocke provoked the Chief Justice into a formal vindication of his conduct, delivered in open court. The pith of it will be found elsewhere. If it was needful to take such a step, the Chief Justice has certainly gone far to prove his assailants substantially in the wrong. Nothing can justify the publishing of statements which manifestly distort or conceal the truth; and of that Mr. Tayler was clearly guilty. The *Englishman's* comments likewise clearly outran the limits of fair criticism, and rendered that journal amenable to law. Nor does it seem that Mr. Tayler was treated with undue rigour or the editor of the *Englishman* with any real discourtesy. But it is still a question whether Sir Barnes was not too sensitive to the unfair comments of a few journals, and we should say that his last performance had better been left alone.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Peshawar, reports the capture of Herat by Azim Khan, and the concealment of the news by Shere Ali's general, Yakoob Khan.

It is also said that a body of Kakries and Beloochies has attacked Girishk. But the news requires confirmation.

AMONG other items of Bengal news we learn that Mr. J. Shaw Stewart has resigned his seat in the Governor-general's Council, that the railway from Umballa to Loodianah will not be opened till next September, and that teak is being largely planted in Pegu.

FROM Madras we are assured that the story about the Wahabee conspiracy at Vellore has no other foundation than the fact of some dispute on an utterly different question between two sections of native residents. This is not at all unlikely. Plots like spirits are always in the air, waiting to be discovered by people of an imaginative turn.

A different kind of discovery has been made, we hear, by Captain Jennings, of the Madras Army. It is some new way of working punkahs noiselessly and cheaply. We hope that this discovery will not end like the other, in smoke.

BRITISH BURMAH bids fair to open a new field for the cultivation of that invaluable plant, Cinchona. Nearly two hundred plants of the Cinchona Succirubra were safely brought by Captain Seaton from Madras to Plumadoc, a spot standing high among the hills to the north-east of Tonghoo. Of these 168 were alive last February. Proper shelter and constant care in the early stages of growth are indispensable for these plants. The former they have, and the latter will no doubt be forthcoming, as a number of intelligent youths are under training in the Nilgherries as gardeners, two of whom were at once to be sent down to Tonghoo. That the plant will thrive in Burmah seems arguable from the healthy state of two planted by Mr. Leeds in 1865, which have already grown six feet high, and three inches round.

A PAPER on the famine foods of Marwar was lately read before the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal by Dr. George King. In a country where the yearly rain-fall amounts to three or four inches, and the wells are sometimes 800 feet deep, drought and famine must be frequent visitors. From one cause and another, partly from the cutting down of trees and shrubs, scarcity is becoming chronic in many parts of Marwar. When the *bajra* and the *jawar* fall short, the wretched people must either emigrate or try to keep life within them on the sort of food described by Dr. King. There is the *Mothee*, for instance, a tall rush found on the edge of tanks, the roots of which are ground and made into a dark brown bread, of a sour earthy flavour. *Kejra* again is made from the bark of the *Acacia leucophlœa*, has "a bitter astringent taste," by no means pleasant, and on first eating causes "a good deal of griping and discomfort." A better kind of bread is made from Bharoonth, the seed of *Achyranthes Aspera*. The capsules of the *Tribulus lanuginosus*, the seed of the *Malcecha* grass, and the dried seeds of watermelons, cucumbers, and pumpkins, are also made to do duty for bread, while *Tilli*, or the refuse of the seeds of *Sesamum Orientale*, is boiled with water into a kind of soup, which

the Jodhpore bunneahs sell to eager crowds at seven seers the rupee. As the oil has already been extracted from the seeds, this soup must be about as nourishing as that which the Duke of Norfolk proposed some twenty years ago to make with hot water and "a pinch of currie-powder."

It is understood that Lieut.-general Lord Napier of Magdala will resign the command of the Bombay Army in the autumn. He will probably be succeeded by Lieut.-general Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., who formerly commanded the Mysore Division of the Madras Army.

WHATEVER the Home Government may feel or purpose doing with regard to the Punjab Tenancy Bill, which was hurried through the Legislative Council of India last autumn, we are assured on good authority that the Bill in question "gives increasing dissatisfaction in the Punjab, and threatens to make our rule there most unpopular." Whether the dissatisfaction extends beyond a class, we are not told; but certain it is that the leading landowners have referred the matter to this country, in the form of a petition which is now on its way to the India-office, accompanied, we believe, by a minute from the pen of Sir Donald Macleod, a staunch opponent of the Bill in its present form. Similar petitions are being sent to the Government of the North-West Provinces against some new Land Improvement Bills, which many persons regard as fraught with ruin to existing institutions. The conception of these dreadful measures is ascribed to the socialistic tendencies of Messrs. Maine and John Strachey; and it is fondly hoped by their opponents that Lord Mayo will have sufficient strength of mind to put down such eccentric proceedings with a high hand. It may be all true, as regards the alleged offenders; but we for our part cannot see any lurking socialism in laws which secure to a certain class of tenants the rights they have long enjoyed, or which enable one of them to dig a well without his landlord's express leave.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore is determined not to lag behind his age. He has lately assembled in his capital a Social Science Congress, in which the leading chiefs and gentry of Jeypore were largely represented. Colonel Keatinge has accepted the post of patron to the new society, which is meant to bind the whole of Rajpootana in the ties of a common brotherhood for the advancement of social, intellectual, and moral culture. The congress has nothing official about it; the Maharajah's relations with it being those of a private citizen, who takes the lead in bountiful subscriptions and promises of powerful support. It starts from the principle of encouraging people to help themselves, instead of leaving everything to the Government. At the first meeting of the Congress £2,000 were subscribed by the natives and Europeans there present. The objects of the society are to promote sanitary reforms of all kinds, to develop agriculture, to diffuse popular education, to encourage the study of mental and physical science in their higher branches, to hold fortnightly meetings for the reading of lectures on pertinent subjects, and to correspond with other societies formed for a like purpose. One of the vice-presidents is Dr. Valentine, the other being the Rajah's Prime Minister, Nawab Mohammed Faiz Ali Khan. The society consists of patrons, vice-patrons, a president, two vice-presidents, two secretaries, and the ordinary members. These last are to be elected by vote, and will continue members so long as they pay up Rs. 10 a-year. A newspaper will be published containing reports of meetings, original essays and correspondence on things in general, but more especially on subjects of local interest.

MR. BLOCHMANN, of the Calcutta Madrassa, has been giving the world a new and rather unwelcome version of the life and character of the great Akbar, in the form of a note to his translation of the Ain-i-Akbari. Elphinstone had taught us to revere in that monarch the wise enlightened ruler, whose own independence of all dogmatic creeds enabled him to enforce throughout his dominions the rule of a religious tolerance at that time unknown in Europe. But this, we are now told, is only partially true. For some years of his reign his practice was at one with his professions. But power corrupted him; his religious eclecticism dwindled into a vicious abnegation of moral duties; he set his subjects an example of licentious living which they were only too ready to follow; and his tolerant pro-

fessions were belied by his harsh behaviour towards orthodox Mohammedans. He got himself proclaimed as God's vicar, and finally received from his subjects the same sort of worship which the Cæsars of the Roman Empire exacted from theirs. The votaries of the new God solemnly renounced Islam, and swore to sacrifice at need to Shah Akbar "property and life, honour and belief." His Godship also pretended to work miracles, and he was urged, but in vain, to propagate the new faith with the sword. Such is the substance of Mr. Blochmann's note. It is possible that this view may be the correct one; but we cannot help suspecting in it a large admixture of error. It is easy to say, but hard to prove, that Akbar persecuted the Moolvies who plotted against his throne. The story of his moral degeneracy seems at variance with all we know of him and of the virtues displayed by his worthy successors, Jehangheer and Shah Jehan. Even Mr. Blochmann admits that he was temperate himself except in one respect. As for his ever claiming to be God, or knowingly accepting divine honours, we must take leave to reject the notion as a mere misunderstanding of some Oriental phrase. He may have been the conscious founder of what he deemed a purer creed; but his strong good sense must always have saved him from the excesses of a crazy fanatic. And it is idle to talk of his having hastened the downfall of an Empire which his heirs for at least three generations continued to rule with a glory hardly less than his own. It was not his tolerance but Aurungzeb's bigotry which had most to do with the ruin of the Moghul Empire.

THE *Friend of India* sneers at the age of the India-office secretaries and accountants, and hints that they are well paid for rather light work. Exceptions indeed are to be made, especially in the case of men like Mr. J. W. Kaye, Sir H. Anderson, and General Jameson, to whom nobody grudges their high pay. Our contemporary seems somewhat ignorant of the amount of work done by the objects of his sneers. We could have helped him to happier instances of an equilibrium between work and pay. Messrs. Seecombe and W. Thornton, for example, and General Pears, are about the three hardest workers in the whole office, and they are certainly not among the youngest.

ON Monday the Commons decided that the Select Committee on the Abyssinian War should consist of nineteen members. The names proposed by Mr. Candlish were as follows:—Mr. Baxter, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Grant Duff, Sir John Hay, Mr. Seeley, Mr. Eastwick, Major Anson, Mr. Christopher Denison, Mr. White, Mr. Howes, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Lord Elcho, Capt. Beaumont, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. Mundella, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Holms, Col. Barttelot, and Mr. Candlish. Five of the Committee are to form a quorum, with full power to summon witnesses and obtain documents. Sir S. Northcote expressed some delicacy about sitting in judgment on the acts of his late colleagues and his own; but he left the question in the hands of the House. Ultimately his name and that of Mr. Baxter were formally placed on the Committee; votes have still to be taken for the rest.

THE Hazara despatches were published in last Friday's *Gazette*. They contain nothing of any consequence which has not already appeared in this journal.

A Post-office notice was issued on Monday last, announcing a reduction in the book post to India *via Southampton*. On and after the 1st of July the charge will be for a packet under one ounce one penny, and for one under two ounces twopence. Above these weights there is no alteration.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. gen. Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 42nd L.I., at Pull Mall, June 13; Lieut. W. H. Oldham; Ensign J. T. Scott, 93rd Regt., at Jhansi, May 1.

MADRAS.—Capt. James Colquhoun, Staff Corps, at Suez, March 18; Capt. Philip Downes Williams, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, in Europe, March 1; Capt. E. R. H. Twyford, Madras S.C., at Raipore, May 19.

BOMBAY.—Capt. W. L. Hallett, Bombay S.C., at Rugby, June 14.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. Sandwith, Mrs. Pull. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. H. Wordie.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Delta, June 26.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Roberts, Mr. Teovan, Mrs. Teovan and child, Mr. Hannington, Mrs. Hannington.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1869.

## NEUTRALITY OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

It is generally believed that the round of visits which the Pasha of Egypt—we beg his Highness's pardon, the Khediveh—is now paying to the European Courts has much to do with the question of neutralising the Suez Canal. Being confident of seeing the Canal opened in October, he is anxious to secure beforehand a general agreement as to the terms on which it may be used for peaceful purposes by all nations alike. Under a joint guarantee of the great Powers, the Suez Canal might be reserved, under the sole charge of the Egyptian Viceroy, as a neutral highway for all vessels except ships of war; a strict equality of rights and payments being secured beforehand to all who would make use of it under the conditions prescribed. The only Power which might demur to such conditions is France; but as her interests are really the same as those of her neighbours, and as M. Lesseps' shareholders must look to other countries, especially England, for any profits that might ultimately accrue to them, we have little fear of her opposing any reasonable demands, backed by the agreement of other great Powers. What Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Italy think on this question, may almost be taken for granted. The Russian papers are already prophesying a great impetus to Russian trade from the opening of a canal which will give Russian shipping a fair chance as against the French and English. To ourselves, no doubt, the question comes still nearer home. So long as the canal could be counted on as available for the passage of troops and stores between England and India, its permanent neutrality would do away with the need of keeping up a large Mediterranean fleet. In the event of a war between Russia and Turkey, it would be open to the former, as things are, to blockade the Mediterranean mouth of the Canal, in which case we could hardly help trying to force the blockade. From perils and possibilities of this sort the guaranteed neutrality of the Suez Canal would be pretty sure to save us.

## "BLACKWOOD" ON LORD LAWRENCE.

THE series of articles in *Blackwood* on Sir John Lawrence ought to convince the most sceptical of the claims which the late Viceroy of India has established, by a long course of useful and often brilliant deeds, to the lasting admiration of his countrymen.\* They set before us a complete and essentially truthful picture of John Lawrence's official career, painted by one whose special acquaintance with his subject betrays itself at every turn.

\* *Blackwood's Magazine* for April, May, and June. Article, Sir John Lawrence. 1869.

Whoever may be the author, who reflects in these papers something of Mr. Kaye's manner and still more of his special knowledge, he has anyhow done his work well. His account of the splendid part played by the then Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, in the movements that led to the capture of Delhi and the preservation of all Upper India, ought for ever to dispel the doubts which envy and detraction have thrown around various passages in that eventful page of Anglo-Indian history. It has been whispered in private circles and repeated in the pages of more than one leading review, that Sir John's greatness was not of his own achieving, that he reaped the credit of other men's labours, that the following out of his own counsels would have brought on the disasters which abler subordinates averted in his name. It has even been asserted that, while others around him were for daring everything rather than yield an inch of British ground, Sir John thought only of retiring across the Indus, and handing Peshawar over to Dost Mohammed. And yet the truth is that so far from dreaming of such a move at the time in question, he refused to let Nicholson join the Movable Column so long as his presence might be needed for the defence of Peshawar. What he did write at a later period was merely in view of a contingency not at all impossible. In the event of a retreat from before Delhi, he reckoned on the need of concentrating our troops at Lahore, and proposed to send all our women and children across the Indus. What better counsel under the circumstances could any one else have given? Sir John was by nature a soldier in the guise of a civilian, and this was but one of many evidences of true military forecast.

Like a true soldier also he urged on General Anson, against the opinion of not a few officers at head-quarters, the need of a prompt advance on Delhi. Luckily, General Anson sided eventually with Sir John. To the latter also was due the readiness shown by native chiefs in furnishing levies and keeping the road clear for our troops. Cut off from all intercourse with Calcutta, he never faltered in carrying out the one great purpose of taking Delhi, if it could by any means be taken. He drained his own provinces of troops at a time of fearful uncertainty, in presence of an impending outbreak in the Punjab itself. He insisted on sending Nicholson, his right-hand man, with the last reinforcements that even he could spare; and he never ceased protesting against any scheme for falling back from Delhi or otherwise delaying its fall. Nobody knew better than he did how much was staked on a single false move, or how much might be won at such a time by deeds of the wildest daring. Early in September the Mohammedans of Hazara were ripe for revolt. A few days later, before our brave troops had stormed the Mogul's stronghold, the wild tribes of Goghaira were actually up in arms. With his usual boldness Sir John sent off all he could spare—one company of British foot and two hundred Sikh horse—to quell a revolt of tens of thousands of armed men. It was just a toss up whether Delhi would have fallen before the whole of the Punjab rose against us. Happily, Nicholson was at Wilson's side, and the salvation of India was dearly purchased with the death of India's noblest hero. To that hero also our author does ample justice, in declaring that but for him Delhi would not have been taken. When is John Nicholson to find a worthy biographer?

How Sir John Lawrence would behave in 1857 was clearly foreshadowed by his deeds in 1848. As Commissioner of Jallundar he had to keep the peace in a Sikh province bordering on a country where Sikhs were once more battling against the British Power. Once in August and again in November he put down two attempts at rebellion within his province. On the latter occasion he himself, in the absence of his military helpmate, took the field with a few hundred native troops, and in thirteen days stamped out a rising which might have set all Jallundar in flames. It was a valuable piece of service admirably performed; but the writer exaggerates its real influence on the Punjab campaign. If Jallundar had risen, the war would simply have taken a somewhat wider range. But it is very doubtful whether any large part of Jallundar would have risen,

and Sir John himself seems to have had no fears for the loyalty of the hill population at any rate. His prompt self-reliance however did avert a "formidable" crisis, and one writer at least of Indian history has done all the justice that space allowed him to this brilliant episode in the second Sikh war.

Not a few readers will also thank this writer for the fuller light he has thrown on the differences between Henry and John Lawrence, which led to the latter's appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. It is clear that both brothers behaved fairly by each other, that Lord Dalhousie naturally sided with the one whose policy he himself preferred; and it is pretty certain that Sir Henry's successor stepped in at the right moment to complete under new conditions the work Sir Henry had begun. The latter's tenderness towards a body of untaxed fiefholders was clearly incompatible with the English principle of taxing all classes alike, as well as with the fiscal needs of a government administered by well-paid English officials. Lord Dalhousie's choice was amply justified by the results. And those results again pointed out Sir John Lawrence as every-way fitted to try his hand at governing on a yet larger scale. If past services are any guarantee for future achievements, no one had so good a claim as the Saviour of India to the post of Viceroy over our Indian Empire.

To this closing scene in Sir John's Indian career the third part of the essay in *Blackwood* is devoted. We need hardly say that here the author has handled his subject with equal knowledge and discernment. There is now and then perhaps a tendency to praise his hero at the expense of those who went before or worked beside him; but on the whole his estimate fully justifies the admiring verdict which others had already formed on the evidence before them. Sir John's "masterly inaction" in Afghanistan is once more ably defended by a writer who can appreciate all the difficulties of the problem with which the new viceroy had to grapple. To maintain peace and promote well-being at home without loss of due influence abroad was a task by no means easy of accomplishing. But it has been accomplished by Sir John Lawrence, if we choose to look away from one-sided statements to hard facts. By refusing to act as a partisan during the civil wars in Afghanistan, he gave no occasion for Russian interference, no cause for suspicion to the Afghan people. He had long since learned from Dost Mohammed the unwisdom of any attempt to force an English envoy on a reluctant neighbour. He had no great faith in the character or the political capacity of any of the rival claimants to the Throne. And his policy has borne the best fruit in the meeting at Umballa and the trust which every Afghan now feels in British forbearance and good faith. Russia in fact has been checkmated in the cheapest and most honourable way.

With regard to the Bhotan campaign and the Orissa famine, our author says all that can be said in behalf of the late Viceroy. In the former instance he has gone far to show how much of the ultimate success was due to Sir John's good management and firmness in enforcing his demands. On the question of the land tenure in Oude and the Punjaub we see no grounds for doubting the justice of Mr. Kay's conclusions. With equal wisdom and consistency Sir John succeeded in enforcing the ancient rights of occupiers in those two provinces against the excessive claims of the landowners. Of course he was charged with hostility to landlords by those who either could not see the difference between hatred of one class and a desire to act fairly by all, or who failed to consider the rights of the tenant from any other standpoint than that of feudal times.

For a full and fair review of Sir John's Administration we would refer the reader to the articles in question. They will also help him to understand why the late Viceroy was so unpopular with not a few members of a service which had every reason to be proud of its foremost representative, and of the honour which his high position reflected on all his class. Apart from his shy manner and simple habits, he became the mark of that envy which is apt to follow the man who rises by force of merit above his professional compeers. No class in India resented his well-earned promotion more keenly than the mem-

bers of his own service. Their jealousy fastened on any pretext for turning him to ridicule. The most liberal of men was accused of shabbiness in his social entertainments. His dinners were bad and his wines undrinkable, although he gave special instructions to supply his guests with the best of everything. The reviewer tells a capital story to the point. Some of those who had been loudest in abusing his wines "could not be loud enough in praise" of those they drank shortly afterwards at Lord Mayo's table. "And yet it is a fact that the wines were the same—the remnant of the stock left behind by Sir John." But then there was all the difference between dining with plain Sir John Lawrence, of the Bengal Civil Service, and with an Irish Earl of genial manners and an undoubted pedigree.

## Correspondence.

### A QUERY FOR THE DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A woman, aged twenty-five, healthy and strong, was attacked by diabetes six months ago, and is now a skeleton, and consumed by intense thirst. She is not allowed anything but meat, as almost everything else turns sweet and wrong. Doctors seem to be unable to cure her, but W. P. W., a merchant of Calcutta, tells me his head native was cured of this frightful disease by a native doctor from Benares, but the English doctors were unable to worm the secret out of him. Will any Indian medical man kindly advise me on the subject?—Yours faithfully,

GWALIOR.

Mitford, Morpeth, June 19, 1869.

## Notices of Books.

*Researches in the Highlands of Turkey.* By the Rev. H. F. Tozer, M.A., F.R.G.S., &c. Two volumes. London: J. Murray. 1869.

The author of these well-filled and well-written volumes carries the reader over a wide space of ground rich alike in classic reminiscences and the charms of noble scenery. It is ground which has not seldom been explored before; but with such a guide as Mr. Tozer we need not murmur at having to renew acquaintance with so many of the scenes which poetry and history have combined to render famous for all time. A crowd of memorable names gleam along the pages in which the author leads us over the highlands that guard the western and northern shores of the "blue Aegean," and the eastern shore of the Adriatic. From Mount Ida and the plains of Troy to Thessalian Pindus and "Suli's Rock," we wander with him over holy ground, almost every foot of which has its special interest for the traveller and the student. And dangerous ground it would be for one less competent than Mr. Tozer to tread as a guide. But his qualifications for the task are evidently great. His classical learning betrays itself in apt illustrations and references to Greek and Latin writers of every age. He has gathered honey from almost every available flower of modern literature in aid of his efforts to set before us the past or present condition of particular places and peoples. A sufficient knowledge of botany, a large amount of artistic culture, and a thorough conversance with the views and discoveries of the latest authorities on questions of ethnology and folklore, give his book a completeness to which the works of ordinary travellers cannot pretend. This is to imply that it is something more than a record of mere travels; a fact which might be regretted in the case of a traveller going over ground comparatively new and unhistorical, or of one who had merely wandered in search of the picturesque. In many such cases too we might easily detect the presence of that borrowed learning which distinguishes the bookmaker from one who has really something of his own to say. How many books of so-called travel have been spawned, for example, from Mr. Murray's too serviceable handbooks! But the present work may fairly claim admission to a much higher category. Not the least of its merits lies in the abundance of illustrative details gathered from many sources, often remote or little known, and put together with the care and skill of a cultivated student. The last three

chapters of the second volume will show more particularly what we mean. But in fact the whole book may be regarded as a very full encyclopædia of the countries travelled over; and under the circumstances that is no small praise.

It would be impossible in the space allowed us to describe the varied contents of two thick closely printed volumes. If full of knowledge, they are by no means hard or heavy reading for tastes not spoiled by sipping of smart literature. Readers of Curzon may still enjoy Mr. Tozer's pleasantly written chapters on Mount Athos. Lovers of Homer may turn with profit to the description of Mount Ida and the plains of Troy. There is a very interesting sketch of the Bulgarians, of whose Turanian origin however we are somewhat sceptical. Albania, the country of Byron's Ali Pasha, is briefly described; but several chapters are devoted to Montenegro, its troubled history, its lawless people, and wild mountain scenery. In his remarks on the Eastern question, the author foresees a division of European Turkey between the Slaves to the north and the Greeks on the south of Mount Olympus; Greece thereby recovering her ancient provinces of Epirus and Thessaly, while Macedon and Illyria formed a Slavonic State. The classic regions of Olympus, Tempe, and Ossa are carefully described at some length. A pleasant chapter on Vampires is followed by others that tell us all about Pelion past and present. After further wanderings in Thessaly among Greeks and Wallachs we are brought to South Albania, the ancient Epirus, the scene in modern times of many a fierce fight against the oppressor and of not a few atrocities committed by the strong-handed Ali Pasha. Some excellent chapters on Romaic Ballad-poetry, on modern Greek folklore, and on the classic superstitions that still remain to prove the identity of modern and ancient Hellenes, complete the work, which is further enriched with good appendices and an index.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The *Delhi Gazette* is given to understand that a communication has been opened between the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Army, and the Secretary to Government, Military Department, concerning the order which inflicts such gross injustice on regimental surgeons, in debarring them from the advantages of the Furlough Rules of 1868. Already, as we pointed out in a late issue, one step towards rescinding the order has been made. And we are now more than hopeful that before long the advantages of the new rules will be thrown open as broadly and liberally to regimental medical officers as they are to all others. The case lies in the hands of Dr. Murray and Colonel Norman. The Viceroy of India is not likely to be a stumbling-block in the way of justice—for after all it is a mere matter of justice and nothing more. Nor can we for one moment suppose that the Secretary of State would raise an objection. The only marvel to us is that such an order as No. 1,064, of 1868, should ever have been published. Whence came the mean, splenetic inspiration—casting downright spite and wanton injustice against every regimental surgeon in the Indian army? We hope now however that the order, which has given rise to much bitter feeling against the Indian Government in this country as well as at home, will speedily be abolished, and that the miserable outcry which medical officers are goaded on to raise against the inconsiderate and unjust acts of Government will soon have cause to cease. We say, we hope so. A mere hope it is, indeed, for the history of the Indian Medical Service irrefutably shows that neither boon nor justice has ever been conceded to it with gracious liberality. Such as ever have been gained have been gained only by being wrenched from a reluctant Government. In the present instance, and touching the Government order to which we have referred, we ask only in behalf of regimental surgeons for justice. Render to them that justice and liberality which the New Furlough Rules of 1868 render to every other branch of the Army and Civil Service—simply that, and that alone. Let the *Bis dat qui cito dat* be for once in a way the guiding star of those who are now engaged in the matter. Let Colonel Norman and Dr. Murray use all their power to blot out speedily the only one blot in the liberal Furlough Rules of 1868, and every regimental surgeon in the Indian Army will thank them for removing the injury with which they have been inflicted by G.O. No. 1,064 of last year.

### THE UMBALLA MEETING.

The *Oudh Ukhbar*, referring to the reception of the Ameer of Cabul at Umballa, says that since the British have ruled in Hindoostan no other chief has received such honours. The grand receptions from Peshawur to Umballa could not have been surpassed;

perhaps on the occasion of the visit of King Humayoon of Delhi, when he was defeated by Shere Shah and Salim Shah, and went to Persia, Shah Abbas, King of Persia, acted so. Enough; if the Ameer Sahib is gratified with the treatment he has received from the English, he has had cause to be so. Moreover, the people of Hindoostan, seeing this generosity on the part of Government, are loud in praise of it. They are as pleased at the reception given to the Ameer as they were at the honours shown to the Sultan of Turkey. If this kind of hospitality is shown to the public, it will be no wonder if the people feel grateful from their hearts to the Government, and that they are more delighted than if a whole purgunnah were given to them; and this feeling is not only prevalent in Hind, but throughout the world. Now let us see what amount of gratitude and thanks the Ameer Sahib will return to the Government for this.

### RAILWAYS IN SINDH.

The *Friend of India* observes that the Sindh Railway Company have taken a great step—great both for their prospects as investors and as regards the future of North-Western India. At an extraordinary meeting of proprietors Mr. W. P. Andrew laid before the company a proposition for the amalgamation of the several undertakings, under Act of Parliament. In a telling speech he showed that by amalgamation the cost of the construction of the Sindh Railway would be reduced by £6,000 a mile; that the heavy permanent charge upon the working expenditure, consequent on the maintenance of nearly twenty-five miles of siding at Kotree, would be got rid of; that the volume of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia could only be secured by joining the line with the Punjab railways, and that for this the services of the Indus Steam Flotilla were requisite. All the proposition involved to the shareholder was the exchange of shares in the Delhi, the Punjab, and the Sindh companies, and the Indus Steam Flotilla for shares in the amalgamated company, the result of which would, Mr. Andrew believed, greatly improve their individual interests as well as the collective prospects of the whole undertaking. Among the shareholders who took part in the discussion was Mr. George Campbell, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who warmly supported Mr. Andrew. In spite of some refractory shareholders, who appear to have had no distinct conception of the question at issue, the amalgamation measure was carried, along with a resolution that the junction of Kotree and Mooltan should be considered as soon as the Act of Parliament can be obtained. Mr. Andrew is wiser than most in his generation. The Punjab and Sindh must be the basis of all future lines connecting the East with Western Asia and Europe, and only by a strong and united effort will the present railway companies be able to realise the magnificent prospects which their locality holds out to them.

### THE STAFF CORPS.

The *Madras Times* declares that the amalgamation has blotted out the fair picture which an Indian career formerly offered a young man. Its effect was to abolish the Indian service, engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, as a distinct service, and to tag it on to her Majesty's European forces. From the moment it lost its distinctive character it commenced to decline, and, as a consequence, was bound to be doctored by Horse Guard's physicians and other quacks, until now what remains of the old Service is but a skeleton of its former self, with hardly a claim to attractiveness. It is true that Indian officers, with sons old enough to enter the army, would be delighted to gain for them admissions to the Staff Corps, but as a roundabout method exists, and £450 is required to effect their purpose, the young men who are best fitted for Indian service are those, of all others, the most excluded from entering it. India is not such a cheap country now-a-days, or the emoluments of the service so great, that field officers with large families can be expected to pay the price of commissions in the European service as an uncertain step towards the admission of their sons into the Indian Staff Corps; the consequence is that, although a great number of the probationers for the Staff Corps are the sons of Indian officers of the Military or Civil Service, they are the sons of men who have held good appointments in their day, and who can afford, as exceptions to the general rule, to lodge the price of a commission at any moment. This seems hardly fair, for the young men who most urgently seek admission to the Staff Corps, namely, the sons of officers not overburdened with ready money, are those who are virtually debarred from entering it. Among the probationers for the Indian Staff Corps there are very few young men indeed who enter it, as the vulgar expression says, "upon their own hook," and very few who regard it as a service in which they can fight their way unaided. Almost every probationer is the son or the relative of a man who has "interest" in India, and who places him in the Staff Corps as a temporary measure necessary to the attainment of an Indian appointment. For such young men the Indian Staff Corps is but a stepping-stone to civil and political employment, and they will be found to enter it quickly enough upon these terms, but the great number of young officers in European regiments, for whom the regimental appointments in native corps sigh in vain, hold aloof from the Staff Corps as a service offering no attractions whatever.

## Bengal.

### SIR BARNES PEACOCK ON CONTEMPT OF COURT.

On May 17, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson having taken their seats in the High Court, the former made the following remarks:—"From certain articles extracted from the *Madras Times*, and published in the *Englishman* of Thursday last, and from other articles which have since been published in that newspaper relating to the rule *nisi* issued against the publisher for contempt of Court, considerable misunderstanding appears to exist as to the grounds upon which the rule was issued. From some of the remarks, one might be led to suppose that the only grounds for the rule consisted of certain objectionable comments on the judgment in Mr. Tayler's case, in describing the sentence as 'cruel' instead of 'severe,' and of opening a subscription merely to pay Mr. Tayler's fine. Such misunderstanding naturally tends to injure the reputation of the Court, and to lower the judges in their official capacity in the estimation of the public. The editor of the *Englishman*, since the rule was discharged, has published his explanation, and also the articles to which I have alluded. I do not complain of his having done so. I merely wish to make my explanation, in order that any misunderstanding which exists may be removed. I consider that explanation is more dignified than silence, whenever the grounds or reasons of a judge for adopting a particular course of action in a public matter are misunderstood by the public. A judge cannot properly enter into a written controversy with a public newspaper. He ought not to be obliged to allow his actions to be misunderstood, nor ought he to be above setting himself right before the public by making an explanation in open Court. I therefore avail myself of the opportunity of this my first appearance on this side of the Court since the rule against the *Englishman* was discharged, of stating publicly the grounds upon which the rule to show cause was issued, and the reasons which influenced me in adopting that course."

The Chief Justice then read and commented on "certain articles, letters, and notifications" published in the *Englishman* of the 16th, 21st, 26th, 27th, and 28th April. Having pointed out the evident meaning of the rupee subscription as a protest against a cruel sentence, and an over-exercise of judicial power, Sir Barnes showed that Mr. Tayler was only three whole days in prison.

"I will not discuss the question whether the sentence in Mr. Tayler's case was too severe or not; or whether any portion of the punishment for a contempt of Court in publishing defamatory letters founded on wilful misrepresentations and concealments of facts condemning a judge for acts done in the discharge of his official duty ought to be imprisonment, seeing that a fine may be paid by subscription, and that without some imprisonment the offender may be relieved from all punishment. Courts of Justice only weaken their authority and lower the respect due for the administration of justice if they make orders which can be defeated at pleasure.

"I considered, and still consider, that it was a grave contempt of Court to advertise for subscriptions as a demonstration and as a protest against a sentence denounced as cruel, and to teach the Chief Justice a lesson as to how he should discharge his duties in future (see *Rex v. Watson*, 2 Term Reports, 199). I looked upon the notifications as an attempt to influence the Chief Justice in the discharge of his duties by teaching him a lesson which he would not forget, if a question should ever again arise as to the responsibility of a publisher of a newspaper for printing letters such as those published by Mr. Tayler. I considered them as an attempt to pervert the course of justice, and to induce the Chief Justice to adopt a different course in future from that which he would be likely to pursue if the lesson should not be given.

"In *Lechmere Charlton's* case, Lord Cottenham stated that 'every insult offered to a Judge in the exercise of the duties of his office is a contempt; but that when the writing or publication proceeds further, and when, not by inference, but by plain and direct language, a threat is used, the object of which is to induce a judicial officer to depart from the course of his judicial duty, and to adopt a course he would not otherwise pursue, it is a contempt of the very highest order' (1 *Mylne and Craig*, 339).

"I did not consider that it was fair criticism to denounce the judgment in Mr. Tayler's case as an interference with the liberty of the press, and as an undue interference with the right of the public to appeal to a free press. The notifications of the 27th and 28th of April were published after judgment had been given on the 24th, and after the Chief Justice had declared that Mr. Tayler's letters were not fair criticisms, but slanderous assertions based upon wilful misrepresentations and concealment of the truth; that if they had been fair criticisms both Mr. Tayler and the publisher of the newspaper would have been justified in publishing them, and that the Chief Justice claimed no exemption as regards his public acts from the most rigid scrutiny and the most unsparing criticism; and that all he claimed was that there should be no misrepresentations and no wilful concealment of facts. The notifications were both issued before the public, with the exception of a small minority, had had the means of forming an independent opinion as to the judgment;

and the notification of the 28th April was published after Mr. Tayler had declared in his second apology, published in the *Englishman* on the 27th, that upon reflection he found that the charges made by him against Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter 'were unwarranted and wholly without foundation.'

"The lower the subscription the more likely were subscribers to be attracted from that class of society which acts upon impulse and without due reflection. The notifications were so worded as to enlist subscribers of various kinds, whether they were those who merely sympathised with Mr. Tayler, those who might think the sentence too severe, those who might believe that there was an over-exercise of power, or that the liberties of the press were in danger, or that the right of the public to appeal to it had been unduly interfered with, or those who, without having heard the judgment, or had an opportunity of knowing the grounds upon which it proceeded, might be ready to denounce it upon each and every one of the grounds put forward.

"Do those who contend," asked the Chief Justice, "that the judgment interfered with the liberties and the rights of the press claim the right to send defamatory letters, founded on wilful misrepresentations and concealments of facts, to the press for publication, and the immunity of the publisher from responsibility for publishing such libels? If that is the right claimed, I deny that it exists. Every man who valued his reputation, whatever may be his position in life, must see that such a right would leave him at the mercy of every slanderer. If the right is not claimed to extend to private individuals, and they are to be protected from defamation based upon wilful misrepresentation and concealment of the truth, is the reputation of judges and other public men alone to be open to assaults of this description? . . . If an anonymous correspondent, or even an author who subscribes his name can authorise the publisher of a newspaper to publish without responsibility whatever the author may think fit to write respecting either public or private individuals, however false and defamatory, he has a greater power than either House of Parliament had by the common law." The Chief Justice then showed, from the cases of *Stockdale and Hansard* and *Wellesley v. Duke of Beaufort*, that "if the publisher is privileged from being punished for contempt of Court for insulting or defaming the Court with reference to its proceedings in a judicial matter, he has a greater privilege than a member of either House of Parliament."

After quoting some cases to the point, he concluded thus:—"I have made these remarks, not for the purpose of re-opening the matter or casting reflection upon any one, but merely in order that the public may have all the facts before them and be able to form an independent opinion as to my grounds and reasons for adopting the late proceeding. Collisions between courts of justice and the press are always to be regretted; but I felt it necessary, under the circumstances which I have detailed, to vindicate the honour and dignity of the Court and to preserve its reputation. Criticism of the public acts of public men is necessary for the public good. Let the press criticise the public acts and conduct of the judges as severely and unsparingly as they please. But let their criticism be fair and in good faith, and above all let them be founded upon truth, and not based, as Mr. Tayler's letters were, on wilful misrepresentations and concealment. If the press think fit to publish the criticisms and opinions of correspondents based upon misrepresentation, and which defame the characters of public men or private individuals, they cannot do so with impunity, whether their correspondents are anonymous or not, unless they act in good faith and use due care and attention for the purpose of ascertaining whether the criticisms and opinions which they publish are based upon truth or falsehood. If the press act upon these principles, they need not be apprehensive of any process for contempt or of other legal proceedings on account of any criticisms of the public acts of the judges or other public men. All things will then go on smoothly in this respect. It would be well if men would always bear in mind 'that the liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand.'"

### STATION TALK.

CAMP, INDORE, April 18.—I lead a wandering life, in no way like a vagabond, however, but as one who has a purpose—the good of the public—at heart. With this purpose I have travelled through various native principalities in the Deccan and in the south of India, and marked them with a vigilant eye, noting, not merely the manifold defects that characterise them, but their opposite; and I was glad to find them, without exception, dragging themselves slowly towards civilisation, some of them approaching the British standard of civilisation, too. Having brought to an end my pleasant trip over the most beautiful part of India, I formed the intention of travelling through Central India, where, I was given to understand by you as well as by your friends, reigned wise and politic princes. My way first tended towards Dhar and Dewasa, and some other capitals of petty native chiefs; but, to speak the truth, I was soon enchanted out of them by the cool zephyrs from the southern side. I turned towards that part, and in a day reached Indore, the capital city of his Highness Maharajah Hukar, and for four months I made my home here. At first sight I was so struck with its outward appearance that I considered it above Bombay, its Government above the British, and the reigning prince



above human princes; and so strongly did prejudice lay its hold on me that I could not get rid of it for some time. The friends I sought here told me many things, but I denied the truth of what they imparted to me. But this state of my mind soon vanished when I was daily assailed by such news as they told me; then I became more busily and cautiously employed in my search into the truth; and it was the truth I found they spoke. "Alas," I said, "mere outside is but a delusion." The more deeply I went into my inquiries the more surprised with and ashamed I became of my delusion. I was shocked at the injustice, and shrank back at the vile intrigues here practised by men of respect, and who are charged with responsible duties; and I should be wanting in my duties as a well wisher if I did not bring before the public, through the medium of your valuable and wide-spread journal, some striking instances of the tricks played to satiate envy, to get money by illegal means, and to fulfil a thousand other motives of the like nature, by persons who show to his Highness that they are the only loyal and faithful servants of his, and that they only deserve his trust and favour. The Maharajah knows English, which he can speak fairly, he knows Marathi well, a little of Sanscrit, and it is said much of Pharsee too. He is a wise, a mild and a politic prince, and very hard-working indeed. Unlike the other present Maratha princes, he is possessed of superior administrative powers, but like them is surrounded by a community of unlettered and unknowing men, though there dart forth from among them the light of an occasional genius; so that his kingdom may be fairly compared to a sky traversed with a brilliant and rapid meteor which shoots along its face, shedding a refulgent but transitory light which is instantly swallowed up in universal darkness. He has followed the English Government closely, as is shown by the several departments he has established in his kingdom for the public weal. Here are the most useful:—the educational, the medical, the engineering, the judicial, the Geerace, the revenue, the custom, and others. Having so many departments, a natural question arises, "Why should people complain of such a Government?" But, friends, they have their reasons, which my experience no way leads me to doubt. You are acquainted with the sort of officers above described. Such men, you must know, head the several departments of this kingdom with one or two exceptions; and what result is to be expected from such an ill-combination but misrule in the respective departments?—*Indu Prakash Correspondent*.

**MOULMEIN, May 9.**—The S. W. Monsoon has fairly set in on us. Almost daily we have fine refreshing showers of rain. This is of course a most agreeable change after the hot dusty days lately experienced. Sickness in town has diminished sensibly, and trade is looking up slightly. Trade here always revives a little at the commencement of the rains. Rumours are afloat that soon there will be many ships coming both from Calcutta and Bombay for timber for railway purposes. At one time we were rather alarmed to learn that Australia had entered the timber market to compete with its jaroo wood against our teak for all purposes for which teak had hitherto been employed, but after a while the alarm considerably subsided, as it was remembered that teak had carried off the palm on many occasions against the opposition of many hard-grained woods, whose only recommendation was the close graining and texture of the timber. Some however are not quite so sanguine that jaroo timber will stand no chance with teak, for if the immunity that teak enjoys from the ravages of insects depends on the presence of a bitter essential oil in the wood, it is almost certain that the tree yielding the jaroo timber, being one of the *myrtaceae*, might also, on account of some one of the essential oils for which the *myrtaceae* are so famous, give a timber that, while close-grained and hard, will, like teak, successfully resist the ravages of insects. Anyhow, our merchants are getting down timber and sawing it up rapidly against the arrival of the anticipated indents from your side of India. It is to be hoped anticipations such as these will not be disappointed, for poor Moulmein will badly feel any further decline in her timber trade. Our rice trade has little prospect of a rise. Rangoon, we are informed, has not been able to meet the demands made on her for the grain, and has, if I am not mistaken, asked for assistance from us. Well, if the French at Saigon had not got so much ahead of us in the China rice trade, we should have had enough to cheer us and make us more hopeful regarding our trading prospects. But what with Saigon for a great rival in this line and the disgraceful conduct of some of our foresters in the Shan forests, we are in a sad state altogether. It is to be hoped that at no distant date our degeneration, our general poverty, and our immense latent resources will attract the notice of the Supreme Government, and lead to the adoption of some better and more liberal measures. The Vaccination Report for 1867-8 has been placed before the public. From it we learn that but questionable results have been achieved by the officers entrusted with the performance of vaccine operations among the people. There is a decided falling off in the numbers vaccinated. In Hensadah, in the year previous, 351 cases were operated on, in the year under report only sixty, and of these sixty twelve were unsuccessful. In Rangoon town the same falling off has occurred, and but for the cases from the district the return would have showed badly. As matters stand, 3,787 were successfully operated on, and these cost the Government Rs. 1,800. We surely could not give the natives a better proof of our goodwill towards them, or of our humanity.

Departmental officials are at present very busy writing out histories of their several departments. These are for the annual report on this province, I am told, and will form appendices to it. We are determined to do things on a grand scale here: histories of the police, post-offices, telegraphs, prisons; histories political, financial, judicial, administrative, from the earliest times to the present. Advantage is to be taken of all available information, documentary or oral, to render the historical narratives as complete as possible, and where statistics are necessary, if correct figures be not obtainable, approximate ones are to be given. We may well look out for a monster Blue-book on Burmah this day twelve months. We are not aware if anything is being done towards making accurate surveys of the country between this and Tavoy, and if the road that was talked of, some six months ago, to connect us with the Southern provinces has been taken in hand. You can have no idea, at least you can hardly have an idea, of the amount of palaver there is always here of this and that about to be done. So far back as 1830, when Mr. Maingay was our Commissioner, matters were put in train to induce Shan and Chinese merchants to visit us; to-day in 1869 we are as far off as ever from achieving our object. But of this more hereafter. The other day a brutal murder was perpetrated in Mopoon by a ticket-of-leave life convict originally from Bengal; the victim was a Burmese woman, who was living with him. The man has been tried and is to be hanged in a few days. We have a good many of these ticket-of-leave life convicts in town—seventeen hundred or more, if I mistake not; it would be conferring a real benefit on the public to hand them over to Colonel Man at Port Blair. We have lost the oldest member of the British Burmah Bar; Mr. Donald Macleod died a week ago of apoplexy; he was the Government Advocate at Rangoon. It is rumoured the Inspector General of Prisons goes home on sick certificate, and that the Superintendent of the Central Jail here goes to fill his place. Dr. Donnelly has great claims on Government for a suitable recognition of past services.—*Englishman Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL.**—We observe that the Hon. M. J. Shaw Stewart has been permitted to resign his seat in the Council of the Governor-General.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Mr. E. G. Man, barrister, is talked of as the successor of the late Mr. McLeod in the post of Government Advocate at Rangoon.

**TUCCAVEE ADVANCES.**—During the week ending the 28th March the sum of Rs. 7,035 was given as Tuccavee advances for wells and other irrigation works in the Central Provinces.

**SUBATHOO.**—The mine in Subathoo, it is stated, has been yielding, independently of the lead, a good proportion of silver. The result of the late diggings is, lead to silver as 20 to 3.

**THE DELHI MEMORIAL MONUMENT.**—We are glad to see the "Memorial Monument" on "the Ridge" assuming a tangible form; it is progressing cheerily, keeping pace, in fact, with the Clock Tower opposite the Institute.

**DELHI RAILWAY.**—Owing to the difficulty in procuring carriage for the transport of materials, &c., arising from the late scarcity, the opening of the section of the Delhi Railway from Umballa to Loodiana will not take place before September.

**RUMOURED CAPTURE OF HERAT.**—A correspondent, writing from Peshawur on the 14th May, says that a kossid arrived there from Cabul on the 13th, with news that Herat had actually been taken by Auzim Khan, and that the news of the fall of Herat was kept secret by Sirdar Yakoob Khan.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—A railway official, on his return from Simlah, where it seems he had not been kindly dealt with by a young lady, attempted suicide in Subathoo. Two cuts across the throat, which, though alarming to the young man's friends, were found quite amenable to the treatment of the doctors.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**DELHI.**—The excessive heat and the fruit season combined have, we are sorry to learn, had the usual effect of creating a good deal of sickness in the city, and amongst the European residents outside; but as there is nothing in the shape of an epidemic, we hope to report more favourably ere long.—*Mofussilite*, May 20.

**CALCUTTA RACES.**—The Calcutta Derby sweep will this year be the magnificent prize of Rs. 55,000, with second and third prizes of Rs. 20,000 and 10,000. The drawers of winning horses will have some difficulty in possessing themselves in patience until the event comes off.

**WELL-TIMED COURTESY.**—The Maharajah Sindiah has again shown in a marked manner his loyalty for the British Government. On the occasion of a recent outbreak of cholera in the Morar cantonment his Highness promptly placed one of his large garden residences at the disposal of the general commanding, whereby a considerable number of soldiers and their officers were spared the discomfort of living in tents at a hot season of the year, and in all human probability lives were saved. The special thanks of Government have been communicated to the Maharajah for this act of kindness.

**THE HEALTH OF THE JUBBULPORE DISTRICT.**—We hear that from the 1st to the 15th May the number of cases of small-pox and cholera in the district was as follows:—Small-pox, about 1,150 cases, of which some 200 terminated fatally. The number of cholera cases was about 1,000, and the number of deaths from this cause about 700.—*Chronicle*, May 19.

**CONVERTS TO BRAHMOISM.**—The Calcutta Brahma Somaj announces the receipt of a telegram, "with reply prepaid, twenty words," from a native in Mangalore, declaring the intention of "Myself and above five thousand members of my class to embrace Brahmoism, for we are Shudras and enlightened Hindus such as Brahmins do not admit us in their society and in consequence we are left to live and die without learning and religion. Will you come down to this place or send your missionaries for our assistance. We will bear all costs that may be incurred by you for this purpose."

**THE LATEST SYMPTOMS OF RUSSOPHOBIA.**—The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* is led to understand that a number of Russian gentlemen are studying to prepare themselves for the next examination in the Civil Service, and that it is most likely they will all succeed in passing. All the expenses are being defrayed by the Russian Government, who it seems takes a great interest in the Civil Service of India, and appears to expect that the experience which these Russian gentlemen will acquire in the art of governing the people of Hindustan will eventually prove eminently useful, and amply repay all the expenditure now incurred.

**LUCKNOW MILITARY PRISON.**—We are sorry to hear that some of the prisoners in the Military Prison are misbehaving themselves and showing signs of mutiny, and in order to suppress this state of affairs and secure the warders, the latter have been supplied with bludgeons for safety by the prison authorities. The other day a corporal had a rather narrow escape from a cannon ball being thrown at him by one of the prisoners, who, we hear, is likely to expiate his crime by being brought to the triangle. This punishment will doubtless deter other ruffians from similarly misbehaving themselves, and we may therefore hope to hear no more of such cases recurring for the future.—*Lucknow Times*, May 19.

**COTTON IN BURMAH.**—The experimental introduction of Hingunghat cotton seed into British Burmah has met with rather varied success. In Cheduba, the soil of which is about the same as that of Sea Island, which produces the finest cottons in the world, the seed failed utterly. The district officers complain that the seed must have been too old. Throughout the Tenasserim division the results were as unsatisfactory. The seed sown in the Agri-Horticultural Garden was, however, fresh, and received a good deal of attention. The Secretary gathered about 35lbs. of cotton, and anticipated that the plants could yield 60lbs. before the setting in of the South-West Monsoon. The greatest attention should be paid to the selection of the seed with which these experiments are conducted.

**COTTON IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.**—The *North-Western Provinces Gazette* announces a still further diminution in the production of cotton in these provinces. In 1867-68 1,300,000 acres were sown with cotton; last year only 890,000. In 1867-68 726,439 maunds were obtained; last year only 551,723. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it very desirable that the Hingunghat staple should be naturalised in the Doab and Bundelkand. It appears that with the upper and middle classes of natives English cotton-cloths have quite driven cloth of native manufacture out of the field; but that for a material at once very cheap and very strong, no English article has yet appeared to compete in popularity with the lower classes with the native *garrah*, *guzee*, and *adhutars*.—*Pioneer*.

**THE BOMBAY AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.**—Well-informed rumour has it that, notwithstanding all that may be or has been urged in its justification, the branch of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay will have to be closed. It is almost certain that Sir Charles Jackson and his colleagues in the Bank Commission have reported unfavourably as regards the continuance of the branch, and to the purport that its existence is substantially an infraction of the equitable rights of the Bank of Bombay, and an aggression on the territory of that institution. In short, the belief in well-informed quarters is that the Government of India will endeavour to induce the Bengal Bank directorate to withdraw the branch, as it were, of their own accord, and that in case of the directorate declining to do so other measures will be resorted to.

**A BURMESE FESTIVAL.**—The *Rangoon Times* describes a curious Burmese festival called the "Nga Thoot I'wai," the fish-liberating feast which occurs on every year. The Burmese believe that it is highly meritorious to save all kinds of life, and during the month of April they go about through the bazaars and buy up all the live fish they can find. The fish are preserved in fresh water until the time comes to set them free. Fowls, ducks, goats, cows, turtles and other animals are also purchased. These are all put into carts, decorated with peacock's feathers and all sorts of ornaments, and are driven in procession with banners and music to a large lake in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. Here the fish are consigned to their native element, and the other animals, if they have survived the fright, are made over to the phoongyees, who turn them loose into the jungle, where in all probability their former masters will soon recapture them.

**TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE.**—Commenting on the *Court Journal's* highflown description of the Nawab of Bengal "moving grandly through British society," and "bearing with him in placid silence the memory of past greatness," the *Friend of India* thinks that the English public might improve their knowledge of Indian history as well as obtain many delightful reminiscences of the "dear Nawab's" progenitors, if they would peruse the literary remains of the late Mr. Holwell.

**DEATH OF A LOAFER IN LUCKNOW.**—A poor European in destitute circumstances was found dead by the police, in the streets of Lucknow, the cause being attributable partly to drink and partly to the effects of the sun, in which he was discovered lying exposed in the hottest part of the day. The unfortunate man was of the Roman Catholic faith, but the priest refused to bury him because, at the *post mortem* examination, the doctor said that he had died of *coup de soleil* brought on by drink and exposure. The man's name was C. Clifford, and was supposed to have been a remarkably smart printer and a man of some parts, and very respectably connected. Many endeavoured to take him in hand and reform him, but he seemed to have been past reformation, and if it had not been for the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Ellis this poor wretch would have received no Christian burial.—*Lucknow Times*.

**COTTON.**—The arrangements made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have been so well managed that the Cotton Commissioner now reports "the cotton is loaded and carried off as fast as it arrives, and the arrangements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are in this respect everything that could be desired." Considering that only a few years ago the collection of cotton at the different stations increased to such an extent that it was necessary to keep up an extra establishment of clerks, police guards, and fire engines at each large station, which can now be dispensed with, we cordially agree with Mr. Carnac's testimony to the energy and perseverance of the officers of the Traffic Department. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the large increase in the proportion of fully pressed to half pressed bales has given more facilities for forwarding the cotton. From November, 1863, to the 1st January, 1869, 21,214 fully pressed bales, 37,531 half pressed bales, and 32,537 dokras were forwarded by the railway, whilst for the same period of 1867-68 the quantities were 1,063, 2,276 and 28,549 respectively. The Governor-general has expressed his entire approval of the arrangements initiated by the Cotton Commissioner.

**THE BENGAL VOLUNTEERS.**—"Anglo-Indian" states, and with truth, that the promises made to the Volunteer Yeomanry and Militia raised in 1857 were never fulfilled, and such conduct on the part of the Government has been a barrier to the formation of Volunteer corps in many parts of the country. A large majority of those who served the arduous service they had to go through during the troublous time of the Mutiny have to the present moment—eleven years—not had their services acknowledged by even the presentation of a medal! while pampered native policemen and others, whose lukewarmness, if not antagonism, was well known, have received tangible rewards for their loyalty and assistance. The bestowal of waste lands rent free in healthy localities to all who had served Government in the time of their need would have been a graceful gift, and it is not yet too late for the Government to show their sense of the services then rendered by finding out all survivors of that gallant band that did their duty at Agra, Meerut, at Lucknow, in Rohilkund, and other places, and bestowing on them rewards which shall enable them to live comfortably in their various stations. We shall be glad to be favoured by "Anglo-Indian" or any other writer with some account of the formation and subsequent achievements of those early Volunteers.—*Indian Volunteer*, May 18.

**THE CROPS IN BENGAL.**—The reports from Bhaugulpore, Patna, and Chota Nagpore up to the end of April appear in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*. That from Bhaugulpore states that there is no prospect of distress in any part, that the agricultural classes are well to do, and that the late rains have proved generally beneficial to the growing crops. The report from Patna however presents anything but an encouraging aspect. Water is becoming scarce everywhere, and hardly any pasture remained for the cattle. The ground was too hard for the people to sow the Bhadaï crop, which would cause the distress to prevail over a longer period, and the produce of the late harvest is not being brought into the markets. Applications for assistance at the relief depots increased daily, upwards of four thousand persons being daily employed in the Sudder district alone, at the works on the Gunduck six thousand five hundred, and an increasing number at the other works in Sarun and Tirhoot. In Chumparun, on the contrary, the works failed to attract the people, but in Shahabad the canal works and the relief works have given ample employment to all comers. Grain has to be largely imported, and exportation has ceased. Since this report was written rain has fallen in some parts, though almost too late to be of any material benefit. From Chota Nagpore the reports continue favourable, and a seasonable rain fall had come in time for the early sowings.

**THE UNIVERSITY LAW PROFESSORSHIP.**—The year allowed by the late Prosunno Coomar Tagore for the establishment of a University Law Professorship bearing his name has nearly expired, and the Senate will be called on in a few weeks to elect a professor. The

emoluments are £1,000 a-year, and the lectures are to be published at the expense of the testator's estate. The Government ought to take advantage of the foundation of this chair to transfer to the University, which will have rooms ready for the purpose next year—the law classes now confined to one affiliated institution, the Presidency College. At present all the other colleges in and near Calcutta are at a disadvantage. It is proposed to adopt a similar step in Madras. We commend the financial aspect of the question to the Government of India. The faculty of law has laid before the Syndicate the following scheme for the chair. During the next three years a course to be delivered annually on the subjects enumerated in the following programme:—First year: Jurisprudence, Civil Government, Public Establishments, Personal Rights, Rights of Property, Tenure of Land under the Perpetual Settlement, &c., Law of Landlord and Tenant. Second year: Law of Contracts, Gifts, Sales, Mortgages, Registration of Assurances, General Principles of Mercantile Law, Civil Remedies, Principles of Equity, Law of Evidence. Third year: Marriage, Divorce, Guardianship, Law of Inheritance according to Hindoo, Mahomedan, and English Law, Wills, Indian Succession Act, Representation in case of Death. The lectures to be delivered by the professor twice a week, from 15th January to 15th May, and from 15th June to 31st August. The professor to be appointed for a term of three years, and the office to be vacated in the event of the professor being compelled to leave India, or of his being incapacitated from continuing the course of lectures. This scheme will soon be discussed by the Senate.—*Friend of India.*

**SIMLAH.**—Dr. De Renzy, who appears to be a most energetic sanitary commissioner, has overhauled Simlah and sent in a report that is far from flattering to that station's character as a sanitarium. The population of Simlah in "the season" is estimated at 1,200 Europeans and 18,000 natives, among whom the death-rate is about twenty-four per thousand. Since Lieutenant Ross built the first house, just fifty years ago, 290 houses have been erected for Europeans, and yield an annual rental of Rs. 235,600. The deaths of children make up as much as 41 per cent. of the whole mortality. The most unhealthy months for Europeans are June and July. The principal source of water supply is a natural spring at Combermere-bridge and a tunnel work under Jako, which discharges in the cold weather as much as 4,000 gallons a day. The houses are much scattered, at greater or less distances from these sources, and have to depend upon small springs which are generally found in the water courses; and as the springs are commonly much lower than the houses they are contaminated with a considerable amount of filth. For instance, in the reservoir from which the United Service Club is supplied, Dr. De Renzy found a large heap of "fecal matter, bones, old shoes, empty sardine boxes and preserved soup tins," while the soil about the spring was composed of decayed leaves and the excremental accumulations of years deposited from the Club. This is by no means an uncommon instance. The springs at Peterhoff, from which the Viceroy is supplied, are, if possible, still more disgusting. The covering of the spring is so constructed that the bhcesties cannot draw water without the filth which adheres to their feet being washed into the water, while the ground sloping down to the spring is thickly strewn with dung, a good deal of which finds its way into the water. The two best springs at Combermere and the Roman Catholic Orphanage yield water which, on analysis, are ranked as low as eleventh and sixteenth class waters. Dr. De Renzy recommends a thorough cleansing of all the reservoirs, that they should be arched with masonry to protect the water from light and other deteriorating influences, that they should be provided with self-acting stop-cocks, and that they should be enlarged so as to prevent the waste of water in the cold weather. Dr. De Renzy has however the courage to advocate two radical measures which have the merit of boldness and thoroughness. They are the selection of a gathering ground for the water supply on Jako, from which it could be distributed among the houses by means of earthenware pipes, and the construction of all houses designed for European residences with flat roofs and tanks for the storage of rain water. This is the case in Venice, and it has been carried out with signal success in Gibraltar. Dr. De Renzy adds:—"The same plan is followed by all prudent persons in the West Indies, and I have lately heard of an eminent Judge of the High Court in Calcutta, who ascribes his good health during a residence of many years in that unwholesome city to his arrangements for securing a supply of rain water for drinking and culinary use."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 18. Str. Himalaya, Atkinson, Bombay; str. Rangoon, Starrate, Moulmein; str. Meinam, Gauvain, Galle; Gryfe, Andrews, Liverpool; Duke of Argyle, McLean, London.—19. Durham, Walsh, London.—20. Morning Star, Weller, Glasgow; Louise Collet, Pienoot, Dunkirk.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Himalaya.—Mr. Balfour, Lieut. col. O'Connell, Mr. Price, Serg. O'Connell, wife and child.  
Per str. Rangoon.—Mr. McJoor, Lieut. Burr, Mr. P. D. Stange.  
Per Duke of Argyle.—Mrs. Snell and child, Miss Thomson, Mr. Mahlar, Mr. Smith.  
Per str. Meinam.—From MARSHALLS.—Mr. F. Beer, Miss B. Muller, Mr. G. Fourrier, Mr. O'Keefe, Mr. MacMaster, Mrs. Datta and three children. From GALLE.—

Mr. C. Daniell. From PONDICHERY.—Rev. Father Barthet. From MADRAS.—Mr. Ferrar, Mr. O'Ratigan.

### DEPARTURES.

May 18.—River Krishna.—19. Str. Burmah.—20. Carpo and Tantallon Castle.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, May 20, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.		Stock.		Selling Price.	
4 per Cent. Sa.	...	Sa. Rs.	92½	Rs.	93 8 to 93 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...	Sa. Rs.	91		93 12 to 94 0
4 per Cent.	...	Co.'s Rs.	91		93 12 to 93 14
5 per Cent. F.W.	...	Co.'s Rs.	108		105 6 to 105 8
5½ per Cent.	...	Co.'s Rs.	114		113 0 to 113 2
5 per Cent., 56-57	...	Co.'s Rs.	104		109 0 to 109 2

### EXCHANGE.

		On London.		Per Rupee.	
Local Bank Bills	...	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 13-16d.		
Bills with Docs.	...	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 13-16d.		

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

		Paid-up.		Quoted at	
		Rs. each.		Rs.	
Aggra Bank (Limited)	...	100	...	112	to 113
Assam Tea Company	...	200	...	175	to 190
Bank of Bengal	...	1000	...	1630	to 1635
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	...	50	...	8	to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited)	...	100	...	In liquidation.	
Bonded Warehouse Association	...	445	...	570	to 575
Cachar Tea Company	...	200	...	80	to 85
Ditto (Contributory)	...	500	...	—	to —
Calcutta Docking Company	...	700	...	480	to 500
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	...	—	...	—	to —
Central Assam Tea Company	...	100	...	In liquidation.	
Central Cachar Tea Company	...	200	...	85	to 88
Ditto New Shares	...	200	...	—	to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	...	250	...	180	to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	...	100	...	45	to —
East Indian Railway Company	...	£20 or 218	...	239	to 240
East India Tea Company	...	100	...	20	to 25
Ditto (Contributory)	...	80	...	25	to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company	...	100	...	30	to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	£20 or 218	...	232	to 235
Equitable Coal Company	...	250	...	195	to 190
Ganges Steam Navigation Company	...	500	...	Nominal.	
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	250	...	160	to 162½
Howrah Docking Company	...	500	...	270	to 275
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	1000	...	420	to 430 xd
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	125	...	137	to 138
New Fort Gloster Company	...	600	...	—	to —
Oriental Gas Company	...	10	...	12	to 12½
Peoples Bank of India	...	100	...	In liquidation.	
Port Canning Land Company	...	1300	...	275	to —
Punjab Bank	...	100	...	80	to 82
Screwings Company (Limited)	...	200	...	150	to —
Simla Bank	...	500	...	570	to 580
Strand Pressing Company (Limited)	...	62½	...	202	to —
Tirhoot Indigo	...	200	...	55	to —
Union Steam Tug Company	...	250	...	6	to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	£10	...	25	to 30

### FREIGHTS.

		To London.		To Liverpool.	
		£0 12 6 to £0 0 0		Nominal.	
Saltpetre, per ton	...	£0 12 6 to	£0 0 0	Nominal.	
Sugar	...	0 17 6 to	0 0 0	Nominal.	
Rice	...	0 17 6 to	0 0 0	Nominal.	
Seeds	...	1 15 0 to	2 10 0	Nominal.	
Jute	...	1 17 6 to	0 0 0	1 13 9	to 0 0 0
Cotton	...	2 5 0 to	0 0 0	2 2 6	to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### AFGHAN HORSEDEALERS.

Once upon a time a party of these men, conveying about one hundred and fifty horses and ponies southward, rested a few days in a certain Central Indian station famous for the "horsy" and hog-hunting proclivities of its European inhabitants. It was known that the Afghans had a batch of mixed horses in which were some good ones, and accordingly a Captain Z., who was notorious as a judge of a good horse, was in great request by more diffident gentlemen who feared to trust themselves unguided into the hands of the strangers. A few country-bred horses were purchased, under the Captain's advice, at fair prices, but the Captain himself became enamoured of a magnificent "gulf Arab" stallion, for which a large price was asked. The horse was young, and only half broken, and was kept carefully blindfolded by a native cloth tied round his head. The Captain examined his teeth. No deception there. Passed his hand down his legs. Clean as a whistle. Punched his sides. No organs to mend. Peeped under the bandage. Eyes bloodshot, but apparently all right. The horse apparently full of fire, lashing out right and left, but a splendid animal. At the request of the Captain, an Afghan mounted him barebacked, when it was perceived the horse had magnificent action, rather high, perhaps, but our Captain considered that hardly a fault. "Take off the bandage," cried the Captain, more and more pleased. "I dare not. He would run away with me," answered the dealer. "Well, take it off, and I'll ride him myself," quoth the Captain. "My lord, excuse me, this is a two thousand rupee horse, he is only half broken. The ground is rough, and he would injure himself. Suppose he hurts his knees on those stones, how can I sell him then?" "Well, put him at that ditch, and let me see if he can jump?" "Yes, my lord."

Putting the horse to a canter, the 'Afghan brought him up to the ditch. As he did so, he laid his hand on the animal's crupper. There was no mistake about his jumping, for he cleared the ditch at a bound and ten feet beyond it. "What will you take for him?" was the next question of the enamoured Captain, and after much haggling and bargaining, it was finally agreed that the captain should give 500 rupees in ready money, and a one thousand rupee horse, a Bombay Arab, not quite up to his weight, for this blindfolded paragon. There was, of course, no question of warranty, considering the character and nationality of the dealer. The same evening, the horse, still blindfold, was transferred to the Captain's stables, and next morning the Afghans were gone. That night at mess, the happy purchaser, a rare occurrence with him, boasted loudly of his purchase. He would not take Rs. 3,000 for him, &c., &c., and now that the horse was his own he would ride him next morning, broken or unbroken, without the blindfold. The morning came, and the horse was brought round saddled at gun fire for his master, the syce keeping on the bandage which he had feared, for the sake of his own limbs, to remove. The Captain mounted. "Take off the cloth," he said, setting himself firmly in his seat in the expectation of a "to do," but the horse submitted quietly, to the owner's surprise. There was no time to remark on the subject, however. "The Bobbery Pack" met at daylight outside the station, and to the meet the Captain betook himself, wondering at the magnificent action of his steed when put to a trot. "A splendid horse! Never saw a finer! By jove." You got a bargain! These, and such like exclamations, greeted the delighted owner in the glooming as he joined the meet. The sun was just rising when a "Jack" was found, and away went the hunt, helter, skelter over a fine level "maidan," the Captain leading, and having it all his own way. Presently a tolerably deep nullah loomed ahead. "Now for a jump," muttered the captain, cramming his steed to it. What was his horror to find the horse never rose, but ran into it. Horse and man tumbled into the bottom in a nasty heap, and were with difficulty extricated. "Hanged if I don't think the brute is blind," said the captain, shaking himself, and proceeding to take a look at his quivering steed's optics; and no doubt of it; the horse was blind, stone blind, only it required a searching examination to detect it. "Oh, what an infernal do—never was so done in my life," muttered the enraged victim; and yet he jumped all right yesterday. Stay, what a fool I was. I see the trick." Mounting again, the captain put his steed into a canter on some level ground, laid his hand on the animal's crupper, when the horse at once made a bound of some fifteen feet. The knowing captain was done, and by the simple agents of a trick and some ginger. He never offered to give advice in horseflesh again or evermore dealt with an Afghan, that we are aware of.—*Madras Times*.

## Miscellaneous.

**ABOLITION OF THE MINT.**—We learn that on the recommendation of the Government of India the Madras Mint is to be abolished, notwithstanding the appeal made by the Chamber of Commerce for its continuance.

**SAINT THOMAS'S MOUNT.**—The heat at this station is reported to be intense. Two men of the Royal Artillery fell victims to sun-stroke last week, one on Tuesday and the other on Friday last.—*Madras Times*, May 20.

**THE SURF.**—A high surf prevailed yesterday. The usual signal was hoisted, but, notwithstanding this, some masulah boatmen were bold enough to put out to sea. At eleven in the forenoon two boats, while making up to the shipping in the roadstead, came to grief, being dashed to pieces by the waves.—*Ibid*.

**VELLORE.**—The Commander-in-Chief having perused, doubtless with some surprise, the recent sensational editorial paragraphs in the *Athenaeum*, implying that a mutiny of the native corps at Vellore had been providentially prevented, at once called upon the military authorities in that station for full particulars, and the authorities replied that up to Saturday they had heard nothing about the alleged disaffection.—*Madras Mail*, May 17.

**EUROPEANS FROM AUSTRALIA.**—The President of the Vagrancy Committee wrote on the 14th of April to the Chief Secretary to Government, stating that several Europeans who had lately arrived from Melbourne in charge of horses, and who were now in the Strangers' Home at Royapooram, had represented to the committee that they were induced to come to Madras by assurances regarding the facility of finding employment here, which they now find to be entirely unfounded; they state that there are many men (situated like themselves) at Melbourne and other colonial towns who have been led to entertain equally false expectations and are prepared to take the earliest opportunity of coming to Madras, and they have begged the committee to cause it to be notified as widely as possible in the colonies that there is no employment here for Europeans, and that the condition of a European without means or employment is far harder in India than it is in Australia. The president said that the Government would not fail to be struck with the fact that these men have in their distress and disappointment spontaneously sought to save others from the mistake into which they themselves have

been betrayed, and the committee desired to express their earnest hope that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council would be pleased to address such representations as he might think fit to the Colonial Governments in view to their warning persons intending to emigrate to this country of the utter hopelessness of such a step. A copy of this communication has been forwarded to the colonial authorities in Australia in order that action may be taken in the matter.

**THE MILITARY MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—The eightieth anniversary of this institution was held last evening, when the Right Hon. the Governor presided, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the proceedings. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the whole place wore an exceedingly neat appearance. The band of the school which was in attendance played "God Save the Queen" on the arrival of the Governor. The proceedings were begun by the boys singing the song "He learned to use his hands." The Principal then read the report, from which we learn that on the 30th ult. there were 264 lads in the Asylum, as compared with 301 on the same date last year. This diminution was rendered necessary by the fact that on the approaching amalgamation of the Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, only 250 boys can be received from Madras. The telegraph class was in full work throughout the year, and the conduct and intelligence of the boys had secured the approbation of the telegraph authorities. Two boys had entered the medical department, six were employed in the Government bakery, and four were engaged at the School of Arts learning pottery and carpentry. Dr. Hunter had continued to take a very lively interest in the welfare of the orphans. Several lads had been apprenticed to the Asylum Press, while others have been employed by tradesmen at the presidency. With a few exceptions all their clothing has been made by the boys themselves, and a Government contract for making sheets had been satisfactorily completed, upwards of 18,000 sheets having been hemmed solely by the boys with the aid of sewing machines, of which there were seven in the tailor's shop. The school had been recently examined by the Government inspector, when the average of marks gained was 64 per cent.—the highest rate ever attained. Mr. Fowler reports that the classes seemed to him, on the whole, in a most satisfactory condition. The boys were willing and intelligent. The sulkiness, formerly one of the worst features in the school, it was most satisfactory to find no traces of, and in Mr. Fowler's opinion the governors will hand over their charge to the Lawrence Asylum in a generally satisfactory condition. The infant school continued to prosper, and 700 volumes had been added to the school and hospital libraries, which were largely used by the boys. The conduct of the boys was most satisfactory, and there had been very little sickness; only one death had occurred during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 51,813, and the expenses to Rs. 45,022, leaving a balance at credit of Rs. 6,791. The asylum press had contributed during the year Rs. 10,000 to the funded capital, which now amounts to nearly five lacs, nearly the whole of which came from the press. The average cost of each boy has been Rs. 13-1 per mensem.—*Madras Times*, May 20.

**THE GHEE ORDEAL.**—Certain Brahmins on the Malabar coast recently addressed a petition to Lord Napier, "in consequence of a prevailing and now intolerable evil, owing to an unfortunate misconception on the part of the Madras Government in relation to a certain ancient and religious custom on the coast of Malabar. That this misconception (the result of misrepresentation) is the source of considerable anxiety to the as yet unaccused amongst the Brahmins of the Malabar coast, inasmuch as it has been, and is, the unflinching occasion of courage to malicious defamers and of untold misery to the innocent of their order, who, for want of their hallowed and immemorial test in cases of adultery, are unjustly doomed for the rest of their years to sufferings equivalent to those entailed by the combined miseries of transportation for life and excommunication from the Churches of Rome or England. That the misconception adverted to is the erroneous belief that the 'Ghee-test' (for adultery) of the Brahmins of the Malabar coast is compulsory, which it is not, and, in the first place, a mode of torture, and, in the next, that it is wholly unconnected with their religion. With respect to the alleged torture, your memorialists must firstly be allowed to state and to engage to prove that while the 'Ghee-test' is of greater holiness, it is certainly no more a torture and decidedly less long in healing than the Vishnool brand, so frequently received to this day by your lordship's Vishnoolite or 'Vyshnavass' Hindu subjects in Coimbatore, Combaconum, Tanjore, Mangalore, and throughout the Madras Presidency, and even in the city of Madras itself, in the immediate vicinity of your lordship. And, furthermore, secondly, your memorialists beg leave to point out and to assure your lordship, that the blessed observance of the 'Ghee-test' above-mentioned is as fully a rite, and fully as religious as the exceedingly far more painful rite of circumcision that is permitted to Jews and to Mahomedans in the British dominions, and in every part of Europe. That time, thus far, has been unable to reconcile the population of the Malabar coast to European ideas, respecting the abolition of the said ancient and religious custom; that the intense longing for its renewal is daily more vehemently felt; that, however the feeling may be despised in countries of a higher civilisation, its existence is here



cherished by Hindu minds as at once holy and pregnant with usefulness. And, under such circumstances, your memorialists would deferentially submit a slight burn at the worst cannot for a moment be compared with the mental torture that at present awaits the accused in time as a prelude of the torments of eternity, not to dwell on the sorrow, too powerful for utterance, thus unavoidably occasioned to our families by the exclusion perchance of a dear friend, or haply a beloved member, alike from the enjoyment of domestic happiness and from all temporal and eternal felicity." The following endorsement was passed on this extraordinary petition:—"The opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council with respect to the Ghee ordeal is the same as that of his predecessors in office. He would regard the re-establishment of this observance as equally injurious in its social consequences as it would be repugnant to true humanity and civilisation. He cannot credit the allegation in the petition that the request made possesses the sympathy of the enlightened Prince who now rules in Travancore."—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 17. John Allan, Home, London.

## Commercial.

Madras, May 18, 1869.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	2 0 7-16
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0 4
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	2 0
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	2 0 4
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1 11 1/2

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	55 to 55 1/2
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	14 to 14 1/2 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1856-57	8 1/2 pm.
4 per cent. ditto	...	...	...	...	1852-53	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1855-56	13 1/2
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1852-53	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1851-55	

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-8-0
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### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 15s.; Light Freight, £3. 15s. to £4; Indigo, £2. 15s. to £2. 17s. 6d.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via Marseilles every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of June will be as follows, viz:—

Via Southampton, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29, and June 12 and 26.

Via Marseilles, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, and June 4 and 18.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA & CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under 1/2 oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional 1/2 oz., 1s. 1d.  
Via Southampton, under 1/2 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 1/2 oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. 0d. | each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth. A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of March the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings April 15th, May 13th, June 10th, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

EXAMINATION STATIONS.—NATIVE LANGUAGES.—In cancellation of G.O. No. 3A, dated Jan. 13, 1866, it is hereby notified that, at the following stations only are committees to be assembled for the examination of candidates in the lower standard in Hindoostanee:—Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Dinapore, Fort William, Gowhatti, Landour, Lucknow, Meeran Meer, Meerut, Mooltan, Morar (Gwalior), Nyncoo Tal, Peshawar, Rawul Pindee, Sealkote, Saugor, Simla, Umballa. In continuation of G.O. No. 103 of May 11, 1867, the following letter from the Military Department to the officiating secretary to the Board of Examiners, No. 220, dated the 8th April, is published:—"In reply to your letter, No. 44, dated March 9, I am directed to acquaint you that the rules for the examination of military officers in the high proficiency tests may be considered applicable to warrant and non-commissioned officers and privates of her Majesty's British army, under the same restrictions."



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

### CIVIL.

ANTHONY, A.—The three months' priv. leave of abs. granted to Mr. D. Anthony, dep. coll. of Mirzapore, in notification No. 1,874, dated April 17, is cancelled. No. 2,324, May 12. [May 10.]  
BARTON, E. J., is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pubna in 2nd grade.  
BEAVAN, Lieut., Bengal staff corps, apptd. to offic. as an asst. conserv. of forests, 2nd class, in British Burmah during abs. of Adamson is cano.  
BELL, Lieut., R.E., is app. to P.W.D. as an asst. engr. of the grade, and posted to the Punjab. No. 140, May 10.  
BOWIE, Lieut., app. to offic. as dep. comr. assn. ch. of the Sumbulpore dist. from Lieut. Noverre, asst. comr., on April 30. No. 249.  
BRADBURY, E., covenanted asst. comr., Rajshahye div., has been placed in charge of the Moorshedabad treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. May 10. [dept. No. 932, May 14.]  
BROOKE, Lieut., asst. comr., Central Provs., servs. placed at disp. of home  
CAMILLIERI, T. P., asst. dist. superint. of police, Cawnpore, is perm. to resign his appt. No. 614, May 17.  
CLARKE.—During the absence of Dr. Anderson, Mr. Clarke, insp. of schools, south-eastern div., Lower Provs., is apptd. to offic. as supt. of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens. No. 2,268, dated May 14.  
COLLINS.—With reference to notification No. 891, e-i, dated April 5, Mr. J. Collins, exec. engr., 3rd grade, joined the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal, on April 10. No. 1,230 e-i.  
CULLEN, Sergeant W., unatt. list, is app. to P.W.D. as an overseer of the grade, and posted to Mysore. No. 141, May 6.  
DEFF, J., temp. supervisor, 2nd grade, joined the 1st div., Sirhind Canal, on April 22. No. 1,229 e-i.  
ECKSTEIN, W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transf'd. from Meerut to Chukrata div. P.W. Dated Allahabad, No. 2,037, May 11.  
ECKSTEIN—LIEVRE.—Messrs. W. Eckstein and E. Le Lievre, asst. engrs., 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed exam., are prom. to the rank of asst. engrs., 2nd grade, with effect from April 9. No. 2,019, May 10.  
ELLIS, H. W. W., uncovenanted dep. coll., presy. div., has been placed in charge of the Jessore treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries. May 10.  
ELLIOTT, R., sub engr., 1st grade, is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 1st grade, with effect from April 16. No. 1,990, May 8.  
ELLISON.—With reference to the provisions of Sect. 5 of Act XIV. of 1865, "The Central Provinces' Courts Act," the chief comr. is pleased to declare that the undermentioned shall belong to the grade of courts as noted below:—To the 5th grade or courts of asst. comr. 1st class:—T. F. Ellison, asst. comr., Nursingpore. No. 252.  
ESCHELBACH, Rev. A., a jun. chaplain on the Bengal estab., services are placed (temp.) at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal. May 13.  
FIREBRACE, Lieut., offic. asst. consulting engr., will offic. as dep. consulting engr., railway dept., during abs. of Wallace. May 10.  
GAIRDNER, Lieut. A. W., 109th foot, apptd. to the P.W.D. as a temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab for employment on survey duties in connection with navigation works. No. 145, May 8.  
GORE, J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transf'd. from the 2nd to the 1st div., Sirhind Canal. Mr. Gore joined the 1st div. on April 14. No. 1,226.  
HALLETT, Lieut., offic. personal asst. to the chief comr., Central Provinces, to be asst. comr. 3rd class in Central Provinces, v. Wrottesley, dec. Lieut. Hallett will continue to offic. as personal assistant (as above) during employ of Forsyth on other duty. No. 935, May 14.  
HAYTHORN, C., is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police at Allahabad during Capt. Clarke's absence on leave. May 12.  
HENDERSON, W. H., is app. vice-chairman of the municipal commissioners for the town of Burdwan. May 8.  
HINDER, W., is app. to the upper subord. estab. of the public works dept. as an overseer 1st grade on probation, and posted to the Burhee div., Grand Trunk Road. May 10.  
HOPKINS, J. A., asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade in the Hooghly dist., and to have charge of the sub div. of Serampore. May 10. [Canal. May 5.]  
HUGHES, W. H., asst. engr. 1st grade, posted to 2nd div., Barce Doab  
JAMES, J. O. N., asst. surveyor 1st grade, topographical survey, to be surveyor 3rd grade, v. Murray, prom., with effect from April 1.  
KEMBLE, Rev. E., M.A., to be secretary to the local committee of public instruction at Cuttack. May 12.  
LIPPERT, W. E., supervisor 1st grade, Mysore, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. in the P.W. dept. No. 144, May 11.  
LUGARD, Capt., made over charge of the Seonee district to Lieut. Brooke on May 1. No. 251. Capt. Lugard, having been app. to offic. as canton. mag., Jubbulpore, assumed charge of his duties on May 3. No. 248. The services of Capt. Lugard, asst. comr. 3rd class in Central Provinces, are placed temp. at disposal of the home dept. No. 935, May 14.

MACMILLAN, A., asst. mag. and coll., Mirzapore, is transf. in the same capacity to Azimgurh. No. 2,371, May 14.

MACKERTICH, S., prob. asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W. dept., is posted to the Central Assam div., which he joined on April 22.

MAITLAND.—With reference to notific. No. 1,648 of April 21, Lieut. Maitland, offic. exec. engr. Meerut div., made over charge of the div. to Rose, asst. engr., 1st grade, on 28th idem. No. 2,073.

MAXWELL, J. F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. dept., is posted to the Lower Assam div., which he joined on March 3 last.

MAYNE.—P.W. dept. notific. No. 167, dated June 20, 1868, is canc., and Capt. Mayne to be considered as having rejoined the dept. as a supernumerary superin. eng., 1st class, 2nd grade, from date on which he assumed charge of the Bangalore divs. of P.W. under the Govt. of Madras. No. 139, May 8. [a mag. No. 593, May 7.]

MILLAR, Major, offic. dep. comr., Sylkot, is invested with the powers of MILLETT, A. F., asst. settlement officer, to offic. as settlement officer of Sultanpore, in Oudh, v. Perkins, transf. to Fyzabad. No. 925, May 14.

MOORE.—In supersession of Punjab Gazette order, No. 1,373, dated May 1, F. E. Moore, asst. comr., is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr., Jullundhur, until return from leave of Saunders. No. 1,440.

MURRAY, Capt., surveyor, 3rd grade, topographical survey, to be ditto, 2nd grade, v. Mulheran, with effect from April 1. No. 145.

NEILL, L., asst. comr., Nagpore, is invested with the powers of a mag. No. 261, May 14.

NICHOLLS, G. J., asst. comr., reported his arrival at Jubbulpore on the 7th, and assumed charge of the treasury office from Mr. Venning, asst. comr., on May 8. No. 260.

PASKE, Major W., offic. dep. comr., Jhelum, is invested with powers described in sec. 1 of Act XV. of 1862. No. 603, May 8.

PLAYFAIR, Major, offic. dep. comr., assumed charge of Chindwara district from Lieut. Thomas, offic. dep. comr., on May 1. No. 250.

PRICE, J. A., is apptd. to P.W. dept. as an engr. apprentice, and posted to Bengal. May 4.

PUCKLE, Capt., Madras staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. dept., is apptd. exec. engr. of Dinapore div. May 10.

RATTRAY, W., is apptd. to offic. as special sub registrar of assurances of sub district of Gya. May 10.

RATNER, G., exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. dept., assumed charge of 1st div., Grand Trunk road, on April 20.

RICHARDSON, G., offic. asst. district supt. of police in Oude, offic. as dist. supt. of police, Seetapore, from March 11 to April 13. No. 280.

ROBERTS, C. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W. dept., is posted to Dehree div., which he joined on April 10.

RYLAND, W. H., is apptd. to offic. as asst. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, during abs. on leave of Mr. T. Jones. May 12.

RUSSELL, A. M., sen. revenue settlement officer in British Burmah, is apptd. to be asst. comr. of 2nd class in Central Provinces, v. Brooke. No. 933, May 14. [April 21.]

SHAW, T., is apptd. sub asst. of 4th grade, revenue survey dept., from SIMPSON, J. T., is apptd. to P.W. dept. as an engr. apprentice, and posted to Bengal. No. 135, May 6.

STOKOE, H. W., supervisor, 2nd grade, P.W. dept., is transf. from the Barrackpore div. to the garrison engr.'s div., Fort William. May 10.

SWETENHAM.—The app. by the Resident at Hyderabad of Capt. Swetenham, exec. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as suptg. engr. and secy to the P.W. dept., dur. abs. of Mead, on leave, is confd. No. 142, May 8.

TAWNEY, J. W., asst. comr., transf. from Chandah to Wurdah, rep. his arrival and assu. ch. of his duties on May 7. No. 259.

TAYLOR, J. W., personal asst. to the comr. of Orissa, having ret. to duty on April 29, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 9th idem is cancelled.

THOMAS, Lieut., asst. comr., ret. from Chindwara and assu. charge of his duties at Seonee on May 2. No. 256.

THOMSON, Capt., temp. asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the 1st div., Sirhind Canal. Capt. Thomson joined the div. on the forenoon of April 24. No. 1,142.

TYNDALL, A. H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D., is prom. to 2nd grade, with effect from April 17, the date on which he passed prescribed exam.

UNWIN, H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D., is app. exec. engr. of Burdwan div. May 10.

VIVIAN, G. W., exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., is app. exec. engr. of the Tributary Mehals div. May 10.

WARBURTON, J. P., received ch. of the office of dist. superint. of police, Mozuffergurh, from Haslett on May 1.

WARD, Capt., offic. dep. comr., assumed ch. of the Jubbulpore dist. from Major Playfair, offic. dep. comr., on April 28. No. 237.

WHEELER, Rev. C. E., junior chaplain on the Bengal estab., servs. placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P. No. 180, May 10. [Raneegunge div.]

WHITFIELD, J., exec. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D., is app. exec. engr. of the WILLIAMS.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notification, No. 563 e-i, dated March 9, Mr. J. J. Williams, supervisor, 1st grade, joined 2nd div., Sirhind Canal, on March 12. No. 1,139 e-i, May 4.

YOUNG.—The priv. leave of absence, granted to Local Lieut. Young, offic. dist. superint. of police, Futtehpore, by notification in this dept., No. 442, dated April 17, is canc. at his own request. No. 621, May 12.

#### POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

The following asst. superintendents of police are transferred:—  
Mr. Bolst, from Dacca to Mymensing.  
Mr. Kilby, from Mymensing to Pubna.  
Mr. O'Flaherty, from Pubna to Sylhet.  
Mr. R. H. C. Ridsdale, from Moorsheadabad to Bhaugulpore.  
Mr. J. Larmine, asst. supt. of police, is transferred from Jessore to Moorsheadabad, and apptd. to offic. as district supt. of police of Moorsheadabad, during abs. on leave of Capt. Knyvett.

The following officers are apptd. to offic. in 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, from April 1:—  
Lieut. Davis and Mr. J. H. Thompson.

The following officers are apptd. to offic. in 4th grade of district superintendents of police, from April 1:—  
Mr. Irvine and Mr. Blair.

#### WARRANT GRADES, PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 528.—The following proms. are made in the warrant grades of the Public Works Dept., with effect from March 14, consequent on the death of Capt. E. Rooke, dep. comy.:—

To be Dep. Comy.—Hon. Lieut. and asst. comy. A. O'Berne.  
To be Asst. Comy.—Hon. Ensign and dep. asst. comy. T. Martin.  
To be Dep. Asst. Comy.—Conductor Q. S. Griffiths.  
To be Conductor.—Sub conductor F. T. Reilly.  
To be Sub Conductor.—Sergeant S. S. Saunders.

#### THE HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

From the Calcutta Gazette, May 20.

The complete result of the half-yearly examinations held in April, 1869, is published. The following judicial officers, who had passed partially at previous examinations, now passed in the remaining subjects, by the 2nd or higher standard, as mentioned against their names, viz.:—

W. M. Clay, in Urdu; J. S. Armstrong, in Bengali; C. A. S. Bedford, in Bengali; Lieut. Boyd, in Bengali; Lieut. Peet, in Bengali and Assamese; N. H. Harris, police officer, passed in Bengali; F. Wilcox, police officer, passed in Bengali.

The following officers have partially passed, by the 2nd or higher standard, but are still liable to a further examination in some remaining subjects, viz.:—

Judicial Officers.—G. Toynbee, in Urdu; H. J. S. Cotton, in Bengali, Urdu, and judicial; W. G. Black, in Bengali and Urdu; Lieut. Rutherford, in Assamese; F. H. McLaughlin, in revenue, judicial, and Bengali; H. L. Johnson, in revenue and Bengali; T. E. Coxhead, in revenue, judicial, and Bengali; H. W. Gordon, in revenue, judicial, and Bengali; W. B. Power, in Bengali; E. E. Fisher, in revenue and judicial; E. S. Androw, in Bengali; J. D. White, in Bengali; R. M. Waller, in judicial; W. Scott, in judicial; A. J. Fraser, in judicial; C. W. Hawes, in judicial.

Police Officers.—Messrs. H. Dawson, in Bengali; H. G. Wilkinson, in Bengali; T. G. Charles, in law and Bengali; E. M. Showers, in law and Bengali; M. F. Beamish, in law; K. G. Burne, in law; F. J. Dickens, in law; W. L. H. Forbes, in law; G. K. Meares, in law; H. Munroe, in law; and V. S. Robertson, in law.

The following judicial officers have passed in all subjects by the first or lower standard:—J. F. Bradbury, G. Hayes, and G. Grant.

The following judicial officers, who had partially passed before, now passed in the remaining subjects, as mentioned below, by the first or lower standard, viz.:—Messrs. T. D. Beighton, in revenue and judicial; A. Forbes, in revenue and judicial; J. K. Hand, in revenue and judicial; J. C. Veasey, in Bengali; and J. F. Harrison, in Bengali. F. Graves, police officer, passed in Bengali by the first or lower standard.

The following officers have partially passed by the first or lower standard, but are still liable to a further examination in some remaining subjects, viz.:—

Judicial Officers.—F. J. Needham, in revenue and judicial; J. Whitmore, in revenue and judicial; W. C. Muller, in revenue and judicial; E. A. Bradbury, in judicial and Bengali; C. D. C. Winter, in judicial and Bengali; J. C. Williamson, in judicial and Bengali; C. E. Bailey, in judicial and Urdu; W. R. Martin, in Urdu; H. G. Sharp, in judicial; J. E. B. Jeffrey, in judicial; A. A. Wace, in judicial; J. Crawford, in judicial; C. J. Cowie, in judicial; W. J. Mathews, in judicial; C. F. Manson, in judicial; R. C. Hamilton, in judicial; T. C. G. Plowden, in judicial.

Police Officers.—R. B. Smalley, in law; A. Bedford, in law.

The following assistant commissioners have passed the examination prescribed in the notification of the Govt. of India, in the Home department, No. 3,101, dated Oct. 5, 1864, for military officers desirous of admission to the civil department of the administration, viz.:—

Lt. E. N. D. La Touche, Assam; Lt. W. Hopkinson, Chota Nagpore.

#### MILITARY.

BANISTER.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to Bengal staff corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name:—Coronet Banister, of the 19th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt., 4th Punjab cav.; Jan. 6, 1868. No. 533. Cornet Banister will rank as lieut. in the above corps, with effect from Jan. 6, 1868. No. 534.

BROWNE, Col., offic. comdnt. of the Central India horse, and offic. political agent, Western Malwa, services have been replaced at disposal of the mil. dept. from May 7. No. 140.

BURLTON, Capt., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer of 1st reg. Central India horse. No. 137, May 14.

BURN, Maj. J., is apptd. sen. capt. of the Behar mounted rifle corps. May 12.

CAREY, Major (brevet col.), Bengal staff corps, having completed 26 years' service, is prom. to rank of lieut. col. from May 1.

ETESON, Capt. (local major), of H.M.'s 3rd foot, offic. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the estab. in succ. to Seagram, resigned. No. 530.

POWLETT, Lieut. N., of the D batty., 23rd brig. royal (Madras) art., to offic. as subalt., No. 4 horse light field batty., Hyderabad contingent, v. Cambier, apptd. offic. comdnt. of No. 3 horse light field batty., and during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major Biden. No. 527, May 11.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 541.—Hazara Mountain Battery.—Lieut. E. J. de Lautour, 2nd subalt., to be 1st subalt., v. Capt. R. J. Abbott, who vacates on prom. to the rank of capt. Lieut. G. Swinley, offic. 2nd subalt., to be 2nd subalt., v. de Lautour.

## HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 80.—April 27.—Confirming the regtl. order issued to the 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated April 15, directing Major Lilly, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdnt.; Major Smith, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Lieut. Doig, wing subalt., to offic. in addition as adjt. from April 16, consequent on departure of Major Adey, comdnt., on m.c.

## ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified:—

Sub conductor F. Edmonds to be offic. conductor from March 4 last, v. Offic. conductor J. Neal, who reverts to the rank of sub conductor, consequent on the return of Sub conductor Edmonds from England.

Asst. comy. of ordnance J. Doyle to be dep. comy. of ord. from March 10 last, v. Dep. comy. of ord. Lieut. Postance, transf. to invalid pension dept.

Dep. asst. comy. of ord. W. Carroll to be asst. comy. of ord. from March 10 last, v. Asst. comy. of ord. J. Doyle, prom. to dep. comy. of ord.

Conductor W. Skeaf to be dep. asst. comy. of ord. from March 10 last, v. Dep. asst. comy. of ord. W. Carroll, prom. to asst. comy. of ord.

Offic. conductor R. F. Castellari to be conductor from March 10 last, v. Conductor W. Skeaf, prom. to dep. asst. comy. of ord.

Sub conductor J. Neal to be offic. conductor from March 10 last, v. Castellari, prom. to conductor. These warrant and non-commissioned officers reverted to the rank of sub conductor and magazine sergt. from March 4 last, consequent on the return of Conductor Halliday and Sub conductor Edmonds from furlough.

## MEDICAL.

AMESBURY, Surg., 1st Bengal cav., to have medical charge of Gwalior agency and Scindhia's dispensary, in add. to his other duties, with effect from April 12, v. Cookson, to England. No. 927.

BELLEW.—It is notified that H. W. Bellew, civ. surg., Peshawur, has been declared by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed a successful examination for a certificate of high proficiency in Persian on Feb. 1. No. 1,431.

GRANT, Asst. surg., superin. of the Futtehghurh central prison, is apptd. to the charge of the civil med. duties at that station, in addition to his own (temp.). No. 2,360, May 14.

HEFFERNAN, Asst. surg., services placed at disp. of the Home dept., with effect from date on which he entered on his civil duties at Lucknow. May 8.

ODEVAINE, Asst. surg., of 1st regt., Central India Horse, to have med. charge of the Bhopal batt., and also of Bhopal political agency, v. Thomson. No. 137, May 14. [singapore. No. 247, May 7.

RATTON, Asst. surg., M.D., civil surg., is transf. from Chindwara to NUR- RAYE, Asst. surg., M.D., civil surg., of Nursingpore, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. in these provinces. No. 246. Dated Nagpore, May 7.

REID, R., offic. civil asst. surg. of Futtehghurh, is apptd. to offic. in the same capacity at Cawnpore (temp.). No. 2,359. Dated May 13.

SPENCER, Asst. surg., with the Bhopal agency, to have med. charge of Central India Horse, v. Odevaine. No. 137, May 14.

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF (MILITARY) BUSINESS DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COUNCIL.

May 10.—No. 519.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 338, dated April 15, 1864, prescribing rules for the conduct of business in the military department during the absence of the Governor general and the Council from the Presidency, it is notified, for information and guidance, that reports and correspondence on the subjects hereafter specified should be addressed by all Governments and departments to the Officiating Secretary at Calcutta, viz.:—

1. Applications for furlough to Europe, save for furlough on urgent private affairs, which should be sent to the Secretary to Government with the Governor general.

2. Reports of departure on furlough and of return to duty, with certificates of permission to return, &c.

3. Grant of sick leave to Europe to officers of the Bengal Presidency when such leave is given from another Presidency.

4. Applications to retire from the service.

5. Estates of deceased officers and soldiers.

6. Claims to medals, or application for medals, or for decorations to replace those lost or stolen.

7. Applications for advances for building purposes.

8. All ordinary returns and periodical or other documents which are required for mere record, except such as the Secretary to Government with the Governor general may specially intimate, are to be sent to him.

The above orders are not intended in any way to supersede those laid down in G.G.O. No. 338 of 1864, viz., that, save in emergent cases requiring the immediate orders of the Governor general by telegraph, the Governments of Madras, Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah should address all correspondence to the Officiating Secretary at the Presidency, and that heads of departments in Calcutta should also address that officer in all cases.

## OFFICIAL EXPENDITURE.

May 12.—No. 146.—Read the following resolution by the Government of India in the financial department, No. 1,772, dated March, 1869:—

Resolution.—Now that the arrangements have been made for carrying out the financial budget for 1869-70, and that specific orders regarding the allotments for each head of the service have been issued to each local government and administration, and to each Imperial department, the Government of India desires to impress on all concerned in general terms, the importance of strictly restraining the expenditure within the limits of the budget allotments.

It will have been apparent to all executive authorities that the Government of India is determined to have at least an equilibrium between income and ordinary expenditure; that this equilibrium has been obtained in the present budget with some difficulty, and only with the aid of an income-tax. It will hence be further manifest that the equilibrium can only be preserved by means of the restriction of expenditure according to the limitation laid down. If the allotments shall be all exceeded, the consequent inconvenience will be grave indeed. The Government of India will of course do all in its power to prevent any such excess occurring, but it confidently relies on the zealous exertions of all executive authorities for the same end. It believes that such reliance cannot be misplaced, remembering the comparatively close correspondence during the present year and the past year between the amounts budgeted for, and the amounts ultimately audited and adjusted for civil and military departments. The attention heretofore bestowed on this important matter should not only be sustained, but if possible, increased. Whatever degree of discretion may be properly left to the local authorities in respect to details, there should be the most complete understanding that the totals of the budget allotments must not on any account be exceeded. On the contrary, there should rather be savings under each budget head by the rigid enforcement of economy. For all this the departmental or other authorities are really responsible. The department of audit and account will do their best to check irregularity of expenditure, but real economy and substantive check must mainly depend on the efforts of those who are in administrative charge.

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council, in circulating to the public works department the foregoing resolution, desires to direct the earnest attention of all officers concerned to the absolute necessity of keeping the expenditure strictly within the limit of the Budget grant, and at the same time to point out that, the main divisions of the grant being virtually separate grants, excess over one cannot be compensated by a saving on the other.

It will be the special duty of the controllers of public works accounts to watch the expenditure of the year, and to bring to the notice of the accountant general of the department any deviations from the established practice in the allotment of funds to works in excess of the grants.

The Gov. gen. in Council further deems it necessary to add that, in case of any excess of outlay on public works taking place in any year without the special sanction of the Government of India, such excess will be viewed by H.E. in Council as evincing a direct and wilful disregard of the distinct orders of the Supreme Government; and this Government will in every such case consider the propriety of making a retrenchment equal to the amount of the excess expenditure from the grant of the succeeding year in which the excess may be brought to light.

EDUCATIONAL.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Chittagong:—Messrs. Falcon, Marshall, and Pereira.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—The following gentlemen are apptd. sub assts. of the 4th grade, revenue survey dept., from April 20, viz., Messrs. A. Hall, and B. Anderson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned officers of the public works department are apptd. supts. of embankments in the divs. specified opposite their respective names:—Mr. Walker, supt. engr. Orissa circle in the Orissa div., Capt. Garnault, supt. of works, Damoodah circle, in the divisions of Chota Nagpore and Burdwan.

SANITARY.—It is notified that the sanitary commissioner for the N.W. Provs. is authorised to call upon any officers under this Government for information which it may be desirable for him to obtain on points connected with his official duties; and it is requested that prompt attention be paid to his requisitions.

ASSESSORSHIPS.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be assessors, under Act IX. of 1869, in the districts mentioned against their respective names, and are vested with the powers of a collector for the purposes of that Act, viz.:—Messrs. Weatherall, in Bancoorah; Nicholls, in Howrah; Mendes, in Burdwan.

PROTECTORS OF LABOURERS.—The following officers are appointed to officiate as protectors of labourers within their respective jurisdictions, in addition to their own duties, from the date on which Dr. J. Meredith may wish to be relieved, and until further orders, viz.:—Lieut. Gregory, offic. dep. comr. of Luckimpore; Capt. Campbell, offic. dep. comr. of Sebsaugor.

PENSION.—The undermentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—Quarter-master sergeant John Revil, late of the 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, 2s. 3d. (two shillings and threepence), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

EDUCATIONAL.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed members of the local education committee at Mynpoorie:—Mr. McConaghey, Mr. Wright, Rev. Mr. Alexander, American Presbyterian Mission; Rajah Ram Partab Singh, and Baboo Cheetur Mull, head master of zillah school. Mr. Twigg, asst. mag. and collector of Agra, is appointed a member of the local educational committee of the Agra district.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the following officers are declared to have passed in law at the examination, held in April last, viz.:—Judicial officers, by the second or higher standard: H. L. Johnson, H. W. Gordon, F. H. McLaughlin, E. E. Fisher, T. E. Coxhead. By the first or lower standard: T. D. Beighton, A. Forbes, J. F. Bradbury, J. Whitmore, G. Vallente, G. Hayes, G. Grant, F. J. Noedham, J. R. Hand, W. C. Muller. Police officers, by the second or higher standard: M. F. Beamish, K. G. Burne, T. G. Charles, R. B. Smalley; by the first or lower standard, F. J. Dickens, W. L. H. Forbes, G. K. Meares, H. Munro, V. S. Robertson, E. M. Showers.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.**—The following officers reported their return from Europe on the dates mentioned:—Capt. W. G. Murray, topographical survey, March 21. Major H. Fraser, Madras S.C., mil. sec. to the resident at Hyderabad, reported his departure from Bombay on April 10. Major Dickens, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, April 9. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Holroyd, Bengal staff corps, commandant, 6th regt. N.L.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, April 27.

**EXAMINATIONS.**—The following officers have been passed by the Central Police Examination Committee:—For the lower standard: Mr. Browne, assistant district superintendent; Mr. Jackson, officiating assistant district superintendent; Mr. Lemarchand, assistant district superintendent; and Mr. Prior, deputy inspector, subject to passing in Hindustani by the second standard. Lieut. Mascall, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, has passed the lower standard in Hindustani.

**RAILWAY MAGISTRATES.**—Under the provisions of section 3, regulation XVI. of 1810, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor has invested the magistrates of Etawah and Allypore with concurrent powers of a joint magistrate at the railway stations in the Mynpoore and Muttra districts noted opposite their names, for the trial of cases connected with the railway:—Magistrate of Etawah: Baden, Shekhabad, in the district of Mynpoore. Magistrate of Allypore: Burlun, Juleysur-road, in the district of Muttra.

**ARTILLERY ESTABLISHMENTS.**—In conformity with instructions received from England, and with the sanction of Government, the C. in C. in India is pleased to notify that the batteries of men in charge of heavy batteries and mountain batteries royal artillery will be changed every three years, in order that thorough instruction in the different descriptions of arms may fall to the lot of every garrison battery, with the occasional relief of each battery at the hill stations where the mountain batteries are placed.

**LEAVE IN ANTICIPATION OF FURLOUGH.**—It having come to the knowledge of the C. in C. that in some instances applicants for furlough on private affairs have proceeded to the port of embarkation in anticipation of their furlough being sanctioned by Government, attention is drawn to para. 3 of G.O. No. 34 of 1869, and with reference thereto H.E. directs that officers shall not be permitted to avail themselves of preparatory leave on private affairs until they shall have been officially informed that their furlough has been granted by the Government of India.

**EXTRA TRAVELLING LEAVE.**—The Secretary to the Calcutta Council, addressing the Accountant-general, Madras, writes:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6,813 of March 17, inquiring whether the seven days in addition to travelling allowed by the order of this department, No. 1,313, dated March 16, 1865, to a covenanted civil servant or a military officer in civil employ, transferred from one station to another, should be spent by the transferred officer at his old or his new station, and in reply to state that it is unnecessary to prescribe a rule on the subject."

**COMMAND ALLOWANCE, NATIVE ARTILLERY.**—In order to assimilate the practice throughout India the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council orders that henceforth the command allowance for the Eurasian and all native batteries of artillery shall be Rs. 150 a month. The sum is to be held to include command, horse, and stationery allowance, as well as the allowance for repair of arms and accoutrements. The allowance is only to be drawn by the officer actually exercising the command, exception being made when the permanent commandant may be absent on privilege leave.

**DEPOT ESTABLISHMENTS.**—The Secretary of State for India, at the suggestion of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, has approved of the depot establishment of infantry regiments serving in India being fixed at two captains and three lieutenants. In recommending the change his Royal Highness observed that many young officers now enter the British army with the object of being transferred to the staff corps, and for that purpose are anxious to join their regiments in India instead of the depots at home, in view of qualifying themselves as probationers at as early a period as possible.

**TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO CHAPLAINS.**—It is notified to the Madras Government, in regard to the rate of travelling allowance for chaplains appointed to the station of Ootacamund, Coonor, and Wellington, that the allowance is 8, not 12 annas per mile. At the same time it is explained that the first of the rules regarding travelling allowance to chaplains which were published in notification No. 1,653, dated Aug. 7, 1868, relates to the case of a chaplain whose appointment is changed, whether temporarily or permanently; and the third of the rules to a chaplain temporarily leaving his head-quarters on duty without having station changed; and that, consequently, the phrase in the third rule, "a chaplain sent to officiate at other stations," must be understood to mean, not a chaplain transferred to an officiating appointment, but a chaplain sent to duty at a neighbouring station without relinquishing the charge of his own.

**EMBARKATION RETURNS.**—Very serious inconvenience having been occasioned by the non-receipt of embarkation reports of drafts of time-expired men and invalids by officers commanding regiments and batteries, the C. in C. in India directs that officers commanding embarkation depots will forward to such commanding officers a report of the embarkation, not only of detachments but of individuals belonging to their command, accompanied by a nominal list, with regimental numbers attached, of the men referred to. The instructions are rendered necessary in order to enable commanding officers to correct the rolls of their corps immediately after the embarkation of detachments, and to send the requisite advices home with reference to savings' bank deposits, &c., in accordance with the repeated orders of H.R.H. the P.M. C. in C. This order applies to all embarkation depots in India. Their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of Madras and Bombay are requested to issue any subsidiary orders in their respective commands which may be necessary for the exact fulfilment of these instructions.

**STORES—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**—In continuation of G.O. No. 197 of 1868, and with the sanction of Government, the following extract of War Office Circular No. 16, dated Jan. 1, 1868, "Changes in Material," Article 1515, is published for general information:—"It is to be distinctly understood that no article of store becomes obsolete by the mere introduction of a later pattern. The condemnation of stores as obsolete will always be followed by their withdrawal, upon specific orders to that effect, but until withdrawn they are to be available for issue, irrespective of any distinguishing mark they may bear, or any preference which may be expressed for any particular pattern."

**SERVICES OF WARRANT OFFICERS.**—It being desirable to have on record, for purposes of reference, the field and departmental services of all warrant officers as well as sergeants on the unattached list, H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct that heads of departments shall, as soon as practicable, forward to the officer in charge of the Adjutant-general's Office at Simla, rolls in the annexed form, showing in detail the services of each individual, and affording such documentary proof as may be forthcoming of any distinguished or special services that may have been performed by him. In rendering these returns, great care should be taken that the information afforded is so complete as to enable H.E. the C. in C. to contrast the claims of those who, from time to time, may be brought forward for advancement on account of special merit, long departmental service, or distinguished conduct in the field. After the 1st January of each year, supplementary rolls will be sent to the Adjutant-general by departments, of those individuals who may have joined the department during the previous year, giving particulars of any special services performed by those whose rolls are already on record.

**SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.**—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North Western Provinces:—No. 407: Mr. Alexander Braid, of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Staffordshire, England, for an improved railway chair. No. 415: Mr. G. Dubern, of No. 29, Mott's-lane, Calcutta, gentleman, for improved punkahs and machinery for working them. No. 416: Mr. Julius Nuelons, of Torquay, and Mr. Mathias Neuhans, of London, for certain improvements in portable apparatus for cooling wine or other liquids in bottles, or other like receptacles. No. 424: Mr. William Ogden Giles, of New York, United States of America, assignee of Mr. M. Sautter, of Paris, in the Empire of France, for improvements in preserving animal and vegetable substances. No. 425: Mr. William Ogden Giles, of New York, United States of America, assignee of Mr. M. Sautter, of Paris, in the Empire of France, for improvements in preparing fibre from bamboo or cane for the manufacture of textile fabrics.

**TROOP-SHIPS.**—The following Horse Guards G.O., No. 5 of 1869, is published for the information and guidance of commanding officers of troops embarking on board H.M.'s troop-ships:—"To obviate the inconvenience which has arisen from time to time in consequence of officers commanding troops embarked in H.M.'s troop-ships making reports to the Quartermaster-general unknown to the captain of the vessel, containing complaints or suggestions in respect to the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops on board, H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. directs that, in future, whenever a commanding officer of troops on board one of H.M.'s troop-ships considers it desirable to make any complaint or suggestion, he should in the first place communicate with the captain of the ship, after which, should it still be expedient to make any representation to head quarters, he should furnish the captain with a copy of his report before leaving the vessel; handing the original immediately on landing to the officer commanding at the port of disembarkation, for transmission by him, at once, to the Quartermaster-general, Horse Guards. H.R.H., while always glad to receive any suggestions from commanding officers which may tend to the benefit of troops on board ship, feels assured that it is hardly necessary to point out to them how desirable it is that they should avoid making frivolous complaints, which only cause bad feeling as well as unnecessary correspondence and loss of valuable time. H.R.H. takes this opportunity of reminding commanding officers of the importance of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with those parts of the regulations which relate to duties on board ship."

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The following gentlemen obtained leave of absence in May last:—Mr. DaCosta, a judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, for 2 mo. Dr. Meredith, protector of labourers in Upper Assam, 30 days' prep. leave, to enable him to appear before the Presidency Standing Medical Committee. Mr. Bamber, of the police, reported his departure from India per steamer *Candia*, which was left by the pilot at sea on April 15. Capt. Parsons, of the police, reported his departure from India per steamer *Decca*, which was left by the pilot at sea on April 20. The following officers reported their departure from India on the dates and on the steamers mentioned:—T. E. Ravenshaw, C.S., April 15, per *Candia*; W. Cornell, C.S., April 20, per *Decca*; H. L. Harrison, C.S., April 20, per *Decca*; and T. Jones, April 29, per *Decca*. Mr. G. C. Kilby, dep. mag. and dep. coll., has been granted, by the Sec. of State for India, an ext. of 6 months' leave, on m.c. Lieut. Wallace, offic. dep. consult. engr. to Govt. of Bengal, railway dept., availed himself of the priv. leave granted him April 20, on the 27th idem. Mr. E. J. Martin, excc. engr., Delhi div., is allowed 3 months' priv. leave from July 5 next. Mr. MacGeorge, asst. comr., Hurdah, in Hoshungabad, 2 months' priv. leave, from May 2. Mr. Beachcroft, asst. comr., Lahore, 3 months' priv. leave, with effect from May 2. Mr. O'Brien, asst. comr., Lahore, has 3 months' priv. leave, with effect from Aug. 1. Lieut. col. Ranken, supt. school of industry and central jail, Jubulpore, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him on May 7, making over charge of the school of industry to Capt. Lugard, offic. cantonment mag., and the central jail to Dr. Rice, civil surg.



**SANITARY RETURNS.**—Officers commanding regiments of British cavalry and infantry are directed to preserve such of their monthly returns, or extracts from them, from date of landing in the country, as may be required for the preparation of the statistical return called for by G.O. No. 13 of 1868. 2. After the return in question has been prepared and submitted, the rule laid down para. 1,505 of the Queen's regulations may be complied with. 3. General officers in whose divisions or districts regiments arriving from England may be stationed, are requested to point out this order to the commanding officers on arrival.

**MILITARY FURLONGS, &c.**—The following officers obtained leave of absence and furlough to Europe, on m.c., in May last, under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified):—Capt. Roberts, asst. to the agent, Gov. gen. Rajpootana, 1 month from May 10, to Bombay, and thence to England. Lieut. G. Swinley, Hazara Mountain battery, 6 months' leave of absence in India on private affairs, to visit Nynee Tal; the leave to commence from such date as he may avail himself of it. Capt. Filgate, asst. acct. gen., 3 months' priv. leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals Thring has furl. for 1 year from April 14. Capt. Lichfield, supt. of police, British Burmah, has the usual prep. leave to Calcutta, with a view to proceed to Europe on m.c. The following officers reported their departure for Europe on the dates mentioned:—Lieut. col. Smith, staff corps, per *Carnatic*, March 13, from Bombay; Major gen. Reid, c.b., Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. Anderson, inf.; Lieut. Bacon, staff corps; Surg. Cheke and Capt. Lambert, staff corps, per *Canada*, April 15. The following orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, are confirmed:—No. 245 of March 31, granting furlough to Europe (m.c.) to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. Fisher, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, Oude, for two years, under the regulations of 1868. No. 295 of April 16, granting furlough to Europe on m.c. to the undermentioned officer:—Major Rydler, of the Bengal staff corps, for 20 months, under the regulations of 1854. No. 305 of April 21, granting furlough to Europe on m.c. to the undermentioned officer:—Major Aty, of the Madras staff corps, commandant, 2nd infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for 15 months, under Regulations of 1868, with effect from April 24, the date of his departure from Bombay. The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—No. 73 of April 17, granting the usual leave of absence to Bombay, from April 17, 1868, the date of departure, to Major Hill, 2nd in command, 4th cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on m.c. The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—No. 321 of April 23, granting furlough to Europe on m.c. to the undermentioned officer: Capt. Chester, Bengal staff corps, brigade major, Saugor, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

## Madras.

### CIVIL.

**BAGSHAW, F. T.**, to be a probat. asst. superint. in the revenue survey dept. May 18.  
**CAMPBELL, L. A.**, asst. coll. in temp. ch. of the treasury in the district of Coimbatore, to act as registrar of assurances of that dist. May 18.  
**CAMPBELL, Lieut.**, asst. engr. of the 2nd grade, will be considered as having been on duty at Presidency from April 8.  
**DONALD—O'BRIEN.**—Mr. W. Donald and Mr. C. L. O'Brien to be auditors of the accounts of the administrator general for the year 1869.  
**DRURY, Lieut. col.**, controller of military accounts, to be a lay trustee of St. George's Cathedral, v. Walker. May 18.  
**GORDON, H. P.**, acting sub coll. and jt. mag. in the district of North Arcot, is authorised to perform the duties and exercise the powers which by the aforesaid Act are assigned to and conferred on the magistrate of a district; May 18. Mr. Gordon is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals within his division.  
**JOYCE, W.**, to offic. as Tamil translator to Govt. during abs. of Capt. Wright on leave, or till further orders, without prejudice to his present appointment. May 18.  
**MASTER, C. G.**, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Port St. George. May 18.  
**NEWMAN, H.**, asst. to coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., is empowered to hear and dispose of appeals from the convictions of the subord. mags. of the 1st and 2nd class stationed within his div. May 18.  
**STUART, Capt.**, 1st asst. director of revenue settlement, to act as deputy director of revenue settlement, and to have charge of the Kurnool and Cuddapah settlement party during abs. of Cox on leave. May 18.  
**WALHOUSE, M. J.**, civil and sess. judge of Mangalore, resumed ch. of the court from the Hon. J. C. St. Clair on May 7.  
**WRIGHT, Lieut.**, Tamil translator to Govt., delivered over ch. of the office to his manshee on May 15.

### MILITARY.

**BRINE.**—The date of retirement of Lieut. col. Brine, assigned by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, published May 4, 1868, is Sept. 15, 1868, and not Sept. 15, 1869.  
**CHURCH, Capt.**, of the staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 35th regt. N.I., to be adjt. of the Madras volunteer guards, during the abs. on leave to Eur. of Lieut. Wright, with effect from May 15. [C. in C.]  
**PENNYFATHER, Lieut.**, R.E., seivs. are replaced at disposal of H.E. the

### MEDICAL.

**AITKIN, Surg.**, M.D., zillah surg. of Rajahmundry, services are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for military duty.  
**BLENKINSOP, F. H.**, is admitted as asst. surg. on Madras estab., in conformity with appt. of April 6 last, by the Home Govt., with effect on May 7.

**WRIGHT, W. E.**, is admitted as asst. surg. on the Madras estab., in conformity with appt. of April 6, by the Home Govt., with effect from May 7, date of arrival at Madras.

**MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Doria, staff corps, comdt. 5th regt. N.I., from date of being relieved from his present temp. employ. as offic. military sec. to the resident at Hyderabad; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Fraser, staff corps, paymaster Hyderabad circle; and Major Beddek, staff corps, offic. wing officer 15th regt. N.I. —to embark from Bombay. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Pollard, staff corps, comdt. 35th regt. N.I.; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Place, staff corps; Lieut. col. McDougall, inf., offic. comdt. 34th regt. L.I.; and Major Barber, staff corps, dep. supt. revenue survey—to embark from Madras. The furlough to Europe on m.c. granted to Lieut. col. Buchanan, comdt. 4th regt. L.C., as published in G.O.G. March 9 last, No. 86, is under the regulations of 1868. Surg. major Fleming, M.D., on furl. (m.c.) for 2 years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

**TOWN COMMISSIONERS.**—The following gentlemen have been appointed Town Commissioners for the year beginning May 1, 1869:—**Combaco-num**—Messrs. A. Tagg, assistant collector, vice president, and J. Ashworth. **Trichinopoly**—Majors W. M. Williams, brigade major, W. A. Gibb, assistant adjutant general, and W. Hands, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Messrs. J. L. Warner, head assistant collector, and T. J. Maltby, assistant collector; Lieut. H. Blair, acting superintendent of police; and Mr. G. T. Oliver. **Coonoor**—Major F. G. Hodgson, Capt. A. G. Murray, joint mag., and Asst. surg. J. Wilson; Messrs. J. Hunter, T. Stanes, C. Gray, and A. Allen. **Cumbum (Kurnool dist.)**—Messrs. C. T. McCarthy, head assistant collector and magistrate, and C. Powell, asst. superintendent of police. **Negapatam**—Messrs. J. W. Best, acting sub-collector, T. E. Thomas, assistant superint. of police, E. G. Ricketts, F. Oliver, and D. Callaghan. **Palcoudah (Vizagapatam)**—Messrs. A. Cruickshank, acting senior assistant, and D. Mackie. **Bellary**—Messrs. J. Kellsall, head assistant collector, K. N. Rau, Tahsildar, B. S. Rau, district moonsiff, H. J. Scott, apothecary, civil dispensary, Ismailkhan, inspector of police, and T. H. Going, engineer, Madras railway.

**CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. G. Vans Agnew, acting collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, 1 month and 12 days' privilege leave. Surg. major Ranking, sanitary commissioner for Madras, privilege leave for 45 days. Mr. A. Sam, British consular agent at Karikal, privilege leave for 2 months, from the date of quitting his station. Capt. Lindsay, R.E., acting deputy consulting engineer for railways, privilege leave for 15 days. Mr. J. W. Ellis, supervisor of the 2nd grade, 1 month's privilege leave from June 1. Ens. and Dep. asst. comy. W. G. Bevan, assistant engineer of the 2nd grade, leave on m.c. from May 12, 1869, to June 1, 1870, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854. Mr. J. C. Barghall, inspector of police, Madras town, for 3 months, under Sections 16 and 20 of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules. The Director of Public Instruction has granted privilege leave of absence to Mr. E. C. Caldwell, inspector of schools, for 1 month and 3 days, from the date of availing himself thereof. Capt. F. M. Gillham, master attendant of Calicut and Beypore, is granted leave for 3 months from the date he avails himself of it. The leave granted to Capt. J. W. Maiden, master attendant at Masulipatam, which appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of March 2 last, is cancelled at his own request. The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. W. B. Powell, chaplain of Cuddalore, privilege leave for 3 months from June 3. The privilege leave granted by the Right Rev. the Bishop to the Rev. J. Tanner is cancelled.

## Bombay.

### MILITARY.

#### PROMOTIONS.

[From the *Pembej Government Gazette*, May 18.]

No. 339.—The following promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

**Inf.**—Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) T. T. Piers, cadre 29th regt. N.I., and L. Pelly, cadre 17th regt. N.I., Major A. Carney, staff corps, cadre 31st regt. N.I., Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) E. Grant, cadre 3rd regt. N.I., and E. C. Marston, cadre 25th regt. N.I., Major (lieut. col. 106th foot) H. P. Tyacke, cadre 2nd Eur. regt., Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) E. Waddington, cadre 23rd regt. N.I., W. Scott, cadre 15th regt. N.I., H. T. Briggs, cadre 6th regt. N.I., J. A. Wood, v.c., cadre 20th regt. N.I., J. B. Dunsterville, c.s.i., cadre 19th regt. N.I., and A. W. Lucas, cadre 7th regt. N.I., Major H. H. A. Wood, staff corps, cadre 4th regt. N.I., Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) J. P. Sandwith, cadre 1st regt. N.I., W. S. Jones, cadre 22nd regt. N.I., W. C. Anderson, cadre 1st Eur. regt., W. L. Cahusac, cadre 11th regt. N.I., J. H. Champion, cadre 21st regt. N.I., W. R. Houghton, cadre 14th regt. N.I., H. Daly, c.b., cadre 1st Eur. regt., W. B. Gray, cadre 26th regt. N.I., A. B. Church, cadre 9th regt. N.I., C. A. Moyle, cadre 30th regt. N.I., J. T. Francis, cadre 5th regt. N.I., J. Black, cadre 2nd gren. regt. N.I., J. F. Lester, cadre 16th regt. N.I., and H. B. Hodgson, cadre 3rd Eur. regt., Major W. T. Bowes, staff corps, cadre 16th regt. N.I., Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) J. W. Younghusband, cadre 8th regt. N.I., C. T. Aitchison, cadre 2nd Eur. regt., and Sir W. L. Merewether, k.c.s.i., c.b., cadre 3rd Eur. regt., Majors J. Currie, staff corps, cadre 15th regt. N.I., and F. S. Hewitt, staff corps, cadre 28th regt. N.I., Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) G. S. A. Anderson, cadre 18th regt. N.I., and Major A. Y. Shout, cadre 12th regt. N.I., to have the position of lieut. col. from March 1, in succession to H. Y. Beale, deceased.

Cadre 29th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. H. Henderson to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) H. Phillips to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Piers, promoted and removed.

Cadre 17th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. H. Reynolds to have the position of major, and Lieut. J. Ducat, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Pelly, promoted and removed.

Cadre 31st Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. P. Close, staff corps, to have the position of major, from March 1, v. Carnegie, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. D. Dickson to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) T. E. Strong to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Grant, promoted and removed.

Cadre 25th Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. P. Nixon to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. T. Mills to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Marston, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd Eur. Regt. L.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. Thompson to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. M. Phillips to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Tyacke, promoted and removed.

Cadre 23rd Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) M. R. Bruce to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. F. Blowers to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Waddington, promoted and removed.

Cadre 13th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. W. Holland to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Gallo-way to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Scott, promoted and removed.

Cadre 6th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brevet lieut. col.) T. D. Ker to be major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. C. Grant to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Briggs, promoted and removed.

Cadre 20th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. V. Shewell to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. S. Stephens to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Wood, promoted and removed.

Cadre 19th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. J. Day to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) F. C. Davidson to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Dunster-ville, promoted and removed.

Cadre 7th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. A. Collier to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. R. Wilson to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Lucas, promoted and removed.

Cadre 4th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. S. Warden to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. H. Castell to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Wood, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st Gren. Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. Pirie to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) T. P. B. Walsh to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Sand-with, promoted and removed.

Cadre 22nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. Campbell to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. P. La Touche to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succ. to Jones, promoted and removed.

Cadre 1st European Regt. (Fus.)—Capt. (major 103rd foot) G. E. Herne to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 103rd foot) W. Williams to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Anderson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 11th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. S. Hewett to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. P. M. Newton to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succ. to Cahusac, promoted and removed.

Cadre 24th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. C. Parr to have the position of major, and Lieut. H. B. Jacob (staff corps) to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succ. to Champion, prom. and removed.

Cadre 14th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. T. Hill to have the position of Major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) T. Bell to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succ. to Houghton, prom. and removed.

Cadre 1st Eur. Regt. Fusiliers.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) F. Phillips to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. Hicks to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Daly, promoted and removed.

Cadre 26th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. T. Annesley to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) S. F. McGillivray to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Gray, promoted and removed.

Cadre 9th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. Thacker to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. G. Watts to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Church, promoted and removed.

Cadre 30th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) E. L. Scott to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. M. Boyd to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Moyle, promoted and removed.

Cadre 5th Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) R. Wallace to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) L. G. Brown to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Francis, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd Gren. Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) S. C. Law to have the position of major, from March 1, v. Black, promoted and removed.

Cadre 10th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) H. H. James to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) H. W. Harris

to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Lester, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. T. Etheridge to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) T. Trueman to have the position of captain, from March 1, in succession to Hodgson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 16th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) M. S. Green, c.b., to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) F. H. Se-grave, to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Bowen, promoted and removed.

Cadre 8th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. Bates to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. H. Ashe to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Younghusband, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd Eur. Regt. L.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. E. West-ropp to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. 106th foot) F. War-den to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Aitchi-son, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) F. Schneider to have the position of major, and Lieut. P. J. F. Henslowe to be capt., from March 1, in succession to Merewether, promoted and removed.

Cadre 15th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. G. Coles to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. B. Goodfellow to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Currie, promoted and removed.

Cadre 28th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) J. F. Robertson to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) F. P. Bartholomew to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Hewett, promoted and removed.

Cadre 18th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. E. Jacob to have the position of major, and Lieut. (major in staff corps) W. Blakeney to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Anderson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 12th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) A. P. Chesshyre to have the position of major, from March 1, v. Shortt, prom. and removed.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. J. Hibbert to be capt. from March 1, v. Close, cadre 31st regt. N.I., prom.; Lieut. H. A. Hobson to be capt., from March 1, v. Law, cadre 2nd gren. regt. N.I., prom.; Lieut. W. A. Salmon (staff corps) to have the position of capt., from March 1, v. Chesshyre, cadre 12th regt. N.I., promoted.

Infantry.—Major J. H. Henderson, staff corps, cadre 29th regt. N.I., Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. H. Reynolds, cadre 17th regt. N.I.; Major (capt. in staff corps) H. P. Close, cadre 31st regt. N.I.; Majors (lieut. cols. in staff corps) W. D. Dickson, cadre 3rd regt. N.I., J. P. Nixon, cadre 25th regt. N.L.I., and C. Thompson, cadre 2nd Eur. regt.; Major M. R. Bruce, staff corps, cadre 23rd regt. N.L.I., and Major (lieut. col. in staff corps) H. W. Holland, cadre 13th regt. N.I., to have the position of lieut. col.; and Major and brevet lieut. col. T. D. Ker, cadre 6th regt. N.I., to be lieut. col., from March 1, in succession to H. Y. Beale, dec.

Cadre 29th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) T. Nuttall to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. T. Eden to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Henderson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 17th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. G. G. Cum-ming to have the position of major, from March 1, v. Reynolds, promoted and removed.

Cadre 31st Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. F. Boulton, staff corps, to have the position of major, from March 1, v. Close, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) W. Bannerman to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) G. H. Ken-nedy to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Dick-son, promoted and removed.

Cadre 25th Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) A. B. Little to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. Jame-son to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Nixon, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd Eur. Regt. L.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) B. R. Whit-taker to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. M. Woodcock to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Thomson, promoted and removed.

Cadre 23rd Regt. N.L.I.—Capt. H. S. Anderson, staff corps, to have the position of major, and Lieut. J. Gatacre, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Bruce, promoted and removed.

Cadre 13th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (major in staff corps) G. E. Thomas to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) O. Barnes to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Holland, promoted and removed.

Cadre 6th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. M. W. James to have the position of major, and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) H. N. Reeves to have the position of capt., from March 1, in succession to Ker, promoted.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. H. T. Christie to be capt., from March 1, v. Cumming, cadre 17th regt. N.I., promoted; and Lieut. J. H. L. Green-field, staff corps, to have the position of capt., from March 1, v. Boulton, cadre 31st regt. N.I., promoted.

#### COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, May 13.)

Consequent on return of Col. W. B. Salmon, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from furlough, the following reversions are ordered in the commissariat dept., to have effect from May 1, date of his arrival at Belgaum:—

Capt. Mignon, acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to grade of acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. Fenwick, acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. Harris, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.  
 Capt. Bolton, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to grade of acting sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### NEW MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES.

*Bombay Castle, May 3.*—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, mil. dept., No. 1,469, of Jan. 30, to the adjt. general:—

In requesting you to move H.E. the C. in C. to cause the decision of H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., submitted with your No. 73c, dated 4th inst., in regard to the application of the term "temporary leave of absence" (in para. 2 of the Secretary of State's No. 254 (G.G.O. No. 797 of Aug. 19, 1869), dated July 16, 1868), to be published in H.E.'s gen. orders, I am desired to suggest that, in order to prevent any misapprehension, it should be at the same time pointed out that the "furlough to Europe" reckons as service for the rank of col. under the five years' rule only when the major and brevet lieut. col. holds a qualifying staff appt., and not when he is in com. of a regt.

Letter from the mil. secy. Horse Guards, dated Nov. 17, 1868, to the C. in C. in India:—

Having submitted to the Field Marshal C. in C. your letter of Sept. 26 last, I am directed to intimate to your Excellency that H.R.H. considers that the term "temporary leave of absence," used in the Secretary of State's despatch quoted by you should be held to include "furlough to Europe," in calculating the service for colonel of a major and brevet lieut. col. holding a qualifying staff appt.

A. T. WILDE, Colonel,  
 Officg. Secretary to Govt.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—Lieut. Bigsby, R.E., is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard; also Capt. Madan and Ensign Eyre, 49th foot, according to the higher standard in Hindustani.

**FINANCIAL.**—The following appointments, dated May 17, are made, with effect from May 18, subject to confirmation by the Government of India:—Major Chitty to officiate as controller of military accounts. Col. Vincent to act as military accountant: pending his arrival, Major Chitty will continue to perform the duties of military accountant in addition to those of controller of military accounts.

**DRESS.**—Officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations, are authorised to permit staff officers to appear in white trousers on parades and all occasions when white clothing is worn by British troops; but the practice in each station must be uniform. Officers of British and native regiments may wear white uniform clothing at all hours during the day and in the evening; but when on parades, or other duties with their men, officers of native corps must wear their usual parade dress, so as to be in uniformity with their men. The C. in C. directs that as the clothing department are required to submit to Government indents on England for clothing twenty months before such clothing falls due, commanding officers when applying for compensation are to do so fully two years before the clothing becomes due.

**BOMBAY MARINES.**—The following temporary arrangements, by Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N., supt. of Bombay marines, are confd.:—Mr. Todd, 2nd officer of the *Clyde*, lent to the *May Frere*, was appd. 3rd officer of the steamer *Dalhousie* from Feb. 25. Mr. Lawson was appd. acting 2nd officer of gunboat *Clyde*, v. Todd. Lieut. Brebner, acting asst. dockmaster, was employed on special duty buoying a sunken rock at the entrance of the Malwan Bay, plating and staying the transits near the Bancoot River, and fixing a beacon on the wreck of the *Die Vernon*, from Feb. 19 to Feb. 27. Mr. C. Booker, 3rd officer of the steamer *Amber Witch*, was transfd. to the *Earl Canning* as 2nd officer on Feb. 5, v. Bowen, resigned. Lieut. Wood, late I.N., was appd. to command the steamer *Dalhousie*, from March 10. Mr. C. E. Lamborne was appd. clerk of the *Dalhousie*, from March 10. Mr. Dunn, 2nd officer of the steamer *Siecle*, performed the duties of store accountant of the vessel from Oct. 10, 1867. The undermentioned engineers of the Bombay marine, are prom. to fill existing vacancies, from the dates specified:—Mr. Windsor, 2nd class naval trained, to be 1st class naval trained engr., v. Flynn, deceased—Sept. 18, 1867; Mr. Patterson, 3rd class naval trained, to be 2nd class naval trained engr., v. Windsor, prom.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

DOOLEY—At Bangalore, May 16, wife of Staff asst. surg. Dooley, daughter.  
 HULLOCK—At Jubbulpore, May 13, wife of J. B. Hullock, paymr., E.I.R.C., daughter.  
 KEMP—At Dacca, May 13, wife of E. C. Kemp, son.  
 MICHAEL—At Byculia, May 13, wife of William Michael, daughter.  
 SCRIVEN—At Barcilly, May 6, wife of Capt. H. Scriven, 25th regt. (King's Own Borderers), daughter.  
 SKINNER—At Mussoorie, May 15, wife of Alex. Skinner, daughter.  
 WORSLEY—At Dacca, May 16, wife of Capt. Worsley, 7th N.I., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

HANDS—WILLIAMS.—At Ranecgunge, May 14, F. F. Hands, to Sophia L. F. Williams.  
 VAN CUTSEM—HARCOURT.—At Calcutta, May 12, E. C. Van Cutsem, to Harriet Ida Caroline, daughter of the late H. Harcourt, of Dublin.

### DEATHS.

BIRCH—At Dhurmsala, May 12, Florence Evelyn, daughter of Capt. A. J. Birch, 15th Bengal cav., aged 14 months.  
 DAY—At Akyab, May 4, Emma, wife of Surg. F. Day, principal medical storekeeper, Madras army.

## Home.

### ROYAL LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held on Saturday, June 19, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and the Prince Soliman-Kudr-Bahadoor were present at the Levée, attended by Colonel Frederick P. Layard.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levée are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentation to her Majesty. The following were among the presentations:—

Mr. R. Vicars Boyle, c.s.i., Executive Engineer, Bengal, on receiving the honour of the c.s.i., by the Secretary of State.

Major R. M. Bonnor, Bombay staff corps, by Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.

Major R. J. Castell, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. W. H. Colvill, Surgeon, Bombay Army, by the Secretary of State.

Surg. Major J. Daubeny (Bombay retired), by the Secretary of State.

Lieut. col. J. S. Davies, Bengal staff corps, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. M. C. Furnell, Surgeon, Madras Army, by the Secretary of State.

Capt. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, 3rd cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, by the Secretary of State.

Major Glasfurd, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State.

Lieut. col. G. N. Greene (late Bengal Army), by Secretary of State.

Lieut. J. B. Hennell, Bombay staff corps, by Major gen. Sir H. Rawlinson, k.c.b.

Cornet B. D. Harrison, on appointment to 18th hussars, by Colonel Lowther, M.P.

Lieut. col. A. B. Little, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieut. A. Lloyd, 21st hussars, by Lord Overstone.

Capt. A. Melville, Indian Survey Department, by Secretary of State.

Surg. C. MacDowall, Bombay Army, by Secretary of State.

Mr. J. C. Marshman, on being appointed c.s.i., by Secretary of State.

Capt. Martin, Central India Horse, by the Secretary of State.

Major gen. G. Pope, c.b., by Secretary of State for India.

Mr. G. Palmer, Indian Civil Service, by his father, Lieut. col. Palmer.

Ensign F. D. Raikes, by his father, Mr. C. Raikes, c.s.i.

Lieut. col. T. Rattray, c.s.i., Bengal staff corps, on appointment to Star of India, by Secretary of State.

Major gen. Sir E. Russell, Political Resident, Aden, on being made Knight Commander of Star of India, by Secretary of State.

Mr. R. D. Sassoon, of Bombay, by Sir B. Frere.

Mr. A. Sassoon, of Bombay, by Sir B. Frere.

Capt. J. C. Shirley, 100th Regiment, by Major gen. H. Shirley.

Major gen. Sir C. Staveley, on promotion, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Major gen. H. Shirley, k.c.b., on nomination as k.c.b., by Duke of Cambridge.

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, c.s.i., on appointment to Order of Star of India, by the Right Hon. Sir W. Hutt, M.P.

Major J. Williamson, Commanding 26th Regiment Punjab Infantry, by Secretary of State.

Lieut. J. Withers, Bombay staff corps, by the Secretary of State.

## Miscellaneous.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.**—(FOREIGN-OFFICE, June 12).—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Francis Machel Cartwright as Consul at Madras for the North German Confederation.

**BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY BONDS.**—Messrs. Crawford, Colvin and Co. have given notice that they have received the usual remittance to provide for the half-yearly interest on bonds of the Bombay municipality, due on the 30th inst.

**FRASER GUNS FOR INDIA.**—In pursuance of the approval at Shoeburyness, on the 12th inst., of the Woolwich gun, a War-office order has been received at Woolwich arsenal for the manufacture, before the end of the financial year, of fifty 9-inch Fraser guns for the Indian service.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The biddings of £325,000 in bills on India took place on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £210,300; and to Madras, £114,700. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10½d. Tenders at 1s. 11d. will receive about 76 per cent. The result shows a considerable increase in the demand for means of remittance.

**THE ASSAM COMPANY.**—The report of the Assam Company for the year ending the 31st December last has been issued. It states that the estimated result of the year's operations exhibits a trifling profit, and that the estimates for 1869 are sufficiently favourable to justify the directors in proposing an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the paid-up capital.

**JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL IN INDIA.**—We understand that Mr. W. G. Romaine, Secretary of the Admiralty, has accepted the appointment of Judge Advocate-General in India, offered to him recently by the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Romaine was Deputy Judge-Advocate in the Crimea, and at the end of the war was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty by Sir Charles Wood.

**M. DE TASSY.**—According to the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, M. Garcin de Tassy, whose work on Mohammedan Festivals we lately noticed, has just been made a member of the Royal Danish Scientific Society, as a tribute to those philological labours by which he was the first to establish the scientific study of the modern languages of India. By such a choice, says the same journal, the Royal Danish Society has reaped equal honour and advantage.

**DEBT OF INDIA.**—A statement prepared in the Public Debt-office at Calcutta shows that in the last half of the year 1868 notes of the registered debt of India were presented for interest at the Treasuries of India as follows:—By Europeans, Rs. 25,77,74,500; and by natives, Rs. 11,74,23,300. The proportions are 69 per cent. held by Europeans, and 31 per cent. held by natives. These proportions may be assumed to obtain in regard to the whole Rs. 47,07,52,600, the amount of notes presented and not presented. The enfaced notes held in London, Rs. 15,75,19,400 are assumed to be held by Europeans.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.**—The sailing Indiaman *Windsor Castle*, Commander C. Douglas, R.N.R., belonging to Messrs. Green and Co., of Blackwall, arrived at Spithead on Saturday, from Bombay, bringing to England troops from India, under contract with the Indian Government, as follows:—Captain Stockwell, 2nd Battalion 10th Infantry, in military command; Captain Rimington, B.S.C., and Mrs. Rimington; Lieutenant Malcolm, 2nd Battalion 10th Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon J. Waters, 82nd Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon Anderson, R.A., 121 non commissioned officers and men from various corps, time-expired and invalided men, with sixteen wives and thirty-six children. The troops were disembarked on Monday morning, and the *Windsor Castle* immediately afterwards sailed for London.

**THE VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.**—His Highness Ismail Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, was to arrive at Buckingham Palace about five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and would reside there during his visit to this country. To-day there will be a State concert at the Palace, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family will be present at it. On Thursday his Highness the Viceroy will proceed to Windsor on a visit to her Majesty the Queen, and will remain at Windsor Castle for the night. On Friday he will return to Buckingham Palace, and in the evening will dine with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough-house. On Saturday the Viceroy will be present at the review of the household troops, to be held in the presence of her Majesty and the Court, in Windsor Great Park. Next Monday there will be a breakfast at Buckingham Palace, and the Viceroy will dine in the evening with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford-house. On Tuesday, the 29th inst., there will be a grand fête given at the Crystal Palace, by Royal command, in honour of his Highness the Viceroy; the musical festival arranged for the occasion will be conducted by Sir Michael Costa, and the evening will close with a great pyrotechnic display. On the following day, Wednesday, the 30th, the Viceroy will attend Frances Countess Waldegrave's ball at Strawberry-hill, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales will be present. Lieutenant-colonel Cavendish and Lord Alfred Paget went to Dover, by command of the Queen, to meet his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, and attend on him during his visit.

**SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.**—The general meeting of subscribers and friends was held on Friday afternoon, on the grounds of the institution, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hooper Grant. The military element was well represented, the company present including Lieutenant-General Walker, Lieutenant-General Sir George Lawrence, Major-General Boileau, Major-General Beatty, Major-General Tremereere, General Sir William Codrington, Major-General Sir Arthur Lawrence, Colonel Hoff, Colonel Adams, Colonel Grant, and Colonel Western. A large number of ladies attended. The thirteenth annual report, which gives a highly satisfactory account of the progress of the charity, states that twenty-seven girls have been admitted during the past year, and that thirty-two have left during the same period; of whom seventeen went to service, one found employment as assistant in Lady Suffolk's school, twelve were transferred to the Royal Patriotic Asylum, Wandsworth, and two were withdrawn by their parents. Eight girls were elected into the Home on May 26, and no less than sixteen girls have become entitled to rewards for two years' continuous service with good conduct, three of them for the third time, three for the second time, and ten for the first time. The number of girls who have received rewards up to the present is forty-four, being about one in every three who have gone to service, and the total number of rewards granted is sixty-eight. Upwards of sixty boys from the Duke of York's School were permitted to be present at the interesting proceedings, and to join in play with their sisters and cousins. The band of the school played a selection of airs during the afternoon.

**PRONJE v. MATHEWS.**—In this case, which was argued on the 28th April, 1869, and during several days, Vice-Chancellor Malins, on June 12, delivered judgment. The case was very complicated, but the facts were briefly these:—In 1829 the plaintiff, a Frenchman, married Harriet Shean, an English woman, domiciled in Paris, and on the occasion of the marriage a settlement was made according to the French law. In 1830 Harriet Pronje eloped with a person named Demailly, and came to London. In 1832 she gave birth to a

child, which was registered as Leon Pronje. The husband followed her to London, and induced her to return with him to Paris. She subsequently lived with Dr. Chevrot, with whom she went to India, taking with her Leon Pronje, and engaged in the provision trade, where she amassed a considerable amount of money. In 1841 Leon Pronje went to Paris, and in 1852 married a person named Julie Chalot or Simon. In January, 1853, she gave birth to a daughter. Leon Pronje and his wife or mistress went to Calcutta, where he died in 1856. Mrs. Pronje, his mother, then took charge of his child, and maintained her till her death, in 1865. She had acquired considerable wealth, and remitted £3,000 to the defendant Mathew, with directions to him to settle it upon Leon Pronje's daughter. A settlement was accordingly prepared and approved; but before its execution Madame Pronje died. The husband of Madame Pronje, who had obtained possession of the other part of his wife's personal estate, then filed this bill to set aside this settlement, on the ground that it was at variance with his own marriage settlement, and void by the French law. An immense mass of evidence was adduced as to the French law. The Vice-Chancellor, after going over the facts and considering the evidence, dismissed the bill with costs.

**OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on June 16th, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. W. Dent in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the directors' report, stated that the company's system of lines in the provinces of Oude and Benares was now definitively settled, and in Rohilkund the only point remaining to be determined was the extension of the main line beyond Mooradabad to form a junction with the Punjab and Delhi Railway, either at Meerut or Saharanpore. The main line extended from Benares through Jaunpore, Fyzabad, Bareilly, and Chundowsee to Mooradabad, with branches from Nawabgunge to Byram Ghat, to Cawnpore (the present open section), Bareilly to Nynce Tal, and Chundowsee to Allyghur. With reference to Allyghur, the board had always been aware of its great importance, and though from the first it formed a part of their original design for railway accommodation for Rohilkund, the Government did not include it in the first contract of the company; subsequently, however, it was conceded on precisely the same terms as the other lines, and the board had executed a contract for it. With regard to bridges for crossing the River Ganges, a great portion of the trade of Oude and Rohilkund crossed the Ganges, which lay between their system and the railways leading to Bengal, to Bombay, and to the Punjab. The annual traffic at the several ferries was as follows:—From the Bareilly and adjoining district, 108,000 tons of goods and produce and 845,000 persons; from the Mooradabad district, 103,000 tons and 326,800 persons; and from another district, 112,000 tons and 470,000 persons. With such an extensive and established trade it was clear, whatever might be the value of their main through line, that, to accommodate the traffic mentioned and make the system remunerative, it was essential that the river should be bridged over and junctions effected with the East Indian Railway, and with the Delhi and Punjab Railway. The progress made in the engineering operations might be considered satisfactory. By the end of the year the whole of the permanent way materials for a length of 300 miles of line would reach India; and the agent there having matured his arrangements for the conveyance of the materials to convenient points on the company's lines, the works would proceed rapidly. He then referred to the Nulhatee line, and did not doubt that the Government would see fit to accede to the proposal made by the company's agent with respect to it. The line gave the superior accommodation of a railway in substitution for an ordinary road, and at the same outlay as the Government would have to incur for the repair and maintenance of an ordinary road. The directors proposed, with the sanction of the meeting, to pay one year's interest at 5 per cent. on the Nulhatee capital of £50,000, which was excluded from the guarantee. Mr. Pender seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. A long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Robinson took part. The report was adopted, the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and the directors were authorised to pay out of the accumulated funds one year's interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to the 30th June on the capital of the Nulhatee line.

**A CURIOUS DISPUTE.**—In the Exchequer Court, on the 14th inst., the case of *Harvey v. Oxenham* was heard. This was an action to try the right to certain articles of household furniture. The plaintiff was the second son and administrator of the estate and effects of John Inglis Harvey, who died on the 17th February last, intestate, when about sixty-four years of age; and the defendants were Messrs. Oxenham, the well-known auctioneers in Oxford-street. The deceased was formerly accountant-general at Calcutta, with a salary of £5,000 a-year; but some time before his death he had been living in this country, in receipt of his annual pension of £1,000. He was separated from his wife, and, according to the plaintiff's case, he had formed an improper connection with a Mrs. Clark, who resided at Brompton, and was the wife of a singer at music-halls. In February, Mr. Harvey and Mrs. Clark were living in separate houses, within a few doors of each other, in the Fulham-road. On the occasion of his death, Mrs. Clark was present, and the deceased's brother also. A day or two after the death Mr. Clark went



to a broker and sold him the furniture in his wife's house for £90, giving a receipt for the money, in which he said the goods were his own, and that there was no lien upon them. Immediately afterwards Smith had them removed to the premises of Messrs. Oxenham, who advanced £90 upon them, and they were now in their possession. The plaintiff claimed the goods as the property of the deceased, and as regarded many of them put in invoices showing that they had been sold to him. It was stated that deceased had lavished vast sums of money upon Mrs. Clark, and it appeared that he left no real estate, and his personal estate was not sufficient to cover his debts. The defence was that the property consisted either of goods purchased by Mr. Harvey and given to Mrs. Clark or of goods purchased by herself. Mrs. Clark said she lived at Abingdon, and was the wife of Mr. Wyndham Clark. In 1863, a long time before she was married, she met Mr. Harvey at the Cumberland Ball, in St. James's Hall. Mr. Clark was then with her. From that time Mr. Harvey visited her nearly every day. In 1864 she went to Brighton, where Mr. Clark had taken the Canterbury Hall, and Mr. Harvey visited her there. Towards the end of the year she returned to London. In cross-examination, Mrs. Clark said she met Mr. Harvey about a year before she married. She denied that she had any illicit connection with the "old gentleman" after her marriage. Mr. Harvey gave some of the property to her husband to prevent him travelling, not to induce him to marry her. The presents to her were for former favours. She indignantly denied that old Harvey gave £300 to Clark to induce him to consent to have her transferred to him. What did he give Clark £300 for?—He was very fond of my husband's singing of Scotch songs, and he did not want him to travel about the country. Witness added—In December, 1863, Mr. Harvey might have addressed me in a letter as "My own dearest darling." I have written to him for money. I have had money from him a great many times, but I do not know how much altogether. I have no idea how much I got from the old gentleman. I did not get thousands of pounds from him. Mr. Harvey presented me with diamonds on my birthdays and wedding days, and sometimes I pledged portions of them. I do not know whether they were worth £7,000, £6,000, £5,000, or £4,000. I do not know their value. I suppose he gave them out of respect for me—nothing else. He was fond of my husband's musical powers.—The husband of the witness was in court, but was not called, and his absence from the box was severely animadverted upon by Huddleston in reply. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £112, to be reduced to a nominal sum if the goods were returned.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, June 18.—ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Government to submit the home accounts of the Government of India, which had just been delivered, to the Committee of public accounts.—MR. GRANT DUFF: Having regard to the 7th and 8th paragraphs of the report of the Committee on public accounts for 1868, and considering that the arrangement with respect to salary and duties of our auditor, which that committee pronounced to be "not free from objection," no longer exists, we do not think that any useful purpose would be served by again this year submitting the home accounts of the Government of India to the Committee on public accounts. We do not accordingly propose to take the initiative in submitting them, but if my right hon. friend, after reconsidering the matter, thinks it desirable to move that they should be so submitted, we shall make no objection whatever to his proposal.

PETITIONS PRESENTED DURING LAST WEEK.—By Mr. J. G. Talbot, from Lieut.-Colonel John Charles McCaskill, praying for relief from losses incurred in consequence of the amalgamation of the Indian and the Royal army; by Mr. Neville-Grenville, from Major Hall, late of the Indian army, for compensation; by Sir H. Croft, from Captain Rannie, late 32nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, praying for compensation for loss of bonus on retirement, consequent on the amalgamation of the Indian armies; by Mr. Graves, from Lieut.-Colonel Phillips, Indian army, for compensation; by Mr. Beresford Hope, from Mr. Pixley, complaining of the system of retirement bonus in the East Indian army; by Sir J. Hay, from Colonel James Campbell, late Madras army, for consideration of claims; by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, from Lieutenant James Nodding, late 4th Bombay Rifles, praying for consideration of claims of bonus on retirement; also by Colonel North, from Lieut.-Colonel Sale, late 9th Bengal Native Infantry, by Colonel Wright, from Major William Landon Jones, and by Mr. Grove, from Lieut.-Colonel Daniell, retired list, Bengal army, with similar prayer; by Sir J. Bailey, from Colonel G. Carr (retired list, Madras army), praying for the refunding of certain money paid on account of the Indian army purchase system, now abolished; by Colonel Bartelot, from Lieut.-Colonel Borthwick, for compensation for loss of bonus on retirement consequent on the amalgamation of the Indian army; by Mr. Amphlett, from Major Fergusson, late of the Madras army, with similar prayer; by Mr. Raikes, from Lieut.-Colonel Snow, of the Indian army, praying for redress for grievances inflicted by recent army regulations.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, June 21.—THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIAN ACCOUNTS.—In reply to Sir S. NORTHCOTE, Mr. GRANT-DUFF explained that the business formerly transacted by the Auditor-general of Indian accounts, acting under the Secretary of State in Council, had been transferred to the head of the Financial Department, and he now simply audited the whole of the accounts of the Government of India under Act of Parliament, receiving a full salary of £1,000.

FISHERIES IN INDIA.—In reply to Sir S. NORTHCOTE, Mr. GRANT-DUFF said the Government were taking steps to preserve the fisheries in those rivers of India and Burmah where irrigation works had been constructed. Dr. Day, the author of "The Fisheries of Malabar," had been appointed to examine into the whole of that important subject. A despatch had just been sent out to the Governor-general directing him to give every encouragement to those officers who showed an intelligent interest in the fisheries.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—MR. WALSH asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was the fact that certain batteries of the C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, were under orders for Ireland out of their turn of service, preparatory to the brigade being sent to India in 1871; and, if that was the case, on what principle the C Brigade, which returned from India in 1865-6, was selected for foreign service in preference to B Brigade, which returned to England in 1861.—MR. CARDWELL said the question of the hon. gentleman correctly stated what it was proposed to do in reference to the reliefs to which it related. When the two armies were amalgamated it was foreseen that unless some special arrangement were made with respect to the rule for reliefs, the Royal Horse Artillery and the whole of the artillery belonging to the old British establishment would be in India, and its place supplied by Indian Artillery. The subject was considered by the Indian department of the Horse Guards, and the arrangement come to under which present reliefs were about to be made. Those reliefs being over, the ordinary arrangements would arise and reliefs be carried out in accordance with the ordinary rules.

## India Office.

June 21, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. L. B. B. King, H. L. Harrison, T. D. Forsyth, c.n., J. S. Armstrong, F. Vennings, S. S. Thorburn, C. J. Ellis (Uncov.), J. H. Boyce (Uncov.), and F. F. Collingwood (Uncov.), Capt. C. Burbank (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Hon. J. C. St. Clair, and Mr. W. Harington (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. M. J. M. S. Stewart and G. M. Macpherson.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Conductor W. Wilkinson; Capt. W. Hamilton, Staff Corps; Major A. E. Osborn, Staff Corps; Lieut. M. K. King-Harman.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. A. Davidson, Staff Corps; Capt. C. A. Porteus, Staff Corps; Capt. H. F. de Lonsada, Staff Corps; Col. F. C. Barber, Inf.; Asst. surg. G. H. Alexander; Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. A. Des Voeux, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. H. Wodehouse, 14th N.I.; Lieut. col. F. Macgowan, Staff Corps; Capt. G. A. Atkinson, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. S. Carstairs, 6 mo.; Mr. H. S. Boys, 3 mo.; Mr. T. Walton, 2 mo.; Mr. T. T. Allen, 1 mo.; Mr. G. C. Parker (Uncov.), 3 mo.; Mr. J. T. Denmeade (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. R. H. Smith (Uncov.), 2 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. B. Craigie, Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. R. de Bourbol, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Atkins, Inf., 3 mo.; Surg. J. A. C. Hutchinson, 2 mo.; Lieut. E. J. Webber, Inf., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. W. Gibson (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. H. Craig (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. E. C. Bensley; Lieut. col. J. W. L. Bird, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. H. D. Owen, Cav.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

D'O'LY—The wife of Warren Hastings D'O'ly, B.C.S., of a daughter, at Stepleton-park, Blandford, June 16.

MACTIER—The wife of W. F. Mactier, Esq., M.D., late Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Strove-house, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, June 11.

MARSHALL—The wife of William Marshall, Esq., late Indian Navy (now of 37, Norfolk-street, Strand), of a daughter, at Clapham, June 14.

RAIKES—Mrs. Francis Raikes, of a daughter, at Carleton Forchae Rectory, June 17.

## MARRIAGES.

- BERGMAN—SIBLEY.**—Robert H. Bergman, of the P. and O. Co.'s Service, fourth son of John George Bergman, Esq., of Collins Hayes, Bruton, Somerset, to Louisa Mary Spry, youngest daughter of the late Captain Edward Reynolds Sibley, of the 37th Madras Grenadiers, and late Fort Adjutant of Vizagapatam, at All Saints' Church, Bayswater, June 14.
- CARPENTER—ROBERTSON.**—Charles W. Carpenter, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Louisa H., daughter of J. M. Robertson, Esq., of Barnes, formerly of Ceylon, at St. Mary's, Barnes, Surrey, June 10.
- CHAMBERLAIN—DAWSON.**—George K. Chamberlain, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Mary L., daughter of the late Hugh Dawson, Esq., at the Parish Church, Preston, June 9.
- DICKSON—KIRKPATRICK.**—Lindsay F. Dickson, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army, son of Dr. Dickson, of Bolton-street, to Charlotte, daughter of John Kirkpatrick, Esq., Moray-place, Edinburgh, at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, June 15.
- GOUGH—POWER.**—Lieut. colonel Charles Gough, v.c., son of George Gough, Esq., Rathronan-house, to Harriette, eldest daughter of the late John Power, Esq., and sister of Edmund De la Poer, Esq., M.P., D.L., of Gurteen, at Killaloon Church, Clonmel, June 16.
- MELVILLE—RAMSAY.**—The Rev. Frederick Abel Leslie Melville, of Brans-ton-hall, Lincoln, to Susan Georgiana, daughter of Mr. and Lady Louisa Wardlaw Ramsay, of Whitehill, near Edinburgh, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Dalkeith, June 9.
- RAVEN—DUNBAR.**—John S., son of the late Rev. Thomas Raven, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Preston, to Margaret S., daughter of the late Colonel Peter Dunbar, of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terrace, June 15.
- ROBINSON—SHAW.**—Henry J. G. Robinson, Esq., H.M.'s 19th Regiment, to Mary, daughter of Major Alexander Shaw, late H.M.'s Bengal Cav., at Stoke Church, Guildford, June 15.
- WELSH—HALL.**—Fitzwilliam Welsh, Esq., of Ballyvandran, county Tipperary, and Trough-house, county Clare, to Emma L. D., daughter of John Hamilton Hall, Esq., Spa, Belgium, and granddaughter of the late Major general Hamilton Hall, H.E.I.C.S., at Quin Church, county Clare, June 10.
- WHITE—BLENKINSOP.**—Francis William White, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Ningpo, China, to Alicia M., daughter of the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, late Senior Chaplain, Madras Establishment, at St. Mary's Church, Bathwick, June 16.
- WOOD—STOCKS.**—Samuel Thomas Wood, of Madras, to Eglantine, daughter of the late David Stocks, Esq., Fifeshire, N.B., at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Duncan-street, Islington, June 17.

## DEATHS.

- ASHBURNER.**—George Ashburner, Esq., of Tilgate, and late of Calcutta, at Crawley, aged 60, June 13.
- COMBE.**—Anne, the wife of Lieut. colonel H. T. Combe, Retired, Bengal Army, at 31, Cornwall-road, Bayswater, June 10.
- GUTTENBERG—STEINENHAUSEN.**—Katherine C., wife of Baron Guttenberg-Steinenhausen, and only daughter of the late Thomas Louis, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, at Heidelberg, June 5.
- HALLETT.**—Walter Leckie Hallett, Captain Bombay Staff Corps, at Rugby, Warwickshire, aged 31, June 14.
- MACLEOD.**—Emily D., the wife of Lieut. general Donald Macleod, of the Madras Cavalry, at Greenhill-gardens, Edinburgh, June 13.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

June 14. Corsair, China; Maid Marian, Calicut; Merse, Singapore; Cilminar, Java; Augusta, Rangoon; Malvina, Bangkok.—15. Parana, Penang; Philip Nelson, Cebu; Haimlota, Ceylon; Tek Li, Penang; City of London, Calcutta; Arcot, Calcutta; Palmerston, Ceylon; Camperdown, Bombay; R. H. Jones, Cebu; Island Queen, Cebu; Poonah, Calcutta; Star of Jamaica, Singapore; Mirinda, Singapore; The Lord Warden, Calcutta; Silver Craig, Mangalore; Dunedin, Batavia.—16. Teviotdale, Colombo.—17. Urania, Penang.—19. Star of Greece, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

June 14. Burlington, Bombay.—16. Lord of the Isles, Calcutta.—17. Falcon, Madras.—19. Orient, Calcutta; Centurian, Calcutta; Cleugh, Manila.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, June 19.—From MARSEILLES.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Herbert, Mr. H. T. Shoubridge, Mr. P. Wigram, Major J. Gordon.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## JUNE 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Mell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. H. L. Robertson, and Mr. De C. Ireland.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M'Isaac, Mr. G. Byron, and Capt. and Mrs. Gildea.  
MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Pelly, and Major G. B. and Mrs. Bowen and infant.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Morgan.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan.  
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and child, and Mr. V. Kruger.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Minde, and Mr. White.

## JULY 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Wallis, and Mr. Blanchard.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. O. Mayne, and Major J. Hunter.  
MARSEILLES to SUZ.—Capt. Castles.

## JULY 10.

MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Ross.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Wilkey.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Halliday and child, Messrs. Halliday (two), and Mr. Skeine.  
MARSEILLES to CEYLON.—Mr. Sabonniere.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Cumberland.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Broughall.  
SUZ to SYDNEY.—Mr. Buess.

JULY 17.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Bruntflower.  
MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. D'Oyley.

## JULY 24.

MARSEILLES to BATAVIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Pietermaat.  
SUZ to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Badé.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R ...	Actual Sales.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	96	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	96	
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4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	92½	
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	92½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	92½	
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	92½	
8 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55 ...	101	102
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	105½	
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	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879 ...		110½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...		
	" " " 1859 ...		
	" " " 1863 ...		
	" " " 1864 ...		
	" " " 1864 or 1866 ...		
	India Debentures, 1873 ...		104
	Do. 4 per cent., 1866 ...		100
	India 5 per cent. for account ...		
	India 6 per cent., 1870 ...		104
	India 4 per cent., 1883 ...		100½
	India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...		104½
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20	Ditto ...	4	1½ to 1½ pm.
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Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ...	100	106½ to 107½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	102
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	104 to 105
10	Ditto Shares 5 per cent. ...	2½	par to ½ pm.
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MADRAS	"	"
CALCUTTA	Saturday, June 12, 2 p.m., and every alternate Saturday thereafter.	Sunday, June 20, 7 a.m., and every alternate Sunday thereafter.
PENANG	"	"
SINGAPORE	"	"
CHINA	"	"
JAPAN	"	"

AUSTRALIA	Saturday, June 12, 2 p.m., and every fourth Saturday thereafter.	Sunday, June 20, 7 a.m., and every fourth Sunday thereafter.
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Arrangements having been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Passengers, Cargo, and Parcels are now booked through to any of the ports touched at by that company's steamers.

For full particulars as to Freight, Passage, and Insurance, apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

122, Leadenhall-street, June, 1869.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY and Co.'s (late Waghorn) ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, and GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

**PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE** forwarded, PASSAGES engaged, BARRAGE collected and shipped, and Insurances effected to all parts of the world.

### OVERLAND DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY and ADEN—every Thursday.	Every Ten Days.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, &c.	Every Fourth Thursday.
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, and TASMANIA, via Suez	Weekly.
Clipper Ships, via Cape, to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA	Weekly.

Prospectuses, with latest dates and greatly reduced through rates to 1,000 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, 33, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.; CHARLES, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

## OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES.

SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES OF FRANCE.—FRENCH MAIL STEAM PACKETS.—Leave Marseilles as follows:—

15 May	For	Alexandria, Aden, Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan.
12 June		
10 July		
7 August		
4 September		
2 October		
30 "		
27 November		
25 December		

9th, 19th, and 29th of every month for Alexandria. For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, London; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; at the Offices of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Impariales in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; or to SMITH and Co., Rotterdam.

\* Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

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At Kurrachee Passengers and Goods are booked through to Lahore and intermediate Stations by the Scinde and Punjab Railways, and the Indus Steam Flotilla.

The expense of the journey from London to Lahore is about £122 first-class, and £67 second-class.

By order,

S. H. R. PARRY, Acting Secretary

Scinde Railway Company.

Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., 1st January, 1869.

**INDIAN BUFFALO HUMPS**, just imported, in fine condition, weight from 6lbs. to 12lbs., Manages in Pickle and in Syrup, Guava Jelly, Chutney, of various descriptions, Madras Curry Powder and Paste, Fine Apple Preserve.

JONES and LEISHMAN, 29, Botolph-lane, London, and 10, Hare-street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Special orders forwarded for Indian Condiments.

### NEW PATENT HAND LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

**THE "EXPRESS."** A really well-made, and thoroughly reliable Sewing Machine, simple, swift, noiseless, and effective. Will hem, fell, gather, braid, bind, tuck, quilt, and do the entire work for a family. Price £1. 4s., including hemmer, braider, complete set of tools, and portable box. Any machine purchased and not approved will be immediately exchanged or the money returned.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 23, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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## THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

"The INFANT PRINCE thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review*.

"Resembling mother's milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on "Right Foods for Children."*

"A real improvement (*Lactet*) on the ordinary kinds of Liebig's Food, and the only one that keeps good in all climates."

No boiling or straining. Tins, 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.

**SAVORY AND MOORE,**  
NEW BOND-STREET.

## FOR ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

DATURA TATULA affords immediate relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Barker*.

"Of great efficacy in cases of asthma and chronic bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal of Medical Science*.

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Pastilles for inhalation—Boxes, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.

**SAVORY AND MOORE,**

Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France, and Belgium,

113, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

Agents: Messrs. BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Bombay.

## SARSAPARILLA.

**WILKINSON'S** (late Bridge's) ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for purifying the blood, debility, liver complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper*.

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"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review*.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both bottle and label have the name and address.

## QUINTESSANCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S PREPARATION OF GINGER and CAMOMILE has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient stomachic tonic, and the best remedy for flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate. No European in India or tropical countries should be without it.

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

## AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the Prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy. It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of fever and dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

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## BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE POWDER.—

Taken by dyspeptics at each meal, to assist digestion. P. and P. W. SQUIRE, Sole Agents for England, 277, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

## BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE WINE, 4s.—

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## LOZENGES of the RED GUM of AUSTRALIA.—For Relaxed Throat. In Bottles, 2s.

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—In Bottles, 2s. Useful for Bronchitis, by loosening the phlegm and preventing violent fits of coughing. P. and P. W. SQUIRE (Gazetted August 8th, 1857—December 31st, 1867), Chemists on the Establishment in Ordinary to THE QUEEN.

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**A NODYNE CEMENT**, for decayed and tender TEETH, allays most violent pain, becomes hard as enamel, answers when the Teeth are nearly broken to the gum. Artificial Teeth (an entirely new description), without springs, used only by Mr. ALFRED JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their late R.H. Princess Augusta, Duchess of Gloucester, the late Louis Philippe, and ex-Royal Family of France, &c. At home from Eleven till Four.

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TRUSS, Perfected and Exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. Price of Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 8d. Umbilical, 42s. and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

### NEW PATENT.

## ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS,

&c.—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of weakness and swelling of the Legs, Varicose Veins, Sprains, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. to 16s. each; postage, 6d.

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UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

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August 23, 1868.  
Dear Sir,—Having tried your Cough Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of incipient consumption, asthma, and bronchial affections; so good a medicine ought to be known to be appreciated. I have prescribed it largely with the best results.  
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Apothecary H.M. Indian Medical Service.

To Mr. Thomas Keating.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles, of various sizes.

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TABLET.—A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

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STROYING POWDER.—This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmeets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles, of various sizes.

CAUTION.—The Trade Mark is the Dome and Cross of St. Paul's, which is engraved on every article.

## SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS.—SAUCE.

## THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs,

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Its use improves appetite and digestion.

UNRIVALLED FOR PIQUANCY AND FLAVOUR

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

To avoid which, see the Names,

LEA and PERRINS, on all Bottles and Labels.

ASK FOR "LEA and PERRINS'" SAUCE.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c.

Sold by all dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

URGENT NECESSITY.—These preparations afford the best and cheapest means of removing all ordinary surgical and medical maladies, both in this country and in the Colonies. In the latter the Pills and Ointment are invaluable; for none but the careless would be without an antidote to the accidental injuries, and the many ailments to which the settler must be more or less exposed when at a distance from all professional aid. Sprains, cuts, burns, skin diseases, ulcers, abscesses, and varicose veins are readily cured by Holloway's Ointment. The Pills, too, furnish a perfect pharmacopoeia for subduing all internal derangements of the viscera, from simple irritation of the stomach to confirmed liver disease, or the more disastrous dysentery.

*J. T. MORTON will be happy to forward free to any part of the world a copy of his fully detailed Wholesale Export Price Current upon receiving a request therefor. Orders will be shipped upon receipt of one quarter of probable invoice amount, and the balance drawn for, after shipment.*

**J. T. MORTON,**

**JUNE 21, 1869.**

107, 108, & 109, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES: LONDON WHARF, RATCLIFF, LONDON; AND  
107, 108, & 109, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON; AND CLAYHILLS, ABERDEEN.

*Invoices dated when order received, and charged at the Rates then quoted in Price Current. One Penny per Pound extra charged for Preserved Provisions ordered in One Pound Tins. Threepence per dozen extra when less than 50 dozens are ordered, and Sixpence per dozen extra when less than 6 dozens are ordered of either of the following Articles:—Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Vinegar, Mustard, Oils, and Table Salt.*

<p><b>HAMS, BACON, &amp;c.,</b> Hermetically Sealed. per lb.</p> <p>York Hams, weighing about 11 lbs. each ... 1 5</p> <p>Breast Bacon, In 4lb. tins ... 1 0½</p> <p>In 2lb. tins ... 1 2</p> <p>Pigs' Cheeks each ... 3 9</p> <p><b>CHEESE</b> Hermetically Sealed. per lb.</p> <p>Whole Loaf Cheese, weighing about 6 lbs. each 1 2</p> <p>Half do., weighing about 3 lbs. the half ... 1 3</p> <p><b>PRESERVED OX TONGUES,</b> each.</p> <p>Cooked in long cases... 4 6</p> <p><b>SAUSAGES &amp; SAVORY PIES</b> per tin.</p> <p>Real Oxford Sausages, in square tins ... 1 9</p> <p>Real German Sausages 1 5½</p> <p>Real Bologna Sausages 2 6</p> <p>Pork Pies ... 1 2</p> <p>Veal and Ham Pies truffled ... 1 6</p> <p><b>SARDINES</b> per doz.</p> <p>½ tins Sardines... 4 0</p> <p>½ tins ditto ... 7 0</p> <p>Extra fine quality, in large tins ... 9 0</p> <p><b>FISH</b> per lb.</p> <p>Salmon, real Scotch ... 1 2</p> <p>Ditto Cutlets ... 0 6</p> <p>LoBSTERS ... 0 6½</p> <p>Pinnon Haddocks ... 0 6½</p> <p>Kipperd Herringes ... 0 10</p> <p>Herringes, a la Sardine 0 11</p> <p>Oysters ... 0 9½</p> <p><b>RED HERRINGS,</b> highly cured, per tin.</p> <p>12 herringes in a tin ... 1 1</p> <p><b>MEATS</b> per lb.</p> <p>Corned Beef ... 0 8</p> <p>Roast Beef ... 0 8</p> <p>Spiced Beef ... 0 9</p> <p>Mixed Collops ... 0 7</p> <p>Mutton and Vegetables 0 7</p> <p>Boiled Mutton ... 0 8</p> <p>Roast Mutton ... 0 9</p> <p>Lamb and Green Peas 0 10</p> <p>Calves' Head ... 0 8½</p> <p>Roast Veal ... 0 10</p> <p>Veal and Green Peas... 0 10</p> <p><b>SOUPS AND BROTHS</b> per lb.</p> <p>Soups and Bouilli ... 0 6</p> <p>Julienne Soup ... 0 7</p> <p>Ox-Tail Soup ... 0 7</p> <p>Gravy Soup ... 0 7½</p> <p>Mutton Broth ... 0 7½</p> <p>Hot Pot ... 0 7½</p> <p>Mock Turtle Soup ... 0 7½</p> <p>Hare Soup ... 1 0</p> <p>Grouse Soup ... 1 0</p> <p><b>ESSENCE OF BEEF</b> In ½ pint tins, per tin... 0 6</p> <p><b>LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT</b> (Extractum Carnis Liebig) per tin.</p> <p>In ½ lb. tins ... 2 0</p>	<p><b>FRENCH PRESERVED PROVISIONS</b> per tin.</p> <p>Pate de Foie Gras Truffe 3 7</p> <p>Truffled Pate of Partridge, Hare, Plover, &amp;c. ... 3 0</p> <p>Asparagus ... 1 3</p> <p>Petits Pois ... 0 7½</p> <p>Haricots Verts ... 0 6</p> <p>Mixed Vegetables ... 0 9</p> <p>Mushrooms, per ½ lb... 0 6</p> <p>Truffles, fine ... 3 4½</p> <p><b>BUTTER</b>—Preserved French—In tins 2lb. 3 oz. each 2 6½</p> <p><b>POTTED MEATS</b>—in tins For Breakfasts, Luncheons, &amp;c. per doz.</p> <p>Potted Beef ... 6 6</p> <p>Ham ... 6 6</p> <p>Tongue ... 6 6</p> <p>Strasbourg Meat ... 6 6</p> <p><b>ANGLO-SWISS MILK</b> per doz.</p> <p>In tins to make 5 pints of Milk... 11 6</p> <p><b>VEGETABLES</b> per lb.</p> <p>Carrots ... 0 3½</p> <p><b>GAME</b></p> <p>Roast Partridges each 2 3</p> <p>Roast Grouse ... 3 6</p> <p>Jugged Hare ... per lb. 0 11</p> <p><b>OPENING KNIVES</b></p> <p>Small ... per doz. 3 8</p> <p>Large and strong ... 7 6</p> <p><b>JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE.</b> In 1lb. stone jars or 1lb. tins. per doz.</p> <p>Orange Marmalade... 6 6</p> <p>Green Gage Jam ... 6 6</p> <p>Black Currant Jam... 7 0</p> <p>Damson Jam ... 7 0</p> <p>Raspberry Jam ... 7 9</p> <p>Strawberry Jam ... 8 0</p> <p>Black Currant Jelly... 8 6</p> <p>Red Currant Jelly ... 9 6</p> <p><b>BOTTLED TART FRUITS</b> per doz.</p> <p>Gooseberries ... 5 6</p> <p>Damsons ... 7 0</p> <p>Rhubarb ... 5 6</p> <p>Black Currants ... 8 0</p> <p>Red Currants ... 8 0</p> <p>Apples ... 8 0</p> <p><b>SUPERIOR CANDIED PEEL</b>—In 2lb. Jars.</p> <p>Orange Peel, per doz. 17 5</p> <p>Lemon Peel, ... 18 5</p> <p><b>CRYSTALLISED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN BRANDY</b> per doz.</p> <p>Greengages, Crystallised 20 9</p> <p>Apricots ... 25 6</p> <p>Mixed Fruits ... 21 6</p> <p>French Plums in Brandy 26 0</p> <p>Cherries ... 18 9</p> <p>Apricots ... 34 0</p> <p>Stewed Pears, in 2lb. tins 14 0</p> <p>Apricots in syrup in 1 lb. tins ... 14 6</p>	<p><b>PICKLES—</b> Imperial pints.</p> <p>Mixed Pickles } per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Onions } per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Piccadilly } per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Gherkins } per doz. 5 8</p> <p>Walnuts } per doz. 5 8</p> <p><b>CAPERS</b> per doz.</p> <p>French Capers, ½ pints 4 0</p> <p><b>OLIVES</b> pints 8 6</p> <p>French Olives, ... 8 6</p> <p>Spanish do. ... 8 9</p> <p><b>GENUINE VINEGAR</b> quarts. per doz.</p> <p>Superior Table Vinegar 4 3</p> <p>Crystal, ditto ... 4 11</p> <p>Raspberry Vinegar, ½ pints ... per doz. 4 3</p> <p><b>FINE SALAD OIL</b>—½ pints, per doz. ... 4 4</p> <p><b>COD LIVER OIL</b>—½ pints, per doz. ... 4 1</p> <p><b>FINE HAIR OIL</b> ½-pints. Perfumed ... per doz. 4 4</p> <p><b>ESSENCE OF COFFEE</b> (Smith's) ... per doz. 8 7</p> <p>1ld. per doz. extra for less than 1 gross.</p> <p><b>ESSENCES OF SPICES, HERBS, &amp;c.</b> In 1 oz. bottles, per doz.</p> <p>Essence of Vanilla ... 4 3</p> <p>Lemon ... 4 3</p> <p>Almonds ... 4 3</p> <p>Peppermint ... 4 3</p> <p>Ginger ... 4 3</p> <p><b>LOZENGES</b> In ½lb. Stoppered Bottles per doz.</p> <p>Peppermint Lozenges... 5 5</p> <p>Scotch Mixture ... 5 5</p> <p>Sugared Almonds ... 5 7</p> <p><b>ALMONDS AND RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, PLUMS, &amp;c., in 2lb Stoppered Bottles.</b> per doz.</p> <p>Almonds and Raisins... 26 6</p> <p>Figs ... 16 3</p> <p>Cosques ... 12 0</p> <p>Fine Currants ... 10 6</p> <p>Eleme Raisins ... 13 0</p> <p>Muscateal Raisins ... 22 9</p> <p>Sultana Raisins ... 14 0</p> <p>Imp. French Plums ... 30 0</p> <p>Sweet Shell Almonds ... 11 0</p> <p>Sweet Jordan Almonds 31 9</p> <p>Barcelona Nuts ... 7 10</p> <p>Walnuts, kiln dried ... 0 0</p> <p>Nonrudy Pippins ... 15 3</p> <p><b>MINCEMEAT FOR MINCE PIES</b>—1 lb. tins ... per doz. 12 0</p> <p><b>CHRISTMAS PLUM PUD-DINGS</b>—2 lb. tins ... per doz. 20 0</p>	<p><b>RICH SAUCES, ½ pints,</b> per doz.</p> <p>Mushroom Catsup 3 3</p> <p>Harvey Sauce ½ pints, 3 8</p> <p>Reading ditto 3 8</p> <p>Lea and Perrin's per doz. 9 4½</p> <p>Worcester Sauce ... 9 4½</p> <p><b>ANCHOVY PASTE, &amp;c.</b> per doz.</p> <p>White pots. ... 5 6</p> <p>Anchovy Paste ... 5 6</p> <p>Blonier Paste ... 4 2</p> <p>Pate au diable ... 4 2</p> <p><b>FINEST BRITISH TABLE SALT</b> per doz.</p> <p>2lb. bottles ... 2 9</p> <p><b>MUSTARD</b> per doz.</p> <p>Colman's Finest quality ½ lb. ... 6 11</p> <p><b>MAILLE'S FRENCH MUSTARD</b> Small Jars ... per doz. 5 0</p> <p><b>DRIED HERBS</b> per doz.</p> <p>Mint ½ pints... 4 6</p> <p>Mixed Herbs ... 4 6</p> <p>Marjoram ... 4 9</p> <p>Celery Seed ... 6 1</p> <p>In 2 lb. stoppered bottles. per doz.</p> <p>OATMEAL, Fine Scotch 7 3</p> <p>Pearl Barley ... 8 3</p> <p>Flour—Fine Kiln-dried 7 3</p> <p>Flour—Pearl Sago ... 8 6</p> <p>Fine Tapioca ... 10 9</p> <p>Arrowroot—West India 10 6</p> <p><b>ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS</b> per doz.</p> <p>In 1lb. canisters, soldered 6 8</p> <p><b>BROWN &amp; POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.</b> per doz.</p> <p>In 1 lb. tins, soldered 7 11</p> <p><b>MACCARONI &amp; VERMICELLI</b> In 4lb. or 7lb. Tins ... 0 6½</p> <p><b>GENUINE ISINGLASS</b>—1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Brazil Isinglass, per doz. 7 6</p> <p>Russian ditto ... 12 3</p> <p><b>NELSON'S GELATINE</b> 1 oz. tins.</p> <p>Opaque Gelatine, per doz. 3 3</p> <p><b>SPICES, ½ pint bottles</b> per doz.</p> <p>Cinnamon ... 7 7</p> <p>Nutmegs... 8 0</p> <p>Mace ... 7 0</p> <p>Pimento ... 2 9</p> <p>Cloves ... 2 9</p> <p>Ground Mixed Spice ... 4 3</p> <p>Ginger... 4 3</p> <p>Pepper, Black 3 8</p> <p>White 4 3</p> <p>Cayenne Pepper 4 5</p>	<p><b>MOORE'S COCOA &amp; MILK</b> ½lbs. ... per doz. 6 8</p> <p>Moore's Chocolate and Milk... per doz. 8 0</p> <p><b>EPP'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA</b> per lb.</p> <p>In ½lb. and 1lb. packets 1 0½</p> <p>¼d. per lb. extra for less than 1 cwt.</p> <p><b>COFFEE, Roasted and Ground,</b> In 1lb. stoppered bottles, per Pure Coffee ... 1 3</p> <p><b>TEA, in ½lb. tins</b> per lb.</p> <p>Black Tea, Congou ... 1 11½</p> <p>Souchong ... 2 4½</p> <p>Green Tea, Young Hyson 1 11</p> <p><b>MACKENZIE AND MACKENZIE'S ALBERT BISCUITS</b> In 2lb. tins ... per doz. 22 6</p> <p><b>HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S READING BISCUITS.</b> In tins containing about 1lb. each per doz.</p> <p>Mixed Biscuits, 18 kinds 14 3</p> <p>Mixed Dessert, 16 kinds 19 0</p> <p>Abernethy, small ... 9 6</p> <p>Captain's, small ... 9 6</p> <p>Ginger Nuts ... 11 11</p> <p>Macaroons &amp; Ratafias 17 1</p> <p>Ginger Wafer ... 19 0</p> <p>Carriway Wafer ... </p>
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J. T. MORTON will be happy to forward FREE to any part of the world a copy of his FULLY DETAILED WHOLESALE EXPORT PRICE CURRENT upon receiving a request therefor. Orders will be shipped upon receipt of one quarter of probable invoice amount, and the balance drawn for after shipment.

JURORS' REPORT. HAVRE EXHIBITION, 1868, SILVER MEDAL. J. T. MORTON, PRESERVED MEAT AND FISH.

J. T. MORTON begs to state that the above is the Fifth Exhibition in which he has shown his Preserved Provisions, namely:—

in London	in 1862.
„ Oporto	„ 1865.
„ New Zealand	„ 1865.
„ Paris	„ 1867.
„ Havre	„ 1868.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REGISTERED FOR]

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. [TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 872.] LONDON, JUNE 30, 1869.

[PRICE 6D.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 1; Agra, May 29; Calcutta, May 28; Madras, May 26.

While England has been enjoying an unusually cold spring, and people are still asking if we are to have anything like an average summer, India seems to have been visited by unusually severe heat. From all parts of Northern and Central India, even from the Himalayas, come complaints of the trying weather. In the North-West plains and Oudh the thermometer exceeds an average of 100 daily. At Kamptee and other places in Central India several Europeans have died of heat apoplexy. Cholera also has not been idle, having struck down several officers and a number of men in various stations. Allahabad however is reported to have once more got rid of the plague.

THE new member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in the room of the late Maharajah of Edur, is Venayakrao Appasahib, younger brother of the Chief of Koorundwar, in the South Mahratta country. He is said to be an intelligent young man of much promise, and some acquaintance with English. His family attained distinction as soldiers under the Peishwahs.

SHERE ALI is already trying to turn his recent experiences in British India to serviceable account. What will come of his attempt to reform the Afghan army on English models we dare not prophesy. But he has evidently been struck by the contrast between a standing army under one head and a heterogeneous collection of armed retainers paid and governed by a number of feudal chiefs. His aim is to do away with this system of military farming by taking from the chiefs their military jagheers and the powers that accompany them, and bringing all their troops under his direct control. Of course the chiefs are to be compensated in money for the loss of their old privileges. But it remains to see whether they will yield the question with a good grace, and, in the event of their resistance, whether he will succeed in carrying his point. If he succeeds, we shall know that Afghanistan has gained a strong ruler; but what if he fails? The moral effect of his alliance with British India

will however carry him some way on the road to success, and he is not a man to be frightened by shadows. He has already begun drilling his troops in the English fashion, with the help of some native officers who accompanied him back to Kabul. His son, Yakoob Khan, who acted as Regent for him, has been enjoined, we hear, to extend his knowledge of English; and his youngest son, our guest at Umballa, is beginning to read English for an hour or two daily.

MR. GIBBS, of the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph, has finished at Bombay the arrangements for laying the Red Sea cable between that place and Suez. After a careful inspection of the coast from Bombay to Mahim, he has recommended the landing of the cable in Back Bay, whence it will be carried underground to the fort. In November the Great Eastern will leave England for Bombay, and, once there, will immediately begin paying out the cable to Aden. It is therefore possible that in April, 1870, Suez and Aden will be once more linked by a telegraph line, and that the great want of cheap, safe, and speedy intercourse by telegraph between England and India will then at length be made good. This section of the line complete, no time will be lost in extending the telegraphic chain to China and Australia by way of Gallat.

THE Minister of the Sultan of Zanzibar landed at Bombay on the 22nd May, in order to plead with the Bombay Government for the remission of the 40,000 crowns his master had pledged himself to pay yearly to Muscat. The request on his part is not so unreasonable as at first sight it seems. Neither the Sultan's brother nor any of his family now occupies the Throne of Muscat, and why then should the Sultan of Zanzibar pay to a stranger and a usurper the money which was meant to compensate one branch of Syud Said's family for the fairer heritage that devolved on the other? Lord Canning expressly assigned that reason for the payment of the yearly sum, which was "not to be understood as a recognition of the dependence of Zanzibar upon Muscat." Obviously the money, if due at all under present circumstances, should be paid to the family of the expelled Imam, not to his successor on the Throne. Sultan Majid can lie under no obligation to Azan-bin-Ghez. On the contrary, no one could have blamed him if he had flatly refused to pay the subsidy without further words about it.

COLONEL HAINES has resigned the post of guardian and tutor to the young Maharajah of Mysore. He was appointed, it seems, by Sir Stafford Northcote against the opinion of Sir John Lawrence, and regarded himself as independent of the Chief Commissioner. The latter however seems to have asserted his rightful jurisdiction, and the dispute has ended in the resignation of Colonel Haines. As the Indian Government supported the Commissioner, and the Colonel refused to accept the wiser alternative of yielding to necessity, no one but himself is answerable for the consequences. The State may have lost the services of a good officer, but it was not to be expected that Mr. Bowring would tolerate pretensions fatal to his own authority.

LORD MAYO has already had to deal with a similar question to that which his predecessor decided in the case of the Nawab of Tonk. Maharana Gung Deo, chief of Alirajpore, a State to the east of Guzerat, having proved his utter incapacity to rule his own subjects, the Viceroy sequestered his territory, which has been placed under the charge of a British political officer.

For some time to come Alirajpore will enjoy the blessings of British rule. It will be governed in trust for the rightful heir of the dethroned prince, whom epilepsy, spirits, and opium have reduced to a state of hopeless imbecility. The accounts of receipts and expenditure will be kept distinct from those of the Indian Government, and the surplus revenue will be credited to the fief. In due time, when the next heir shall have reached years of discretion, the Government will be made over to him on fair conditions. Annexation being out of fashion, we are glad to see successive viceroys alive to the duty of enforcing the rights of the paramount power against offending feudatories.

"A NEGLECTED WIFE" asks us in another column whether Indian officers serving in India can be compelled to provide for the maintenance of their families at home. Her own experience seems to indicate an answer in the negative. She is not the only sufferer from a neglect so cruel, but her case seems to be one of peculiar hardship. For no apparent reason she and her four children have been left for years without a penny from a husband who is now drawing, we believe, close on a thousand a-year in a station not far from Dinapore. It is possible of course that he may have his reasons for conduct to us unaccountable; but at any rate he should be asked to show good cause for the seeming barbarity, or take his choice between atoning for the wrong and paying with the loss of his commission for further obstinacy. We believe that the authorities in India have more than once called upon him for explanations, which have hitherto evaporated in idle promises. It is hard to draw a line between an officer's military and civil relations, but many a smaller offence against social decencies has been visited from time to time with military censure.

ALTHOUGH the threatened famine has passed away without doing its worst, the distress in parts of India has not been trifling. In Central India the *Taccavee* advances for April were Rs. 21,750. In parts of Rajpore the peasantry were beginning to live on jungle fruits and roots. In the Hissar district of the Punjab 24,626 persons received direct relief and 3,533 were employed on relief works during the last week but one of April. This indeed shows 10,730 fewer than a month before. Cattle were still dying for want of fodder, and in some villages the people could not plough their lands for want of bullocks. The price of grain however was falling slightly. In the Kurnaul District 68,730 people were still receiving relief, besides 10,000 employed on public works. Some villages abound with "poor children little better than skeletons," and women whose husbands have gone away in search of work. In Rohtuk the number of people relieved had risen from 8,247 in the middle of April to 46,635 on the 2nd May. In Sirsa also there had been an increase on a smaller scale. From Lahore the harvest is reported under the average, but the cattle are healthy and fodder plentiful. From other districts the reports are generally more favourable. In the North-West Provinces as much as Rs. 221,819-0-6 had been laid out on *Taccavee* advances between January and May. The chiefs of Bundelkum, especially the Maharajah of Punnah, have emulated the Jey-pore Rajah and Sindia in their efforts to relieve distress. Besides remitting grain duties and revenue payments, they have spent large sums on relief works. The Punnah chief has been specially thanked for his good deeds by Lord Mayo.

CALCUTTA is debating a very nice question in hydrodynamics. If the Hooghly were to be embanked from some point near Calcutta down to the sea, how would the capital itself fare in the event of a cyclone attended by a storm-wave? It is clear that such an embankment would save the country below Calcutta from periodical floods. But what if the volume of water thus confined should rise higher and stronger in its upward course and overwhelm Calcutta itself? Such was the doubt first started by Colonel Beadle, and to an unscientific person the doubt looks formidable enough. Colonel Short however believes that the contraction of the waterway would not increase the height of the wave or the distance it would otherwise travel. On the other hand, the Astronomer Royal of England justifies the view taken by Colonel Beadle. Pointing to the quickened pace and greater volume of the tide in the Thames as compared with what it must have been at the building of old London Bridge, he thinks that the proposed embankment of the Hooghly would largely increase the force and height of the storm-wave, if it lasted for

any time. Archdeacon Pratt of Calcutta goes beyond the Professor in the preciseness of his calculations. Carry out the embankment, he argues, and under conditions similar to those of 1864, you will get at Calcutta a wave twenty-nine feet high. What that would do for a city on a plain but a few feet above the river level, it is easy to guess. The disaster might not happen, any more than the engulfing of St. Petersburg, which depends on a number of unlikely contingencies; but the mere possibility was probably enough, let alone the expense, to induce the Governor-general to insist on further inquiries of the most careful nature, before he can give his sanction to the scheme still strongly advocated by the Public Works Department.

MR. FORSYTH, in a letter to the *Times*, has called attention to the delay in adjudicating appeals brought from India before the Privy Council. There must, he says, be nearly three hundred appeals from Bengal alone waiting for transmission to England. But the number actually heard in England during the past year forms but a fraction of the whole. In February, 1869, out of thirty-nine appeals set down for hearing twenty-two were remanets from the previous November. In June there were again thirty-nine appeals, of which seventeen were remanets from February. Next November the same state of things may certainly be expected. It is not the fault of the Privy Council, which does its best, but is simply over-worked, and sits only about three times a-year. Hence it takes years to settle a case which might be finished off in a few months. Mr. Forsyth forbears to specify the "obvious remedy," but trusts that his remarks will draw the attention of the proper authorities to the evil he has pointed out.

It is rumoured that a fresh batch of honours is about to be conferred on those officers who distinguished themselves in the late Hazara Campaign, but whose services have not as yet been specially acknowledged.

WE have the pleasure to announce that a successor to Dr. Hall in the Librarianship at the India-office has at length been appointed in the person of Dr. Reinhold Rost, a gentleman amply qualified for the post alike by his scholarship and his personal manners. The two things are not always found together, and we might have had cause for thankfulness in getting hold of a mere scholar. How much more thankful then should we feel for the twofold blessing! The new Librarian, if a German in birth and intellect, has lived among us for twenty-two years. Too old on his first arrival to enter the Civil Service, he became Oriental lecturer in 1850 at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. Next year, at the request of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, he made a descriptive catalogue of certain Indian MSS., forwarded to him for that purpose. Since 1863 Dr. Rost has been secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. He has also for many years been a corresponding member of the Literary Society of Madras and the Ethnological Society of Paris. Since Mr. J. Crawford's death he is the only honorary member in this country of the Royal Institute of the Hague. In the absence of a duly qualified Englishman like the late Professor Wilson, we must own that a better choice could not easily have been made. With this selection, and the building of a library fit to hold plenty of books and students, will have dawned, we hope, a new era in the history of Oriental scholarship in England.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. E. G. Higgins, 107th Regt., at Hazareebaugh, May 23; Major J. G. Phillips, Staff Corps, Kamptee, of cholera.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Major Sherer, Capt. Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot and three children, Mr. J. R. Sherriff. From MADRAS.—Col. Tusken, Dr. Kelly, Mr. G. E. Branson, Mr. Allan. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Holden and child, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Chevalier, Capt. McGillivray, Major Beddek, Mr. J. Jackson, Major Kennedy, Lieut. Doveton, Major Wallace, Mr. Garden.

#### EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Bangalore, July 1.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Duffell, Lieut. Tom, Lieut. Hargreaves, Mrs. Moody and infant, Mr. Kiermauder, Capt. Waring, Mrs. Sandiman and infant. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Master Charmer and two children, Miss James, Capt. and Mrs. Heath and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ouchterlony and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Allan and two children. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Clarke, Mr., Mrs., and Mr. R. Charlton, Miss Beardmore, Asst. surg. Steward, Mr. Brown. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Brady, Mr. Nantes. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Guger and two children.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869.

## SNAKE-WORSHIP IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

WHATEVER we may think of the theories advanced by Mr. Fergusson with regard to the origin and former prevalence of Serpent-worship, there is no doubt that the India of to-day affords some curious examples of the superstition illustrated in the sculptures of the Amravati Tope. An interesting paper on this subject was lately read before the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by one of its native members, Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik. It begins with a description of the festival called Nagapanchami, held in honour of the snakes. On the fifth day of the lunar month Srāvana, which answers to parts of our August and September, "each family brings an earthen representation of a serpent, or paints a family of five, seven, or nine serpents with ground sandal-wood or turmeric." Beside this painting or image, a lamp is generally kept burning throughout the day. Milk and other kinds of food are also set before the sacred object. In the afternoon people flock to certain places where the Naga or snake is supposed to dwell, and make their offerings to the snake-charmers, who go about with live serpents from place to place and house to house. In the evening the worshippers offer flowers, food, and incense to the image or painting, and keep watch all night before the lighted lamps. It is the women of the family who chiefly go through these ceremonies, at the end of which the women and children crowd round one of their party, who discourses about the supposed origin of Serpent-worship. The story goes that a peasant in ploughing killed a brood of young snakes; the mother in her rage bit him and all his family to death, except one girl, who was spared because she had made offerings to the sacred image of the Naga. She was even won by the girl's prayers to restore her family to life. From that time forth the Nagapanchami was duly celebrated on the fifth of the month Srāvana, and the worship spread from village to village. We may note by the way that the story fails to answer its professed purpose, for the very cause adduced to account for the girl's escape shows that Serpent-worship had already grown into a popular practice.

In the *Vrātārāja* are minute directions for keeping this feast of snakes. The Naga should be made of "plenty of silver or gold, or even of wood or earth." Pictures of the "five serpents" are to be painted with turmeric or sandalwood. The five Nagas must be worshipped in the proper manner, "with fried rice and the five nectars," with oleander flowers, with roses,

jessamine, and lotus; with sandalwood also and incense. Then the Brahmans are to be feasted with ghee, boiled milk, sugar, and balls of sweetened flour. To the Vyāsa or officiating priest must be given clothes, a cow, and a golden Naga, or serpent. This serpent-worship is not confined to one part of Western India. It is kept up by Hindoos of all sects and classes. In the native States there are grand processions of elephants, horses, soldiers, in honour of the day. For the school-children of Sattara and Kolapore it is a special holiday. They draw on their boards, with chalk, rude outlines of Nagas, which they proceed to worship with flowers and food, before going home for their own pleasure. Dancing, singing, and other sports are carried on in the afternoon, often near an anthill or hollow tree. In one of the Sattara towns live snakes are caught and duly worshipped with food and flowers, and on the next day are turned loose again in the jungles.

In various parts of the Deccan there are temples to the Serpent-God. Canara however in Southern India seems to be the Delphi of modern serpent-worship. Stone images of Nagas are there kept under the shade of the sacred *Pipal* tree. An incarnation of one of the nine great Nagas is worshipped all over the district. The town of Subrahmanya, fifty-five miles S.E. of Mangalore, is sacred to the serpent-god. Lepers and epileptics are brought thither for cure. Barren women offer vows and roll in the remains of the food on which the Brahmans have feasted. A priestess dances before the temple and foretells the future to credulous votaries. A particular class of Brahmans call themselves Nagapatri, and claim for themselves all kinds of honours on pretence of being themselves the living temples of the divine Naga.

After going over the records of serpent-worship from the age of the Vedas to the present time, the native gentleman with the long name concludes that "spiritual beings were at one time and are still invoked and worshipped under the name of Sarpadevatas." The earth itself was called Sarparajni, the serpent-queen. Sarpas or serpents are used to typify the sun's annual motion through the ecliptic. Presently the Nagas also come on the stage; the Puranas describe their incarnation, and claim for them near kindred with Vishnu and Siva. In the Mahabharata Nagas and Sarpas are used indiscriminately to represent the same things. In later times Snake-worship and Lingam-worship have evidently got mixed up together; or shall we say that both are merely modernised and corrupt developments of the same old symbolic sun-worship which survives in another form among the modern Parsees, and of which some traces are to be found even in the rites of modern Christendom? One thing so far seems clear, that the snake-worship of India must be traced primarily to an Aryan, not, as Mr. Fergusson argues, a Turanian source.

## THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

WE are not surprised to find Mr. W. P. Andrew renewing with unabated energy his periodical appeal to the head of the India Office on behalf of his old client, the Missing Link. His latest effort has taken the form of a letter to the Duke of Argyll, bristling with arguments backed up by useful appendices, and illustrated by two good maps.\* Going as it must do over a good deal of old ground, it takes up by the way not a little fresh matter, in the shape of the latest arguments and authorities bearing on a question of first importance to the future of British India. We cannot be surprised, we repeat, at Mr. Andrew's persistent advocacy of a scheme whose merits it seems impossible to deny. It hardly needs even a glance at the map to demonstrate the need of linking the Punjab with the mouths of the Indus by means of a railway from Kotree or Hyderabad to Mooltan. Our only wonder is that an enterprise for which there is evidently so much to say still remains to carry out. Hardly a recent authority worth mentioning, including Sir B. Frere and Lord Lawrence, but has clearly pronounced

\* "On the Completion of the Railway System of the Valley of the Indus." A Letter to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, &c. By W. P. Andrew. W. H. Allen and Co. 1869.

in favour of such a scheme. The Punjab Government in 1868 declared in the plainest terms that the Indus Valley Railway was indispensable, alike commercially and politically, to the well-being of our frontier province—the Punjab. Nothing, in the words of their minute, “could well add so immensely to our strength here, as the knowledge that troops could, upon occasion, be conveyed in two days from the seaboard to Lahore, and thence in another day to the extreme frontier.” For this reason, and in order to place the trade of the Punjab on an equal footing with that of Bengal itself, Sir D. Macleod strongly urged the construction of the line without delay. A simultaneous beginning might, he thought, be made from both ends, so that in four years a large part of it would be available for traffic. The whole work, he reckoned, would be finished in six years, at the rate of a million a-year.

It is needless to dwell on the military advantages of the Indus Valley line. Every one knows that the Punjab forms the front line of defence for British India, and that the Valley of the Indus offers the nearest and easiest road from Peshawar and Lahore to the sea which flows nearest the Gulf of Aden. In other words, the shortest road from England to India passes up the Valley of the Indus. A railway once made from Kotree to Mooltan, Bombay itself would yield to Kurrachee as the connecting port between Suez and Lahore. Between such a line and its projected rival, the line by Baroda to Delhi, there can be no comparison in point of length, the latter being two-fifths the longer. The former, argues Lord Lawrence, “will mainly run through British territory and benefit our subjects; while the railway through Rajpootana will pass through independent States.” The former also would have the manifest advantage of “running parallel with the Western Frontier,” and so guarding the approach to India by the Bolan Pass.

On commercial grounds too the Indus Valley must bear away the palm from Rajpootana. By all means let the latter line be constructed also in its proper turn. It is good for many reasons to open up that large tract of country to modern enterprise and the influence of Western ideas. But it seems absurd to set its just claims in any sort of competition with those of the Indus Valley. The greater distance, the comparative poverty of Rajpootana, the cheaper construction and working of the Sindh line, the growing capabilities of Kurrachee, long since foreseen by Sir Charles Napier, all tell in favour of the Indus Valley as the natural outlet for the trade of the Punjab and the countries lying beyond it.

Bombay has a future of its own, to which the rise of Kurrachee can make no material difference. Calcutta is already alarmed at the thought of what will happen when the completion of the railway through Central India diverts no small portion of the traffic that now finds its way to the mouth of the Hooghly. But Kurrachee is always 200 miles nearer Aden, and during the south-west monsoon is practically 700 miles nearer than Bombay. In eleven years the vessels that enter and leave Kurrachee have increased in number from 106 to 341, and in tonnage from 48,000 to 223,000. In twenty-two years, from 1843, its import trade by sea rose in value from £122,000 to £4,750,000, and the exports from about £1,000 to nearly three millions. In 1864-65 it exported nearly twenty-five million pounds of cotton and eighteen million of sheep's wool. “When it is considered”—wrote Sir B. Frere in 1866—“that 450 miles of railway from Kotree to Mooltan, along an alluvial country, without a hill a hundred feet high throughout its whole course, would connect twenty millions of cultivating and trading people with their nearest sea-port, it seems to me superfluous to attempt to prove that such a railroad must pay.” From the official statements of Sir John Lawrence, Sir Bartle Frere, and their subordinates, there seems hardly any limit to the amount of produce which Central Asia, the Punjab, Bhawalpore, and Sindh, could send down to Kurrachee for exportation, if the means of transport were made equal to the occasion. Of the utter inadequacy of the present means no one acquainted with them can have any reasonable doubt. There is the Indus, of course, which at first sight seems a noble waterway from Mittan-Khote

to the sea. But a broad river, with a shallow shifting bed, and a current in some places of eight or nine miles an hour, can never answer the conditions of a cheap, easy, certain, and efficient highway from Kotree to Mooltan. With all the improvements made in the Indus steam flotilla, the voyage down from Mooltan to Kotree still takes an average of nearly ten days, which must be doubled, and sometimes even trebled, for a voyage up the river. If the Ganges proved inadequate without the help of a railway, such help is even more requisite for the Indus. Regarding the question of an Indus Valley line on its own merits, as a work both of imperial and local usefulness, apart from all special tenderness for a rival Presidency or a rival railway, we would strongly deprecate any further delay in according to a province of Western India the justice it would long since have received had the seat of imperial Government lain near the Indus or the Ravee instead of the Hooghly.

It is possible however that some part of the delay has been owing to the difficulty of deciding along which bank of the Indus the railway ought to run. Which of three rival schemes should the Government prefer—a line crossing from Kotree to Hyderabad up the left bank of the river to Bhawalpore and Mooltan, a line up the right bank to Sukkur and thence across the Indus to Mooltan, or a line up the right bank to Dera Ghazi Khan and thence eastward over the Indus and the Chenab to Mooltan? Between the first and last there is, we believe, no real comparison. The local traffic on either bank being about equal, the line which is easiest to make, cheapest to maintain, and safest to travel over, is evidently the line by the left bank. That is even the best commercially, as it would tap the rich districts of Upper Sindh and Bhawalpore, whereas the other would pass through the long wastes of the Derajat. It is the best strategically, as the river would guard it from the attacks of wild tribes across the frontier. And it is clearly the best for engineering purposes, as the line on the right bank would pass between the water-shed of the adjacent hills and the river into which their torrents periodically disgorge themselves. Moreover, between Sukkur and Kusmore some eighty miles of country are annually flooded far and wide, while the line marked out by Mr. Brunton, late chief engineer in charge of the Indus Valley Survey, would be “secure from inundation floods throughout its length, except at Hillanee, near the northern boundary of the Hyderabad Collectorate.” Some of these objections have equal bearing on the scheme for carrying the railway up the right bank to Sukkur, and thence across the river from Roree to Mooltan. Between Kotree and Sukkur many parts of the line would be overswept by yearly floods; a road with steep gradients would have to be made through the Lukkee Hills; bridges must be thrown over three broad streams, besides ever so many smaller ones; and six miles of embankment would have to be thrown up between Futtahpore and Rookan. Between the advantages of a bridge from Kotree to Hyderabad and of one from Sukkur to Roree, there is little to choose, but the cost of the latter, owing to the breadth of the stream and the height required for the arches, would be far the greater. On the left bank of the Indus the ground is everywhere higher than on the right, and nowhere falls below the flood level of the river. For all these reasons we are inclined to agree with Mr. Brunton and Sir H. Durand in preferring the line by the left bank, which seems also the natural direction for a railway continuing the line already made from Lahore to Mooltan.

The main line once finished, it would be easy to carry out various branches from Sukkur, as a new centre, to Shikarpore, Dadur, Mittankhote, Larkhana, and Schwan. Whichever bank is chosen, no more time should be lost in making up for the shortcomings of the Indus waterway, and so developing the real capabilities of the through traffic from Peshawar, Lahore, and Umritsir. It is said that Lord Mayo has already broached a great scheme of railway extension for all India. Be that as it may, we may trust to his shrewdness to fight in favour of the enterprise so long and ably championed by Mr. W. P. Andrew, and to his fair dealing, to place the completion of his great design in the hands of that gentleman to carry out.

# Correspondence.

## DESERTION OF OFFICERS' WIVES AND FAMILIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I should esteem it a great favour if you or any of your numerous Indian subscribers could give me any information on the following subject, as it is one of great importance, not only to myself, but to others placed in the same unfortunate and helpless condition :—

Can Indian officers serving in India, and leaving their families in England, be compelled in any way to provide for their maintenance ?

I should not have appealed to you unless every other means had failed, but having applied personally at the India-office, besides also writing to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, and obtained no redress beyond that the matter should be inquired into, I am driven to place the matter before the public, in hopes that some one in authority may take an interest in these cases, and draw attention to them in the House of Commons.

I may state that mine is by no means a solitary instance of the sort, as the Indian Army agents can testify to, and it does seem hard that our husbands, who are drawing handsome pay (mine, £950 per annum), should be able to leave us destitute in England, and contribute nothing whatever to our support or that of our children.—I enclose my name and address, and subscribe myself,

A NEGLECTED WIFE, WITH FOUR CHILDREN.

London, June 22, 1869.

## BONUS COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I wish to point out through your columns the injustice of that condition in Lord Cranborne's despatch on Bonus Compensation which directs that the difference of pay gained by an officer on promotion shall be placed to his *debit*, but allows of no consideration on the *credit* side for the undertaking of extra duties and responsibilities consequent on such promotion. Why are these additional responsibilities to be considered as worth *nothing* when they come to be valued in the compensation scale, when it is well known that it is on this account that an officer gets an increase to his pay on promotion ? It is to be hoped that on the re-discussion of the question in Parliament the Secretary of State may be willing to withdraw this illiberal condition, for as long as it is in force any attempt to get even a modicum of compensation will not only be useless, but will only add insult to injury. To give you my case as an instance, had it not been for the amalgamation I should have received about £3,000 from my regiment ; my actual payments to officers purchased out came to nearly £500, but on applying even for this sum I was informed that I was not entitled to anything, and not so much as a statement of any kind was furnished to show how this to *me happy* result had been arrived at, and this in the face of the general order which required that a credit and debit statement was to be provided in each case.—Yours, &c.,

VICTIM.

[The best thing for "Victim" to do, if he has not already done it, is to send in a petition to Parliament, and sign the memorial which Colonel Sykes will shortly present.—ED. A. I. M.]

## AN ANSWER TO "GWALIOR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to the letter from "Gwalior," in *Allen's Indian Mail* of this day's date, I beg to inform you that I have for the last thirty years studied Indian medicine, and have some remedies which I think would be of service to the patient alluded to, and would be happy to forward them for trial if he will allow me to do so.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

HULDEE BILDEE.

15, Park-place, Regent's-park, N.W., June 23, 1869.

# Spirit of the Indian Press.

## THE INDIAN COUNCIL—PENSIONS.

The *Times of India* remarks that the proposition embodied in the Government Bill to do away with pensions to retiring members of the Council of India seems to meet with a general disapprobation among those who are interested in the matter. It is felt that it is one

of those little pieces of economy which, without effecting any great saving, seriously diminishes the value of a very important and responsible post, and is likely to give rise to some practical inconveniences. There is no doubt that, as the Duke of Argyll said, there will always be found plenty of men to accept the posts on the conditions proposed ; but this is not exactly the right way of looking at the question. A great nation does not deal with its public servants precisely on this principle, nor would it be found conducive to the public welfare to pare down salaries to the minimum point at which able men would accept them. A score of men would be found who would undertake the post of Viceroy of India for half the remuneration at present given, and would on an average be found, perhaps, fully equal to the ordinary article as imported ; but who would say that on this account it would be wise to make a reduction in the precise sum at which Viceregal abilities could be secured ? It is not so much whether twelve hundred a year will attract a good supply of able men to the Council, but whether a retiring pension should not be added as rendering the remuneration more suitable to the posts, and making such posts acceptable to a larger class of men than would otherwise be inclined to undertake them. If the Council were to be wholly composed of retired Indian officials of high rank, it might be that a pension would be no particular object, as the majority of these retire with something like two thousand a year, besides what they may have saved during their Indian career ; but there are several instances in the present Council, irrespective of the old Company's directors, where no such pension is enjoyed, and where a very able man is spending the last of his proper working years in the no light toil of committee work, without any previous provision, as far as Government is concerned, having been made for the time when he shall rest from his labours. It is true that these cases are limited in number, but if a commercial element is to be introduced into the Council, as it might well be, to a small extent, an additional roll of possible cases in which a pension would be a matter of consideration is made in the list of Counsellors. Of course, on an average it would be the acute and successful merchant who would be alone summoned to take part in its deliberations, but it is quite possible that it might be desirable to call in the services of one who had not amassed riches sufficient to justify his acceptance of a post of £1,200 a-year, which he must necessarily give up at the end of ten years, having previously cut himself loose from all his commercial connections before taking his seat at the Board. As long as it is politic to maintain a Council of India to assist the Secretary of State in the conduct of our affairs, so long is it the highest policy to obtain the very best counsellors that the age can produce for the purpose ; and it is bad economy for the sake of a few thousands a-year to let the niggardliness of the provision offered stand in the way of securing any talent that may be desirable. We fully agree with the Duke of Argyll that twelve hundred a-year is a sufficient temptation as far as annual salary is concerned, but the withdrawal of the pension will, we think, prove a mistake, both as preventing the acceptance of the post, in a certain few cases in which the addition of a pension of £500 a-year would secure very desirable assistance, and in partially marring the efficiency of the Council in its practical operations.

## THE WAHABIES.

The *Englishman* remarks that the report of the discovery of a Wahabi centre at Vellore has excited considerable surprise, and in some quarters, indeed, not a little incredulity. This arises, no doubt, from the fact that, as far as is known, no apparent connection exists between the Wahabis of Northern India and those of Madras. Yet when we consider how strong and how comparatively united is the Mahomedan element in the Deccan and Southern India, we should, instead of doubting the truth of the discovery, be inclined the rather to wonder that it was not made sooner. That the Wahabis of Madras have a common object with those of Northern India is no reason that they should have a common agency. Indeed, taking all things into consideration, we should be prepared to find that a common agency would be the very thing they would avoid, since any accident, like the discoveries at Patna, for instance, would at once cripple both sections of the conspiracy, and paralyse the whole Wahabi organisation of India. It may therefore very possibly be, that since the attention of the authorities has been drawn to the matter, some clue to a correspondence between the sections will be found, but the Southern agency will have to be tracked and rooted up independently of whatever may be done in Upper India. We regret, therefore, the more the haste of the Vellore authorities to make a haul. A little patience, a little forbearance and watchful care, would very likely have placed them in possession of the means of following up their discovery. By pouncing so swiftly on their prey, they may indeed kill the conspiracy at Vellore, but it will in this case die without a sign, and the secret of the general organisation in Madras will die with it. In Northern India the various Governments have been gradually brought into accord with the views of the Supreme Government, and local jealousies have given way to the determination of the Viceroy to sift the matter to the bottom. That such jealousies existed may seem to the outside public somewhat inconceivable, but when it is remembered that the tendency of late years has been to form distinct services in the different Lieu-

tenant-Governorships, the fact is easily comprehended. If Lord Mayo had not wisely insisted that those who held the thread should unravel the secret of the labyrinth, we should have had the police of each province endeavouring to search the portion of the maze within their respective jurisdictions. A disjointed investigation is sure to fail. The Viceroy has carried his point, but the self-love of the services has caused much unnecessary delay. If report speaks truly the police are once more on the track, and this time with no further chance of being checked in their career. Traced link by link from the Megna to the Sutlej, the conspiracy will now be followed across the Punjab to Peshawur. The supplies have already been stopped at their sources as a result of the measures taken in Bengal, and now the last stage between the passes and the plains will be destroyed, and the fanatics in the Mahabun isolated. With no means to maintain themselves, with no recruits to keep up their strength, the position of the colony must speedily become desperate, and it may not improbably happen that the steady determined hunting down of this conspiracy, stage by stage, will accomplish that which the Umbeylah campaign failed to do—the destruction of the Wahabi colony at Sittana. This will no doubt be a success on which the police may congratulate themselves, but the question arises whether this is all that is required.

#### NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks that the natives have fairly won an entrance through the door that we have opened for admittance into the Civil Service. They have accepted the terms of the competition, and have won it. Objection is made that they have succeeded by means not creditable, or at least by means that afford no guarantee of efficiency in the discharge of the duties which they will be required to perform. It is said that they have obtained success thus far by "cramming." Possibly there has been some cramming in their case, as there is undoubtedly also amongst the English competitors, if we are to believe the revelations made from time to time respecting them and by them. But we have, notwithstanding this fact, a Civil Service of which, in *post prandial* phraseology, any nation might be proud. This result is not attained by cramming, but it spite of it; for if anything is calculated to bring out the qualities of a man of any nationality, placing him in a position of responsibility is just the thing to do it. This will doubtless be admitted; but it will be said that the natives lack the very qualities which make Englishmen act so well under a sense of responsibility. This may be correct, for the simple reason that for centuries the natives of India have been a subject people, and it should not be forgotten that a nation requires to be educated to freedom as well as other things; and no one will surely contend that the best school of freedom is one of perpetual serfdom. It may be safely left to the course of events to show how far the natives may be fitted for the offices they seek. If they show themselves capable, there are advantages in giving to them a portion of the administration, though it does not follow that the result of this will be the immediate termination of our rule. It may be taken as a fact that the *de facto* rulers of the world are capable men, and the time is not so out of joint as that the capable men will be displaced by the incapable, even though some of the latter participate in the administration. Of course, if the natives show that equality which our correspondent denies them to possess, or that superiority which they may claim hereafter as the result of competition, we must give way. But we can conceive a difficulty in any one holding the opinions of our correspondent being seriously afraid for the stability of our rule. Those who have shown themselves capable of entering the service will have to show themselves capable also of performing the duties of it if they are to be retained in the service which governs a nation.

**THE CYCLONE OF MAY 16.**—The cyclone which passed to the east of Calcutta on the evening of the 16th instant seems to have burst with full violence upon Dacca towards midnight. The cyclone blew from east-south-east veering round to east-north-east, and finally, as its force began to diminish, to south-east and south-south-east. Incalculable damage has been done to the town and the boats on the river, in spite of the warnings which the *manjhees* had received early in the afternoon. One estimate makes two lakhs worth of merchandise to have been lost on the river alone. General Nuthall lost baggage, servants, and boats. It is apprehended that the loss of life was considerable.—*Friend of India.*—At Koolnah and among the Sunderbuns the cyclone seems to have been very severe. Mr. Rainey in the *Englishman* describes the destruction of property as enormous, but he does not anticipate that it will be followed by actual distress, unless towards the south, from which details have not been received. Mr. Rainey's bungalow was destroyed while they were sitting down to dinner, and they escaped with some difficulty to another building, in which they found shelter for the night. It was remarked that the waters of the storm wave, which in the preceding cyclone were quite fresh and sweet, were on this occasion very brackish, also that no thunder was heard nor lightning seen. At Dacca, however, the lightning appears to have been vivid. The steamer *Putna*, with two flats, and the Port Canning Company's vessel *Water Lily*, managed to ride out the storm in the Roopsee with safety.

## Bengal.

### STATION TALK.

**MORAR, May 23.**—Cholera still hangs about, and some casualties have occurred within the week. Heat apoplexy, too, has claimed several victims amongst the European soldiers and native inhabitants. Under these dispiriting circumstances it is not to be wondered at that no attempt is to be made beyond that of the usual parade of troops to celebrate the Queen's birthday. This morning the Agra letter bag has been sent by the Postmaster of Gwalior on a migratory excursion, and has carried with it, of course, the *Delhi Gazette* of the 22nd. The Post-office at Gwalior requires overhauling. The Bombay post is always detained there for hours. It arrives usually before nine in the morning, and letters are delivered here, at about five miles distance, six or seven hours afterwards. I have never heard any excuse for this; but the detention of the overland mail bags has been partially explained by an assertion that the Morar bags are opened for the extraction of the Political Agent's letters. This, if true, is manifestly wrong, and is no more to be justified than is the intrusion of visitors into Post-offices during the sorting of letters, incoming or outgoing—a practice which I know was very commonly in vogue with a few last year at Morar, and was permitted by the Postmaster on account of the rank and position of the intruders. Setting aside the prying and indelicate character of such a proceeding, it involves delay in delivery of their letters to the residents, occasionally, perhaps, the loss of letters, &c.; and so for the selfishness of two or three the many are made to suffer.

**LUCKNOW, May 22.**—Although the doings of 1857 appear to us now as a troubled dream of the past, there are events occurring every now and then which vividly recall to us its stern realities. Occasionally a murderer is apprehended, and we are treated with a report of the revolting details enacted years ago. It is a pleasure therefore for me to report of merit so long unrewarded now substantially acknowledged, for actions performed during that eventful period; more so when the subject is a native of the country, whom many unthinking ones are prone to regard as utterly bad, and wholly wanting in those nobler emotions and actions which we Englishmen consider ourselves as alone possessing. Meer Baz Khan, a police officer, was this morning decorated with the Second Class Order of Merit for distinguished services during the Mutiny, the details of which I have not ascertained, but may yet report; and quite as acceptable, he received all arrear allowances appertaining thereto, and amounting to some 1,200 rupees or thereabouts. Among other officers, the General commanding honoured the ceremony with his presence, and, no less conspicuous, there were present three ladies.

**JUBBULPORE, May 24.**—There have been a few locusts at Jubbulpore subsequently to the appearance of the swarm at Allahabad. Probably they availed themselves of a free trip by the East India Railway. They are of a yellow colour, and unlike those which visited the Central Provinces a few years back, and which were of a lobster appearance. Another officer of H.M.'s 2-12th has died at Jubbulpore, Captain Medhurst; he had been suffering for a very long time, and had just returned from England, whither he went on leave last year for the benefit of his health. This is the fifth officer that the regiment has buried at Jubbulpore. The men of the corps are keeping in excellent health, doubtless materially owing to their having been excused from all drill while the weather continues so hot. The last popular reading given at Jubbulpore was not so successful as the first; the best thing of the night was Lieutenant Reed's reading, the merits of which are in every one's mouth. But the heat of the theatre was terrific, and these entertainments will have to be shelved until the weather gets cooler. It seems to be the normal state of the Jubbulpore Post-office for one rogue to be always attached to it. Last year one of its employes was taken up for having stolen a large number of letters, and he received his due. One would have supposed that the punishment of a native clerk of this very office, who got seven years (because the law allowed of no more) in 1862 for a similar offence, would have been an adequate warning, but the conviction of a second offender even has had no avail, for only a week ago another native clerk was apprehended, and has been committed to the Jubbulpore sessions (coming off tomorrow), for abstracting currency notes and a Bank of Bengal order from two registered covers, and to my utter astonishment I learnt this morning that a local pleader has a complaint against this office for non-delivery of a registered cover to the person to whom he addressed it. In the case of the man who is about to be tried by the Session's Court, I believe the postal authorities are deserving of the credit of having detected the tampering with the registered covers in question, and of seizing the thief, though that is a point for the Court to decide; but how much more satisfactory would it be if such cases never occurred. The office, or rather the department, will be ready with reasons such as small pay, which precludes the possibility of securing eligible men; but it would be worth knowing if the registration department of a Post-office cannot be put solely under the postmaster, and no one else allowed to meddle in it, so that the public may know exactly whom to hold responsible when registered covers go astray; or if some more secure system



can be introduced, it is the business of the department to suggest it. The management of that portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which falls within the contract made with the late Mr. Walker has been intrusted to Mr. Pearson by the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who has taken over charge of the estate of the deceased, pending a reply from Mrs. Walker, who is in England, as to whether she will administer to her late husband's estate. Mr. Pearson's energy and special fitness for conducting railway works will be a sufficient guarantee to the public that the death of Mr. Walker shall not interfere with public interests, which involves in this case the completion of the railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore without the delay of a single day. Major Thomson, a deputy commissioner in these provinces, it is said, will go home by the ensuing winter, and possibly for good. Lieutenant W. S. Brooke, Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Seonie, will, on the return from leave shortly of Colonel Dennys, the permanent incumbent of Seonie, go as Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha; but it is idle to talk of any officer in these provinces being a permanent incumbent. There are few things which possess less of a permanent character than the civil incumbencies in the Central Provinces, and for all I can say Colonel Dennys may have to try the air of Seroncha when he comes out.

ALLAHABAD, May 25.—I am sorry to announce the death of a young officer, Mr. Haythorne, who was only lately appointed to officiate as Sub-evident of Police here. He was laid up with small-pox, from which he had very nearly recovered, when heat apoplexy carried him off. This morning the Chief Justice occupied the Bench in a criminal case; Private Waterhouse was tried for murdering Private Taylor at Meerut; on the jury were five civilians, and the remainder were officers of the regiment to which the man belonged. So far as previous conduct was concerned the evidence was in favour of the prisoner, but it left no doubt of the murder having been committed by him. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," and the unfortunate man was sentenced to death. Waterhouse, I am told, was not defended until Mr. Gaspar took up the defence at the last moment. When the sentence was passed the prisoner turned a shade paler, but appeared otherwise composed.—*Delhi Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

SIR W. MITCHELL.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces leaves Allahabad for Nynce Tal about the 15th June.

MORADABAD.—The *Pioneer* announces the death, from abscess of the liver, of Mr. Manderson, Collector of Moradabad.

LADY MAYO, it is reported from Simla, purposed proceeding on an eight days' visit to Narkunda, in the interior of the hills, immediately after the leave of the 24th May.

AN OLD INHABITANT.—Among the obituary notices of the Calcutta papers is one of the death of a Mr. Isaac Hubbard, aged eighty-one years, sixty of which had been passed in India.

RAILWAYS.—The Government of India is said to have sanctioned a branch railway from Shegaon to Khangaon, the latter being one of the great cotton marts of Central India.

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—Cholera of a virulent type having made its appearance near Lucknow, pickets of mounted policemen are stationed on the road to prevent the infection being brought into the city. One or two fatal cases have occurred in the city already.

AKYAB.—It is reported from Burmah that the defalcations in the Bank of Bengal at Akyab amount to upwards of Rs. 80,000. Six men who took "French leave" with the cashier have been apprehended, but the cashier himself has hitherto managed to escape the police. He is said to be on his way to Upper Burmah.

MURDER IN PLAY.—The *Oudh Ukhbar* reports that in the Gondah district some children were at play. One acted the part of a commissioner, another that of a deputy-commissioner, and a third that of a soldier; a fourth boy was made to play the part of a criminal for the occasion. He was tried, convicted, condemned to death, and actually hanged.

LOCUSTS IN THE LAHORE AND SHAHPUR DISTRICTS.—Large flights of locusts have been observed in the Lahore and Shahpur districts. The crops having been cut, these insects can do little harm at present, but we imagine measures would be taken to destroy the eggs which may have been deposited on the halting grounds.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—It will be good news to the Subordinate Executive Service of Bengal that the Government is about to consider a scheme for the improvement of the service. The different grades are underpaid and there are no prizes. The hardship is the more apparent when the executive is contrasted with the now fairly paid judicial service.—*Friend of India.*

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND.—We are happy to see that the Lawrence Memorial Fund is rapidly progressing. The amount of donations already recorded is Rs. 23,790. The Maharajah of Cashmere has given the sum of Rs. 3,000; the Maharajah of Puttialla Rs. 2,000; and the Nawab of Rampore Rs. 1,100. These are evidences of the estimation in which our late Viceroy was held among the native Princes.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette.*

CIVIL.—Captain Doveton, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is, we regret to hear, compelled through ill-health to proceed on furlough to Europe; Mr. Jacob will officiate for him as a temporary measure.—*Central India Times*, May 22.

MR. FURNIVALL.—The services of Mr. Furnivall, district engineer on the Delhi Railway, have been temporarily placed, says the *Pioneer*, at the disposal of the Government of India. Mr. Furnivall has been deputed to make a survey of the country between Delhi and Rewarree, with a view to the ultimate construction of a line of railway which will tap the district rich in salt in the neighbourhood of Goorgaon.

THE NEW DIVORCE COURTS.—The Divorce Court in the N.W.P. seems likely to be popular. Half-a-dozen petitions have already been filed. At a recent sitting Mr. Justice Turner frankly admitted his inexperience in that kind of work, and said that he should require very strict proof of all matters at issue so as to insure the decrees of the Court being respected in England.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 25.

THE BORNEO PIRATES.—We hear from Sarawak that the celebrated Lanun pirates have again made their appearance after a suspension of several years. They have already succeeded in capturing ten trading prahus and killing eight men, besides wounding several others. The Assistant Resident at Bintulu had succeeded in capturing one of the pirate vessels, and had killed the whole of the crew with the exception of two boys.—*Englishman*.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A gloom has lately been thrown over Meeran Meer and Lahore by the death of the wife of Lieutenant F. Mascall, R.E., from the effects of a deplorable accident. About a fortnight ago, on returning from an evening party, the muslim slave of her dress caught fire from a candle on her table, and in a moment the whole dress was in flames. Assistance was given as speedily as possible, but not before the unfortunate lady had been terribly burnt, and from the effects she gradually sank and died.

BURMAH.—The Rangoon papers state that the King of Burmah has again played us false, and that he is obstructing the opening of Captain Slade's mixed court. If this be correct, and we have reason to think that it is so, the duty of Government is clear. The establishment of the court was freely conceded under treaty, and his Majesty must be made to see that treaties made with the British Government are binding. And it should be done at once, for Captain Sladen must have the greatest difficulty in maintaining the dignity of our Government in his present position.

THE WEATHER IN UPPER INDIA.—The heat during the past few days has been very great, not worse, however, than has been experienced in other stations, where the range of the thermometer has scarcely been under 100 deg. We are, therefore, not so badly off as our neighbours, and we should be thankful for the almost total immunity we enjoy at present from sickness.—*Mofussilite*, May 25.—The heat in Lucknow for the last few days has become really unbearable; on Wednesday, under the punkah, we had the thermometer at 103 deg., and outside 106 deg. at twelve o'clock at night.—*Lucknow Times*, May 22.

COAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.—Mr. Mark Fryer, the Government Coal Engineer, has recently been up here (says the *Central India Times*) to consult about his coal undertakings. He has got two European brace-head men, and five sets of borers to prove the Chanda coal-fields. The experiment of burning Chanda coal on the G.I.P. Railway was not well reported on, but another larger experiment is to be made under better supervision. Meantime ten tons of Chanda coal are on their way to Jubbulpore for trial on the East India Railway engines, which are suited for India coals, whereas the G.I.P. Railway fire-boxes, &c., are only adapted for English coal.

FAMINE IN CENTRAL INDIA.—Mr. Nicholls, Assistant Commissioner, who has been on a rapid tour of inspection over the distressed tracts to the north of Jubbulpore, has brought back some woful accounts of the condition of the famine-stricken people. It appears many of these have come from Myhere and Rewah, native States, from which our Government would be justified in demanding money in aid of the operations set on foot by us to keep these thousands from death. If Lord Cranbourne, who admires the native style of Government, wants to learn something more of it he should study the moral to which this tale of woe points.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*.

IRON IN BURMAH.—In his late survey of British Burmah Mr. Theobald found many traces of the great iron manufactures which were formerly carried on. Near Kiungalay, on an affluent of the Keenee, and to the eastward near Shaw-bando and other spots, heaps of slag and the burnt furnace walls on the banks of the streams proved the former activity of the manufacture. The ore is still plentiful in the district, and fuel is abundant. The decay of the trade must be partly attributed to former political disturbances, and partly to the introduction of English iron and steel. It is however a branch of local industry which does not call for any attempt at its revival, as any very general clearing of the "Eng" forest over the arid tract in which the ore occurs would be injuriously felt in its climatal influence. The "Eng" is of no ordinary value to the cultivator. Its large smooth leaves condense moisture admirably, and towards the small hours of the morning shower clear drops of water into the earth below.

**GEOLOGY.**—The Geological Survey of British Burmah during the season 1868-69 has, we learn from the *Englishman*, comprised that part of Pegu lying east of the Irrawaddy and north of the Naweng Choung. The country presents but few features of geological interest. There was at one time a considerable manufacture of iron and salt, but both have been almost abandoned, although there is still an abundance of ore and various saline springs scattered throughout the district. There is said to be one hot spring in the bed of the Bale Choung, near its mouth, but the surveyor was unable to ascertain its temperature, owing to its being, at the time of his visit, covered with a sandbank.

**PUNJAB BIBLE SOCIETY.**—The Punjab Bible Society reports the completion of a great work—the publication of the New Testament in the Goornukhee character and the Punjabi dialect, in an edition of 3,000 copies, besides 4,000 copies each of the four Gospels, the Acts, and Epistle to the Romans. Many of the society's Bibles and tracts, in English and Oriental languages, are bought freely at its railway stations and colporteurs. Every soldier is supplied with a Bible along with his kit, but may purchase a "reference" edition. The Bible Society's Pearl 8vo. edition, bound in morocco with circular edges, is the greatest favourite with the men. The Punjab Auxiliary Bible Society is one of the fruits of the Missionary Conference held at Lahore during the Christmas week of 1862.

**THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.**—The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"The report in the city now is that Sir Salar Jung intends to form a Council of Regency, with the aid of some half-a-dozen noblemen. The plan appears good, but it is doubtful whether it will succeed when it is remembered how general is the dislike to the Minister, and how many are ready to intrigue against him. In Berar the season is said to be the hottest experienced for at least five years." From the same source we learn "letters from Berar mention the departure of many European officers on furlough. The result is a very large increase to the work of the few remaining officials. It is said that one of these has to fulfil the duties of no less than eight different posts. The exodus is not to be wondered at when it is remembered how trying is the climate of Berar, the thermometer sometimes marking 112 degrees in a double-fly tent."

**BHOOTAN.**—The solution of the difficulty arising from the wise refusal of the Bengal Government to pay the treaty allowance to Bhootan, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, and on account of their recusancy in failing to apply for it at the proper time and place, and also their supposed contumacy in closing the Buxa pass, has now been found. The conduct of the Bhootas has been satisfactorily explained; no disrespect was intended to the Government of Bengal, but the distracted state of the country prevented their chiefs from sending an envoy of proper rank, while the closing of the pass was due to the private feud of two neighbouring Jungpens. Under these circumstances the treaty allowance can be paid without compromising Government, and provision has been made for a Bhootah envoy residing permanently at Darjeeling. The Bengal Government has been firm in refusing to restore any of the territories taken from Bhootan in 1864.

**THE HEAT AT AGRA.**—The heat continues to be intense. We have heard of two other deaths caused by apoplexy, one that of a member of the Great American Circus Troupe, the other of Mr. Freander, of the Inland Customs Department; the former died at Agra, the latter in the railway train at Etawah. Several natives have been struck down by the hot blasts now prevailing. For the past week dust storms of more or less force have passed over; the one on Sunday last was a veritable simoom, accompanied by thunder, causing darkness sufficient to render the use of lights at 5 p.m. a necessity. The weatherwise console themselves and their more discontented neighbours by the belief and the assurance that the approaching monsoons are to be all that one can desire. The troops continue to be as well as can be expected under the circumstance, and if unremitting care and attention can possibly avert extraordinary sickness, we hope to have it to say the men have passed this trying time remarkably well. Punkhas and thermantidotes are going day and night incessantly. Thermometer in a house well protected, 98 degrees!—*Delhi Gazette*.

**OPIMUM.**—It would seem as if the Government of India had attached more importance to the Imperial edict in China forbidding the cultivation of opium than that edict deserves. We do not suppose, however, that it is too late for the Government of India to view the edict in a correct light should it turn out that they were wrong in the first instance, and probably no loss would be entailed upon the revenue in consequence. Not so, however, with opium merchants and speculators, if the *China Overland Trade Report* is to be believed; it says with reference to this matter:—"It appears that in India considerably more importance than it deserves has been attached to the Imperial edict which has been issued prohibiting the cultivation of opium in China. Telegraphic advices bring the news that this intelligence had the effect of raising the price of opium very considerably in Bombay. The circumstance is much to be regretted, as there can be no question that it will be productive of serious loss to those who have taken a mistaken view of the subject. Whatever the object may have been in issuing this edict, there can be no doubt whatever of its effect. It will simply be used

by the provincial authorities, as, in fact, it is in all probability designed to be used, as a means of extorting a heavy mulct from all those engaged in the cultivation. This plan of raising revenue is perfectly well understood by the natives of China, who will not look upon the edict as designed for any other object; while it is equally certain that the viceroys and their subordinates will regard it in the same manner. That this view of the matter is correct is evidenced by the fact that the issue of the proclamation, though it caused a temporary rise, has ultimately had no appreciable effect here, and that the native dealers attach little or no importance to it."

**KIDNAPPING IN NATIVE STATES.**—On the requisition of the Secretary of State the Government of India has called for reports from the political officers and local Governments on the kidnapping of children for immoral purposes in the native States. The notorious career of the woman Gujra, a favourite mistress of the Dholepore Rana, who for some time past has been driving a trade in supplying the Zenanas of the Dholepore chiefs, and even that of the Rana himself, has given a great deal of trouble to Government. Captain Walter, of Bhurtpore, has been instructed to investigate all the charges against this woman, and to deport her to Agra under Section 3 of the Penal Code and Act 1 of 1849. Whether or not the woman be a British subject, if only evidence of complicity in crimes of kidnapping committed on British soil be forthcoming against her, her extradition under the recent treaty will be demanded. Should however such evidence not be forthcoming, and also in the event of the evidence elicited not being sufficient for legal conviction, yet strong enough to leave a suspicion of her complicity in these crimes, she will be authoritatively removed from Dholepore, and her establishment broken up and dispersed. The Governor General has also resolved that "the discredit attaching to the Dholepore Raj from the presence of such a woman should be pointed out in strong language, and the Rana should be at the same time informed that, if these disclosures are true, the continuance of such a state of things is what the Government will not for a moment permit." We rejoice to find that the Duke of Argyll has thus dealt with a case which has proved such a scandal to our Government. The political officers have long been cognisant of the pernicious influence exercised by this woman upon the Dholepore Rana, but what good was there in representing the case in the days of a policy of non-interference? And now an officer of the high character of Captain Walter is asked to report "whether he was aware of the existence, at Dholepore, of the practices now brought to light." As if the iniquity had not been reported, alike by political officers and the police. A year ago we called attention to it in a review of the police report of the North-Western Provinces.

**MILITARY.**—Up to date of latest reports which have reached the Government of India, the number of military Europeans attacked by cholera at Allahabad was sixty-seven, of whom forty-nine had died. The native troops seem not to be so liable to the malady—the native soldier cases at Allahabad having been only seventeen, of which only three proved fatal. The 103rd Foot at Jubbulpore have had five cases, all fatal; the Artillery at Morar have had eighteen cases, fourteen fatal. At Seetapore, Oude, there had been some cases, but only three deaths; and one or two native soldiers have succumbed at Dinapore.—We (*Englishman*) hear that the steamer sent round from Calcutta on 17th April, to transport the 7th Native Infantry from Chuttuck to Dacca, had not arrived at the beginning of May. The commanding officer, finding from the hospital reports that the regiment was likely to suffer, hired a number of country boats and set out on a voyage to meet the steamer.—A contemporary hears, but does not vouch for the truth of the statement, that a large number of Indian officers are to be allowed furlough to Europe, and that it is in this very lame manner the Secretary of State proposes to get rid, at least temporarily, of superfluous Indian officers. The plan is a very simple one, but does not meet the requirements of the case.—Cholera has, we are glad to learn, entirely disappeared from the 58th Regiment.—We regret to learn of the death, at Jubbulpore, of Captain F. E. Medhurst, of her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment.—We regret to observe that Captain Twyford, Deputy Commissioner of Raepore, died of cholera on the 19th April.—General Bouchier, C.B., and Staff arrived at Debroogurh by river steamer on the 15th May. The General narrowly escaped being wrecked. The steamer and flat were both dismantled by the recent hurricane, or cyclone, which extended over a large portion of the Bay of Bengal, and were both left behind, complete wrecks. The upper storey of the flat was quite destroyed, but her anchors held fast, otherwise the consequences would have been much more serious.—The *Delhi Gazette* understands that a correspondence has been opened between the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Army, and the Secretary to Government, Military Department, concerning the order which inflicts such gross injustice on regimental surgeons, in debarring from them the advantages of the Furlough Rules of 1868. Already one step towards rescinding the order has been made, and our contemporary is now more than hopeful that before long the advantages of the new rules will be thrown open as broadly and liberally to regimental medical officers as they are to all others. The case lies in the hands of Dr. Murray and Colonel Norman.—Colonel Mowbray

Thomson, of Cawnpore celebrity, has arrived at Debroogurh and assumed command of the station and of the 42nd Assam Light Infantry.—Major George Chesney, R.E., has arrived in Simla, and has taken over charge of the office of Accountant-General of the Department of Public Works.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 21. Wayfarer, Windeatt, Liverpool; Knight Bachelor, Reid, London; Bowfell, Balderston, Liverpool; Providence, Valentine, Pondicherry.—22. Str. Moulmein, Ewert, Akyab; Nimrod, Gaskill, Madras; City of Delhi, Gordon, Glasgow; Evening Star, Harby, Bombay.—23. Feronia, Narburgh, Diamond Island; Rajmahal, Jonghin, —; Ghazepore, McNoah, Liverpool; Sumatra, Battie, Liverpool; Edith Moore, Wright, London.—24. Str. Simla, Ward, Suez.—25. John O'Gaunt, Fox, Liverpool; Rajah, Henry, Liverpool.—26. Carricks, Anderson, Liverpool; River Lune, Williams, Newcastle; Bolton Abbey, Murphy, Liverpool.—27. Star of Albion, Length, London; Pomona, Bruce, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Moulmein.—Mr. Rostan, Mrs. Wollaston and two children, Miss Price, Mr. and Mrs. Determs and three children.

### DEPARTURES.

May 21. Strs. Glengyle, Lightning; Lady Rawlinson.—22. Str. Madras; City of Benares.—24. Str. Nubia.—25. Arundel Castle, Lincelles.—26. Portia, Lalla Rookh.—27. Silvia.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Goodman. For GALLÉ.—Miss J. Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Dow and two children. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Achard and child, Mr. E. V. Neale, Mr. and Mrs. Neibuker, Mrs. Jordan, Rev. H. Ansarge. For MARSEILLES.—Major J. F. Sherer, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Lightfoot and three children, Capt. Ballantine, Mr. J. R. Shirreff. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Moody and infant, Capt. Donaldson, Mr. Macfarlane, Capt. S. Waring, Mr. H. Kernander, Capt. Russell, Mr. Summers, Mr. T. Connolly, Mr. J. Carthage, Lieut. G. W. Hargreave.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, May 27, 1869.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 92½ ...	Rs. 94 0 to 94 4
4 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 91 ...	94 8 to 94 10
4 per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 91 ...	94 8 to 94 10
5 per Cent. F.W. ...	Co.'s Rs. 108 ...	105 0 to 105 8
5½ per Cent. ...	Co.'s Rs. 114 ...	113 14 to 114 0
5 per Cent., 56-57 ...	Co.'s Rs. 104 ...	109 2 to 109 4

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Bank Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100 ...	112 to 113
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	175 to 180
Bank of Bengal ...	1000 ...	1630 to 1635
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	50 ...	74 to 10 pm.
Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited) ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Bonded Warehouse Association ...	445 ...	570 to 575
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	80 to 85
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	460 to 500
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway ...	— ...	— to —
Central Assam Tea Company ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	85 to 88
Ditto New Shares ...	200 ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares div. ...	250 ...	180 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	45 to —
East Indian Railway Company ...	220 or 218 ...	239 to 240
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	20 to 25
Ditto (Contributory) ...	80 ...	25 to 33pm.
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	100 ...	30 to 32
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	220 or 218 ...	232 to 235
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	185 to 190ex div.
Ganges Steam Navigation Company ...	500 ...	Nominal.
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	160 to —
Hawrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	270 to 275
In lia General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	420 to 430 xd
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	125 ...	137 to 138
New Fort Gloster Company ...	600 ...	— to —
Oriental Gas Company ...	10 ...	13 to 13½
Peoples Bank of India ...	100 ...	In liquidation.
Port Canning Land Company ...	1300 ...	285 to 290
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	85 to 90
Screwing Company (Limited) ...	200 ...	160 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	575 to 580
Strand Pressing Company (Limited) ...	62½ ...	202 to —
Trihoot Indigo ...	200 ...	57 to 58
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	6 to 4 dis
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	210 ...	25 to 30

### FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 12 6 to £0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Sugar ...	0 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Rice ...	0 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	Nominal.
Seeds ...	1 15 0 to 2 10 0 ...	Nominal.
Jute ...	1 17 6 to 0 0 0 ...	1 13 9 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	2 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	2 2 6 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### STATION TALK.

COONOR, May 17.—You will be surprised to receive growls from this Capua of Southern India, but the fact is the weather is much too warm of late and there is a nasty wind blowing, and several people are fancying their livers are slightly out of order and

that the hills are getting unpleasantly steep; so instead of enjoying their brief holiday in *dolce far niente* as usual, they look out for something to find fault with, and when people begin that sort of thing the Post-office is certain not to escape. I have got another grievance, there is no money-order office here. The place is choke full of people, officials of all grades, planters, permanent residents; there are hotels and boarding-houses, a weekly market multitudinously attended, even shops, Bombay merchants, and European stores, and yet there is no means of getting money nearer than Ootacamund—no branch bank, no Government treasury, not even a money-order office. Fancy having to send twelve miles to get a cheque cashed, especially if it is a large one! Fancy the chances of the cash getting lost on its way home! A money-order office at this place would assuredly pay itself, and even if it did not, Government ought to establish one on grounds of public morality. If this place is a paradise for ladies and gentlemen, and spite of my liver I fully admit that so it is, it must be a very purgatory for horses. If Coonoor pony-phatons had been known in the days of the heathen mythology, Sisyphus would have been turned into a pony and harnessed to one for ever, a far worse punishment than that commonplace makeshift of the stone *in omne volubilis ævum*. To a humane and sympathising spectator it is as tiring as the treadmill to watch the poor brutes staggering down or toiling up the hills, such beastly screws, too, as most of them are! If the mantle of Colonel Martin had descended upon the shoulders of any other prophet, and that prophet had found his way to Coonoor, I guess there would be a chance of a "row in the pig market." It is, or seems, an odd thing that pilgrims from the north of India, on their way to Ramaiswaram, have a great fancy for passing over these hills. Can you tell me why? The Neilgherries are not upon any natural line of route between Benares and Ramaiswaram, and, as far as I know, there are no "holy sites" up here.

WELLINGTON, May 21.—I observe that some gentleman from Bengal, evidently in a perilous condition as to his liver, has been finding fault with the Neilgherries in general and Wellington in particular as dull, stale, flat (!) and unprofitable, awfully slow, inhospitable and "serious." I cannot say I seem to see it. It is true there is not much gambling or illegal flirtations or other *Simla* recreations going on, but the people appear to enjoy themselves very tolerably in their own harmless way. For example, we had a ball here last night, some ninety people present, and in spite of a somewhat rainy, thundery, and lightningy, night, by no means a bad one. The want of a pandal or awning to shelter the walk from the carriages up the steps, caused considerable damage to light drapery through the agency of rain, and sundry exquisitely formed toes delicately but alas too lightly, chaussées for the occasion got unpleasantly wet; and herein I may remark upon the truth of the maxim, that virtue is its own reward. It is self-evident that those fair creatures who duly fulfilled the object of their creation and turned those light fantastic toes afore-said vigorously to their legitimate account, speedily danced themselves dry, while it is painful to reflect on the possible dangers incurred by the damp wall, flowers, of colds, rheumatics, bronchitis, and other such horrors. Of the previous ball at Ooty you have already been informed, and probably (though I have not seen it) you have ere this got the account of the cricket match played at Wellington, between Ooty and Bangalore, at which Bangalore "licked," as we used to say at school. I am sorry to say that our respected Chief met with an accident a day or two ago which might have proved a serious one; his horse reared bolt on end, and the Chief fell on a heap of stones left by the wayside for road mending. I am happy to say that no serious injury was sustained, and his Excellency will, it is hoped, be all right again in a day or two. The return cricket match comes off to-day and to-morrow.—*Athenæum*.

## Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—The 2nd (Queen's Bays) Dragoon Guards, the *Bangalore Herald* hears, commence volunteering in June, and will proceed to England during the latter part of the year, being relieved by the 15th Hussars in the Bombay Presidency. The cavalry regiments in the Madras Presidency remain as at present.

A PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Mr. Napier, late a commissioned officer in her Majesty's army, has succeeded in doing what very few people can do in Bangalore—that is, creating a sensation. That gentleman has undertaken to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four consecutive hours, and yesterday (Monday) evening at six o'clock he began. Twenty of the native police, four European constables, and one inspector were on the ground; and, notwithstanding the rain, a good many people were present.—*Bangalore Herald*.

SNAKES IN MALABAR.—Although Government has sanctioned a reward of four annas being paid for "all large poisonous snakes killed," it does not appear, says the collector of the district, that much progress has been made in their extermination. In the last three years, says Mr. Thomas, six hundred and sixteen persons have died from snake-bites, and he urges his officials to exert themselves in the humane task of saving life by taking away the lives of these venomous reptiles. We think that Government might aid this object by increasing the reward. There are not many persons who would like to risk an encounter with a cobra even for four annas!

**THE CAPITAL.**—In Madras the "position" is much the same as when we last summarised our news. The weather is still just as hot if not hotter, the place is as quiet and the prospects of rain are as distant as ever. Altogether we are in the most delightful state of stagnation; even the Vellore business, which caused some little excitement, has been discovered to be nothing except what is a chronic ailment, a slight feeling of discontent among a few natives; so we have once more subsided into a state of peace and quietness, and the anxious ones amongst us have countermanded their orders for rifles and supplies of powder and bullets.—*Athenæum*.

**CIVIL.**—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, whom the *Madras Mail* speaks of as the popular and energetic Collector of Nellore, is about to retire from the Civil Service. He arrived in India in 1844, and has spent the greater portion of his twenty years and nine months "actual service" between Salem and Nellore. His work on "Salem: an Indian Collectorate," will, in a measure, keep his good services to the State in mind for many a year. He will be succeeded, in all probability, at Nellore by Mr. C. G. Master, now acting civil and session judge of Calicut, who, meanwhile, is to be sent on special duty for two months to the Kistna district, in connection with the Irrigation Commission now sitting at the Presidency.

**CONVERTS TO ISLAM.**—Two of the four Europeans, who embraced the Mahomedan faith at Madras a few months ago, find they have had enough of their new creed. They now prefer the society to be met with at the Vagrants' Home to that of the "fair Mahomedan wives" found for them as the reward of their fortitude and fidelity during the process of perversion. The *Madras Mail* states that these "men with their two other companions started for Hyderabad, but on their journey began to tire of the pilgrimage, and so turned back to Madras. It is said they were disappointed with Mahomedan company—expecting probably to associate with Jahs, Khans, and Omrahs—though they were well fed and cared for, and even allowed to ride in vehicles when they wished to travel abroad."

**DRINKING FOUNTAINS.**—When the water distribution scheme is completed Madras is to have, in various parts, 137 drinking fountains. It has been estimated that these will cost 68,500 rupees, or on an average 500 rupees each. The President of the Municipal Commissioners, informing the Maharajah of Vizianagram that his Highness's sojourn in this city could not be better perpetuated than by his Highness erecting one of these fountains, applied to the Rajah to build the first of the fountains. His Highness, who had before proposed to Government to erect a fountain at Madras, and another at Kurnool, has consented to accede to Colonel Denison's wish, and has asked the Municipal President to furnish him with an estimate of the cost of the fountain. The fountain the Rajah proposed to erect at Kurnool was to cost 4,000 or 4,500 rupees, but his Highness thinks that the one required for Madras, to be the best of all the fountains, should be on a grander scale.—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 17.—John Allan, Home, London.—18. Hero, Price, Bombay; Romania, Thomas, Bombay.—19. Joy, Plummer, Bombay; Ivy, Plumtree, Kurrachee; River Indus, Sheard, Galle; Solway, —, Bombay.—20. Str. Simla, Ward, Suez; Volunteer, Black, Gopulpore; Mirzapore, Diller, Mauritius; Ceres, Cochrane, Bombay.—22. Alexandria, Edwards, Calcutta.—23. Lightning, Williams, Calcutta; Kingdom of Italy, Smith, London; Eena, Brunell, London.—24. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—From Southampton.—For Madras.—Lieut. W. F. Wigton, Lieut. P. Winterbottom, Colonel Carleton, Mr. G. Wade, Mr. R. H. Johnson, Mr. W. V. Davy, Lady Rose and Miss Davy, Mrs. Merzler and two infants, Mr. H. S. Dunford, Mrs. R. Taylor and two children, Mrs. Denraid. From Marseilles.—Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Thomas, Major Payne, From Suez.—Mrs. Clayson. From Galle.—Mr. Chisholm, the Hon. H. D. Phillips, Mr. C. Mitchell. From Southampton.—For Calcutta.—Mr. J. G. Thomas, Mrs. W. O. Allender, Mr. D. A. Lysaght, Mr. Davis, Mr. H. W. Wickes, Major J. Bradish, Mr. G. Kemp, Ensign Hughes, Mr. G. E. Macleod, Major Lethbridge, Mr. A. W. Whymper, Mrs. F. Nixon, Mr. J. W. Woodward, Mrs. M. Jenkins, Mr. McLeod. From Marseilles.—Mr. M. V. Higgins, Mr. W. H. Mayere, From Malta.—Cornet Grant. From Suez.—Mr. F. Whittingham. From Hong Kong.—Mr. J. Paterson. From King George's Sound.—Mr. J. Medley. From Bombay.—Mr. N. J. L. Cole. From Galle.—Mr. C. J. Fearon, Mr. Brunker. From Moors.—Lieut. Randall, Mrs. Keirnan. Per str. Ethiopia.—Lieut. Pennell, Mr. W. F. Hathaway.

### DEPARTURES.

May 20. Cannata, Brodd, Rangoon.—21. Simla, Ward, Calcutta.—22. Romania, Thomas, Calcutta; str. Punjab, Parker, Rangoon; Cospatrick, Ebusie, London.—23. Regis of Cochin, Ledgewick, Penang; Saint Luce, —, Bordeaux.—25. Str. Ethiopia, McCallum, Calcutta.

## Bombay.

**MR. MOROBA CANNABA.**—We have been particularly requested by Rao Bahadur Moroba Cannoba to state for the information of his caste that in consequence of very few applications from widows having been received up to this time he has been obliged to modify one of the terms of his advertisement. Instead of females between 20 and 35 years of age being qualified to apply, all widows of whatever age may make the necessary application until the evening of the 10th June—provided they have no children by their former husbands living.—*Indu Prakash*.

**SIR S. FITZGERALD.**—His Excellency the Governor was to leave Mahabaleshwar for Poonah on the 9th June.

**DEATH OF A BARRISTER.**—We regret to have to announce the death of A. L. Fernandes, Barrister-at-Law, and Portuguese Consul in Bombay, at his temporary residence on Bandora-hill. The deceased gentleman, who was the third son of the late Braz Fernandes (well-known in Bombay), was for a long time past suffering from some dropsical affection, which baffled all medical treatment. He was the first Portuguese of Bombay who entered the Bombay Bar after a successful course of study in England. He also held the honorary rank of Captain in the Portuguese army.

**THE WEATHER.**—Bombay was on Sunday evening blessed with a small share of the rains that have visited Poona, Lanowlee, Mahabaleshwar, and the Ghats generally. About half-past six the clouds thickened rapidly, and after a few peals of thunder a gentle rain began to fall, and continued for about an hour, cooling the atmosphere greatly. This can hardly, however, be regarded as the burst of the monsoon; the terrestrial and celestial phenomena that almost invariably precede or accompany that occurrence were altogether wanting. There was no dust storm, nor did the lightning exhibit any of that grandeur which we may expect it to do before the monsoon fairly sets in.—*Times of India*, June 1.

**BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.**—The Bombay Bank report, which had been for some time in the hands of the Governor-General, has been sent home again to the Secretary of State. The report will, we fear, be rather disappointing to those who only want to know whom to hang. For piquant matter people must go back to the *proces verbal* of the examinations and to the disclosures brought to light in Bombay and England during the sittings of the Commission. The report is, we believe, confined almost entirely to an investigation into the actual and immediate causes of the loss of the bank's capital. It pronounces no opinion upon the honesty or dishonesty of individuals.—*Pioneer*.

**MILITARY.**—We regret to learn that the extreme heat of the weather at Kemptee was beginning to tell on the European troops there. As many as seven deaths occurred in one day among the soldiers, through heat apoplexy, and of these, five were found dead in their beds.—We learn from the *Observer* that his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by the Quarter-Master-General, Colonel Gell, and his Excellency's personal staff, Col. Dillon, C.B., and Captain Scott, A.D.C., left Poonah on the evening of May 28, for Mander Deo, with the view of deciding positively on the site most eligible for the erection of barracks capable of holding a regiment of British infantry.

**BRANCH RAILWAYS.**—We trust it may not be anticipating some formal final decision when we mention that branch lines are to be made to connect the great cotton marts of Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee with the Nagpore extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The distances of these towns from the line are twelve miles and six respectively. We presume that the branch from Khamgaum will strike the line at or near Nandorah, which is several miles nearer Bombay than Shecagaum, which is a trifle nearer Khamgaum than the former place. The Oomrawuttee branch will probably run near to Budnaira, but the details of the plan are not yet made known. The country is level, and it is intended to make the line inexpensively. Many will wonder why those much required feeders have not been taken in hand ere this, especially the one to the more famous Cottonopolis of Khamgaum. Probably if we could describe the negotiations and discussions that have had to be gone through before this score of miles of rail could be sanctioned, the public would better appreciate the obstructions and impediments in the way of our obtaining proper branches and feeders to the trunk lines of railway. No doubt Mr. Rivett-Carnac will have exerted himself to the utmost to add these new facilities to the cotton field under his supervision; and before next hot season Bombay merchants may have a chance to appreciate the supersession of the two dusty cart roads along which some of their finest staple has hitherto had to travel. H.E. the Viceroy is, we believe, sincerely anxious to forward as many of these supplementary public works as possible; and we trust that the Veerunggaum branch from Ahmedabad and cart roads needed as feeders along great part of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line will gain a share of his Excellency's close attention.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 22. Str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Bussorah; Nadirshah, Nacoda, Zanzibar.—23. Str. China, Stewart, Hong Kong.—24. Str. Martaban, Habbert, Kurrachee.—25. Winslow, La Bute, Newport.—26. Dorothy, Fraser, Liverpool.—27. Care XV., Stavin, Stockholm; str. Armenian, Mackintosh, Calcutta; Norma, Frater, Greenock; Jane Douglas, Hollywood, London; Asia, Webster, Glasgow; Banner, Williams, Liverpool; str. Asia, Paterson, Calcutta.—28. Str. Behar, Jones, Suez; Sparkinlo, Butler, Liverpool.—29. Str. Neera, Hanscom, Suez; Hindoostan, White, London; Medea, Bennett, London.—30. Europa, Glen, Greenock; Rapide, Peterson, Hull; Elizabeth Fry, Foster, Liverpool; Lord Strathairn, Reid, London.—31. Sydney, Poe, Greenock; British Admiral, Carnell, London; Anne Roydin, Nicholson, Newcastle; Royal Alice, Pioron, Newcastle; Ann Millicent, Nash, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Behar.—From Southampton.—Capt. Sproule, Capt. A. M. Lockie, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Hallen, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and



Mrs. Beeston, Miss E. Hall, Messrs. Adam Smith, Macleod, Maclean, and Hodding. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Harris, Mrs. Tanner and infant, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Watson, Mr. Adams. From SUZ.—Capt. Paske. From ADAN.—Mrs. C. Dinshaw and four children.

Per str. Neera.—From SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Schlepper, Mr. and Mrs. Sandberg, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Adolph Verrias, Mr. Petrus Cassey, Mr. Hermann Danekey, Mr. Fadth.

## DEPARTURES.

May 22. Dillbur, Miller, Manila; Royal Sovereign, Curphy, Batavia; City of Liverpool, Whiteford, Callao; Kurrachee, Gilmore, Amsterdam; Cashmere, Tobin, Liverpool; Glencora, Aberdeen, Liverpool; str. Sumatra, White, Aden and Suez.—24. Str. Maharatta, Scott, Kurrachee; Khusravie, Nacoda, Singapore and Siam; Acerrington, Christie, Liverpool; St. Fillans, Nelson, Liverpool; str. Baroda, Parish, Aden and Suez.—26. Springfield, Dewght, Singapore; City of Dublin, Waugh, Colombo.—27. Tivoli, Loutet, Liverpool; City of Lahore, Stewart, Liverpool; Eumaidas, Trammann, Havre; Royal Arthur, Hingston, Batavia.—28. Str. Columbian, Hyde, China; French Empire, Clark, Galle.—29. Aaron Brown, Harley, Liverpool; Woburn Abbey, Mitchell, Callao; Pegasus, Cornwall, Liverpool; Ireshope, Ramsay, Havre; Erato, Fletcher, Liverpool; str. Koina, Colliher, Persian Gulf; str. Abyssinia, Templeton, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—31. Castle, Nistod, Singapore; Edinburgh, Logan, Liverpool; Schleswig Bride, Hanson, Liverpool; Royal Adelaide, Jaffray, Liverpool.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sumatra.—For MARSEILLES.—Capt. Waring, Mr. Blyth. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. MacNeil, Mr. Moore. For SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and three children. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Baroda.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Watson, Messrs. Ramsden, T. Dunkin, Ellison, Crisp, Eve, Capt. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Teevan and two children. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. R. Nelson, Mr. Sandwith, Mrs. Bull. For SUZ.—Mr. W. Emerson, Col. Holland, Col. Shewell, Mr. P. D. Stange, Mr. Bun, Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, Veterinary surgeon Poett.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. China.—For MARSEILLES.—Major R. Wallace, Mr. J. R. Gardner, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. H. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Holden and child, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. F. Chevalier, Captain McGillivray, Major Kennedy, Major C. H. Bealek, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. W. Maule, Lieut. J. C. Doveton. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Barnes, Mr. R. Clough, Mr. W. Cooper and child, Mr. R. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Charlton and son, Messrs. S. Newby, J. Anderson, J. Goodhead, and H. H. Brown. For SUZ.—Messrs. Ashburner, Dudley, Gaddum, Doering, R. Kennedy, Bourand, Hollmann, and Gibbs.

## Commercial.

Bombay, May 31, 1869.

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	...	...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 1-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto ...	...	...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 3-16d. Docts.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. —)	...	100 per share
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,010)	...	6600 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	...	par
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	...	23 pm.
(Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 30 pm.
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	...	...
Mazagon Reclamation Company	...	710
Boulted Warehouse Company (Rs. 400)	...	par
Buck Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1950 dis.
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1400
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	Rs. 150 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 1000 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 7 dis.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	2 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 600 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	...	Rs. 100 pm.
Frere Land Company	...	...
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1100
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	...	65 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	...	60 per cent. pm.
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 2,700)	...	Rs. 1410 per share
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	...	Rs. 14500 per share
Frere Press Company (Rs. 230)	...	680 per share
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	Rs. 2300 pm.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5000)	...	Rs. 500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 3200 per share
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 480 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	875 per share old
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	...	par
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	7 pm.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. 99
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" 99
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	...	...
" " " 1842-43	...	" 96
" " " 1854-55	...	...
Five per Cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	...	" 109½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	" 113½

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 10 7-16
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 275
Mexican Dollars	...	Do. 220
Five Franc Pieces	...	per 100 pieces 205
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	106½
Sycee Silver	...	...
Gold Leaf 97 touch	...	per Tola. 164
Gold Bars, English	...	16 13-16
Ditto Pekin	...	16-8

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton, 18s. 9d. to £1. 15s.; Seeds, 8s. to 10s.  
To London—Cotton, £1. 10s. nominal; Seeds, £1 nominal.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.—The superintendent of Port Blair has taken possession of the Nicobar Islands. On the 27th March Captain Morrell, of H.M.S. *Spiteful*, took possession in her Majesty's name, and finally on the 16th April Captain Morrell and Colonel Man, in the name of her Majesty's Indian Government. A company of the 37th Madras Native Infantry and two hundred convicts accompanied the expedition from Port Blair in H.M.S. *Arracan* on the 12th April, and timber and cast iron were brought down for five barracks, which Captain Williams is busily engaged in erecting. This officer was expected to be in Madras by the end of May.



## Official Gazette.

## Bengal.

## CIVIL.

ARMSTRONG, Lient. C. E., judge, Small Cause Court, Ludianah, is invested with full powers of a mag. in the criminal dept., and with full powers of an asst. comr. in the civil and revenue depts., Ludianah district. No. 658, May 19.

BARBOUR, D. M., is app. an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Hooghly, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district. May 26.

BENTON, A. H., asst. comr., is retransferred from the Delhi to the Gurgoan district, P.W. No. 1,569, May 18.

BERKELEY.—In consequence of a change in the duties of the asst. commissioners of paper currency at Calcutta, the designation of Mr. L. Berkeley is altered from asst. comr. of paper currency in charge of the exchange dept., Calcutta, to 1st asst. comr. of paper currency, Calcutta. No. 591, May 18.

BRADBURY, J. F., asst. mag. and coll., Moorshedabad, is transf. to Dinapore, and vested with the powers of a subord. mag. 1st class and dep. coll. in the latter district. May 19.

BROADFOOT, Lieut., asst. to chief engr., irrigation works, will take executive charge (temp.) of the 2nd div., Barce Doab Canal. May 18.

BROADWAY, P., asst. superint. of police, who was transf. from Rhotuk in order No. 1,018 of April 12, joined the Ludianah district on May 6.

BROOKE, Lient., asst. comr. 2nd class in Central Provinces, to be canton. mag. of Jubbulpore, v. Ryder, who vacates the app. No. 664, May 21.

CADELL, Capt., v.c., offic. Bheel agent and political assistant, performed the duties of deputy Bheel agent, in addition to those of his own office, from March 6 to April 6. No. 979.

CHESNEY, Major, having returned from furl. to Europe, resumed charge of his app. as account. gen. in P.W. dept. from Innes on May 17. No. 151.

CLARK, H., M.A., to offic. as insp. of schools, S.E. div., dur. abs. on deputation of C. B. Clarke. Mr. Clark will offic. in 2nd grade of Bengal educational service. May 26.

CLARKE, W. W., exec. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of 4th div., Grand Trunk road, Allahabad, on May 1. No. 2,186.

CLAY, W. M., M.A., is appd. an asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore, to have charge of sub div. of Magoorah, and to exercise powers of a mag. in Jessore. May 26.

CLERK, W., assumed charge of office of dep. accountant gen., Punjab, on April 19 last. No. 575.

CORRE, Major, R.A., offic. suptg. engr., assumed charge of 2nd circle, N.W. Provs., on April 24 last. No. 2,185.

COMBER, Major, is appd. to offic. as dep. comr. and subord. judge of Kaurpoo. May 19.

CORNWALL, W. W. G., made over charge of Dehra Doon district to Mr. J. Sladen on April 27. Mr. Cornwall is appd. to offic. as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, from date on which Mr. Sladen returned from leave. No. 2,431, May 18.

DAMPIER.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to nominate Mr. H. L. Dampier to be a member of the council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making laws and regulations, with effect from April 30.

DAVIES, W. R., dep. mag. and dep. coll., Purneah, is transfd. to Rajshahya, and vested with powers of a mag. in the latter district. May 26.

DAVIES, Lieut. col., exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. dept. (local estab.), Burdwan (local road) div., is prom. to be exec. engr., 1st grade, with effect from May 11.

DRYSDALE, T., asst. comr., appd. to offic. as registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provs., assumed charge of his duties from Mr. Nicholls on May 5. No. 273.

ELLIOTT.—The servs. of Mr. A. Elliott, tempy. employed as an asst. supt. of police, Central Provs., are placed at disp. of the foreign dept. No. 295, May 17.

ESCHELBACH, Rev. A., is appd. to offic. as chaplain of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, and of the Medical College Hospital. May 18.

FINK, R. A., was relieved of his duties as offic. dep. accountant gen., Punjab, on April 17 last. No. 575.

FORBES, B. L., offic. asst. to dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore, is appd. to offic. as asst. to dep. comr. of paper currency, Kurrachee. No. 583, May 18.

GASTRELL, H. E., is appd. probationary asst. revenue surveyor in the senior geographical dept., Bengal, with effect from April 26. No. 161.

GRANT, F., extra asst. comr., Julpigoree, to have charge of sub div. of Fallacotta. May 19.

GREGG, G., offic. asst. conservator of forests, Kumaon, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class.

GREENWAY, F., asst. comr. of the dept. of issue of paper currency, Calcutta, is appd., in lieu of that office, 2nd asst. comr. of paper currency; Calcutta. No. 591, May 18.

GREY, R. E., is appd. to offic. as an extra asst. comr. at Deoghur, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd class, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. May 19.

HALLAHAN, R. F., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is appd. to offic. in charge of the 2nd div., Agra Canal, v. Home, in succession to Sanderson. May.

HEWSON.—The appt. of Mr. J. G. Hewson to offic. as asst. to the dep. comr. of paper currency, Kurrachee, is cancl. No. 583, May 18.

HILDEBRAND.—The undermen. officer of the R.E. is appd. to P.W. dept. in the grade specified, and posted to the province noted:—Lieut. G. Hildebrand, Bengal. No. 154, May.

HOBART, R. T., is appd. to offic. as coll. and mag. of Bustee, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from the date on which he received charge from Mr. W. Blunt. No. 2,497, dated May 22.

HUGHES.—With reference to Punjab Govt. notification No. 2,650 dated May 5 last, Mr. H. Hughes, asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, on the 3rd idem. No. 1,325 e-i.

IMPEY, H. E. M., extra asst. comr., transf. from Wurdah to Seonee, reported his arrival, and assu. charge of his duties, May 12. No. 272.

KELLY, C. A., having assumed charge of the office of insp. of schools, central div., May 10, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancl. May 19.

KING, R. W., dist. supt. police, Lohardugga, is appd. to offic. as dist. supt., 1st grade, with effect from April 1.

KNIVETT, Capt., offic. comdt. of the Ajmere and Mhairwara police corps, is invested with the powers of a magistrate over the men under his command. May 22.

LARPERT, F. de H., an asst. of the acct. gen., Punjab, is appd. to offic., without being relieved of his present duties, as asst. to the dep. comr. of paper currency, Lahore. No. 583, May 18.

LUGARD, Capt., asst. comr., 3rd class, in the Central Provs., will offic. as cantonment mag. of Jubbulpore until relieved by Lt. Brooke. May 21.

MACDONNELL, A. P., is appd. an asst. to the mags. and colls. of Pubna and Bograh, to have charge of the subdiv. of Serajunge, and to exercise the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in those dists. May 26.

MCGEORGE, H. J., asst. comr., Hurdah, in Hoshungabad, availed himself of the 2 months' priv. leave granted to him by notification No. 255, dated May 11, on May 2. No. 274.

MCLEOD, R., asst. revenue settlement officer in British Burmah, to offic. as sen. rev. settlement officer, during the abs. on leave of Mr. Russell. No. 122, May 21.

MAGRATH, C. F., asst. mag. of Sherghotty, is transfd. to the sudder station of Patna, and vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class and dep. coll. in that district. May 19.

MARTY, P., postmr., Toungoo, to offic. as asst. revenue settlement officer, in the room of McLeod. May.

MOFFATT, E., asst. dist. supt. of police, Hyderabad assigned dists., offic. as dist. supt. in the 3rd grade, to continue to offic. in that capacity during the absence of Mr. Christian. No. 310, May 21.

MURPHY.—The undermen. officer of the R.E. is appd. to P.W.D. in the grade specified, and posted to the province noted:—H. H. Murphy, Bengal. No. 154, May.

O'CONNELL, Lieut. col., suptg. engr., Gunduck irrigation circle, is appd. supt. of embankments in the dists. of Sarun, Champaran, and Tirhoot. May 19.

PARSONS, E. W., coll. of customs, assumed charge of the Wurdah customs office from T. A. Martin, coll. of customs, on May 13. No. 266.

PASKE, Maj. dep. comr., is transf. from the Gujerat to the Kangra dists. as a permanent arrangement, but will continue to offic. as addl. comr. of Jullundhur. No. 1,565, May 15.

PEET, Lieut., is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of asst. comr., Bengal, with effect from May 17.

PEW, J., sub engr., 1st grade, irrigation branch, P.W.D., is transfd. from the Dehree to the Daoodnuggur div., which he joined on May 1.

POWER, W. B., asst. mag., to have charge of the subdiv. of Sectamurhee, and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag. 1st class and dep. coll. in Tirhoot. May 28.

RATTRAY, H., is prom. from 6th to 5th grade of the subord. exec. service, with effect from May 17. Mr. Rattray to have charge of the subdiv. of Sherghotty, and to exercise powers of a mag. in Gya. May 19.

RATTRAY, M., dep. coll., has been placed in charge of the Balasore treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries. May 19.

SANDERSON, W., offic. exec. engr., 2nd div., Agra Canal, will, on being relieved, proceed to Delhi, and report himself to Mr. Furnivall, C.E., for employ on railway survey. No. 1,265i, dated Allahabad, May 15.

SEATON—STENHOUSE.—P.W. dept. notifications, dated March 18 last, placing the services of Capt. W. J. Seaton at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for this duty, and appointing Lieut. W. Stenhouse to officiate as conservator of forests, British Burmah, are cancelled.

SINCLAIR, C. F., offic. special sub registrar of Patna and Arrah, is relieved of the charge of the sub registry office at Arrah, and is app. exclusively to be special sub registrar of Patna. May 19.

SMYLY, Major, dep. comr., is transf. from the Dera Ghazi Khan to the Gujerat district, as a permanent arrangement. No. 1,566, May 21.

SOUTAR, W. M., to offic. as extra joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 24 Pergunnahs during the absence on deputation of Barton. May 19.

STENHOUSE, Lieut., is app. to offic. as conservator of forests, Lower Provinces, during the abs. on leave of H. Leeds, with effect from May 12. The services of Lieut. Stenhouse, dep. conservator of forests, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in view to his officiating as conservator of forests in that Presidency, v. Leeds, on m.c. No. 11f, May 18.

TAWNEY.—The offic. chief comr. is pleased to invest Mr. J. W. Tawney, asst. comr., Wurdah, with the powers of a collector of income-tax. No. 271, May 15.

TEETH, D. W. M., asst. mag. and coll., to have charge of the sub div. of Jungypore, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class, and deputy collector in Moorshedabad. May 26.

TOLLEMACHE, Rev. C. R., offic. chaplain of St. Paul's cathedral. This gentleman's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the home department. May 19.

TREVOR.—The appt. of Mr. T. G. Trevor to offic. as controller of the money order office, Madras, is cancelled. No. 583, May 18.

TULLOH, R. H., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transferred from the Kohat to the Rawul Pind division. No. 2,877, May 15.

WALLER, R. M., assistant magistrate of Magoorah, is transferred to the Sudder station of Jessore. May 19.

WRIGHT, J. W., exec. engr., 4th grade, from the Madhopoor workshops to the Kangra roads division, P.W. No. 2,798, May 13.

WYNNE.—The undermen. officer of the R.E. is appd. to the P.W. dept. in the grade specified, and posted to the province noted opposite his name:—As asst. engr., 1st grade.—Lt. Wynne, Punjab. No. 134, May.

## MILITARY.

BIRCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 1 last, directing Lieut. Birch, adj., to offic. as wing officer 27th N.I., in add. to his other duties (temp.).

BRANDRETH, Capt., who has arrived from furl. to Europe, services are placed at disposal of the P.W.D., with effect from Oct. 28.

BROWNE, Col., made over charge to Major C. James, of the Western Malwa agency, on April 27, and of the com. of the Central India horse, on 30th idem. No. 148, May 21.

BURTON, Lieut., 38th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt., on prob., 1st Bengal cav., v. Barrow, offic. as 3rd squad. officer, dated May 1.

CAREY.—The 12 months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt. Carey (No. 3 batty., 22nd brig.), R.A., of April 10, is cancelled at that officer's request.

CASE—BARTON.—Capt. Case and Lieut. Barton, sub asst. commissaries gen., 3rd class, on prob., to offic. as sub asst. commissaries gen., 2nd class, from date of joining the dept., to fill existing vacancies. May 15.

COLOGAN, Lieut. and adjt., to offic. as wing officer, 42nd N.I., in add. to his other duties. Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 22 last.

CUMBERLEGE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 4 last, appg. Lieut. and adjt. Cumberlege to offic. as wing officer, as a temp. measure, of 40th N.I., v. H. Morton.

ENNIS.—Chinsurah depot order confd., dated March 7 last, appg. Lieut. and adjt. J. Ennis to act as depot qrmr., as a temp. measure, v. Westropp, appd. to another situation.

EVANS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 27 last, appg. Capt. Evans, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 41st N.I., in add. to his other duties (temp.), v. Wemyss, appd. to another situation.

FITZSIMON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 5 last, appg. Lieut. T. J. FitzSimon to be interp., 62nd foot.

FRASER, Capt. the Hon. J. H., staff corps, whose services have recently been placed at the disposal of the C. in C., is attached to the 10th N.I. for duty. May 10.

GAULTER, Lieut., asst. instr. of musketry, 37th foot, to act provisionally as instructor of musketry. (Order confd., dated Feb. 1.)

GREENWAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3, directing Capt. H. O. Greenway to offic. as adjt. of 10th Bengal cav.

HARRIS.—Shahjehanpore station order confirmed, dated Dec. 26 last, appg. Civil asst. surg. W. P. Harris, M.D., to the medical charge of the left wing 16th N.I., in addition to his other duties.

HAVELOCK, Capt., adjt. 1st inf., Hyderabad cont., to offic. as 2nd in com. 6th inf. dur. abs. on m.c. to Europe of Capt. Justice. No. 566, May 21.

HILL.—Gwalior district order confirmed, dated March 15 last, directing Capt. Hill, 1st Bengal cav., to act as station staff at Morar, v. Morgan, brigade major, proceeded on inspection duty.

JONES, Capt., wing officer 42nd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Nowell, prom. Regtl. order confirmed dated Feb. 22 last.

MILLER.—That portion of G.O. of April 10 which notifies that Lieut. Miller, 2nd batt. 19th foot, is reported to have passed as military surveyor and field engineer, under G.O. July 13, 1865, is cancelled.

MOLONY, E. W., to offic. as comdt. of Orissa volunteer corps during abs. on leave to England of Capt. Ravenshaw.

NOWELL, Capt., 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. 42nd N.I., v. Lieut. col. Rattray, C.S.I., proc. on furl. (Regtl. order confd. of Feb. 22 last.)

PATERSON, Lieut. and qrmr., to offic. as adjt. 23rd N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Anderson, proc. on furl. (Regtl. order March 26 confd.)

PROBYN, Capt. (brevet col.), C.B., v.c., late 3rd Eur. L.C., hon. A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy, services placed temp. at disposal of foreign dept. No. 543, May 15. Capt. Probyn to offic. as comdt. of Central India horse, and political agent, Western Malwa. May 15.

RATHBORNE, Ensign, to act temp. as asst. instr. of musketry to 2nd batt. 25th foot. (Regtl. order of Oct. 11 last confirmed.)

THOMAS, Lieut., qrmr. 30th (Punjab) regt. N.I., who was appd. on prob. as sub asst. com. gen., 3rd class, by G.O. April 17 last, having passed the prescribed depl. tests, is permanently attached to the army commissariat dept. No. 551.

TREGEAR.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 13, making the following arrangement:—Capt. Tregear to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. Ryan, on furl. [566, May 21.]

WELDON, Major, wing subalt. 1st inf., to offic. as adjt. v. Havelock. No.

WHITTING, Capt., act. instructor of musketry, 37th foot, to act as instructor of musketry, v. Gaultier (order confd. dated Feb. 1).

WILSON, 2nd Capt., 16th brig. R.A., comdt. of the Europ. baty., will proc. to England, the prom. of Capt. Cumberland having cancl. the exchange between 2nd Capt. Wilson and Pearson, and the subsequent exchange between the latter officer and Capt. Cumberland. May 10.

## COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

No. 551.—The following temporary promotions are made in the commissariat grades of the army commissariat department:—  
Capt. W. D. Hogg (since deceased), sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to

offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and Capt. E. M. L. Marriott, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from March 11, 1869, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieut. col. J. S. Dunbar, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, or until further orders.

Major H. R. Wroughton, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Capt. O. M. Graham, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and Lieut. R. Patch, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from April 13, 1869, during the absence on sick leave of Lieut. col. S. Chalmers, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. R. Yule, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from April 15, 1869, during the absence on sick leave of Capt. J. B. Smith, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry.—Capt. A. C. Havelock, adjt. of the 1st inf., to offic. as 2nd in comd., during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Capt. H. A. Justice, or until further orders.

1st Infantry.—Major W. Weldon, wing subaltern, to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. Havelock, appt. to the 6th inf., or until further orders.

#### THE ERINPOORA IRREGULAR FORCE.

No. 150.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders issued by Capt. J. Jacob, offic. 2nd in com. of the Erinpoora irreg. force, dated Jan. 28:—

In consequence of the demise of Col. J. F. D'E. W. Hall, late comdnt., Capt. Jacob, offic. 2nd in com. and next sen. officer, will assume com. of the force.

Lieut. and offic. adjt. Gowan will remain in charge of head qrs. at Erinpoora, pending further arrangements.

No. 151.—Capt. J. Jacob, 2nd in com. of the Erinpoora irreg. force, offic. as comdnt., from Jan. 20 to April 29, inclusive.

No. 152.—Major W. Carnell, apptd. by G.G.O., No. 98, dated April 15, to offic. as comdnt. of the Erinpoora irreg. force, assumed charge of his duties on April 30.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 545.—May 18.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' service, are prom. to the rank of capt., from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 808 of Sept. 26, 1866, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, May 6.

Lieut. L. Macdonald, May 8.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

No. 546.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

##### Promotions.

Major H. Clerk, Madras S.C., to be lieut. col., and Capt. H. H. Godwin-Austen, Bengal S.C., to be major, from Nov. 18 last, v. Major gen. T. M. Cameron, Madras inf., dec.

Major H. C. Dowker, Madras S.C., to be lieut. col. from Dec. 24 last, v. Major gen. Sir H. B. Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal inf., dec.

##### Alterations of Rank.

Lieut. col. A. R. Hutchinson, Bengal S.C., and Major H. T. Forbes, Bengal S.C., from April 20, 1868, v. Major gen. T. McGoun, Madras inf., deceased.

Lieut. gen. W. G. G. Cumming, Bombay S.C., and Major E. L. Earle, Bengal S.C., from April 22, 1868, v. Lieut. gen. H. Coningham, Madras cav., deceased.

Lieut. col. H. B. Garden, Bengal S.C., and Major G. C. Depree, Bengal S.C., from June 28 last, v. Lieut. gen. W. Taylor, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., Bengal S.C., and Major C. J. Mead, Bengal C.S., from Jan. 10 last, v. Major gen. C. Haldane, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. T. Wheler, Bengal S.C., and Major J. T. Tovey, Bengal S.C., from Oct. 19 last, v. Gen. Sir T. M. Douglas, K.C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. F. Stafford, Bengal S.C., and Major T. C. Anderson, Bengal S.C. (dec.), from Oct. 28 last, v. Lieut. gen. W. Justice, Madras inf., deceased.

Lieut. col. F. Roome, Bombay S.C., and Major R. B. Dundas, Bengal inf., from Nov. 9 last, v. Major gen. Sir R. W. Honner, K.C.B., Bombay inf., deceased.

Lieut. col. W. Gray, Bombay S.C., and Major W. J. Morris, Madras cav., from Nov. 10 last, v. Lieut. gen. J. Parsons, C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Major M. R. Bruce, Bombay S.C., from Dec. 24 last, v. Major gen. Sir H. B. Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal inf., dec.

#### MEDICAL.

ATKINSON.—Meerut div. order confd., dated March 16 last, apptg. Surg. major Atkinson, 36th N.I., to med. charge of detach. 14th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, with effect from the 13th idem.

BRADSHAW, Asst. surg. R.H.A., officg. surg. to the C. in C., and in med. charge of army head qrs., staff and establt., is confd. in those appts. fr. April 2, v. Ross, resigned.

CARPENTER.—Prosy. div. order confd., dated March 2 last, placing Asst. surg. Carpenter, 26th foot, in med. ch. of the garrison cells, from the 1st idem, v. Gray, relieved.

DANIELL.—Dacca station order confd., dated Jan. 5 last, apptg. Asst. surg. Daniell to med. ch. of 7th N.I., v. Reed, with effect from Jan. 1.

DONNELLY, Surg., supt. Moulmein Central Prison, to offic. as insp. gen. of prisons, British Burmah, dur. abs. on leave of Kelly. No. 635, May 21.

MATURIN.—Presidency div. order confd., dated Feb. 25, posting Staff asst. surg. Maturin (doing duty with the R.A. at Barrackpore), to the 26th foot.

RATTON, Asst. surg., M.D., assumed charge of the civil med. duties of Chindwara district from Dr. Thomson, and those of the jail from Mr. Lloyd, extra asst. comr., on 5th and 8th May. No. 267. Asst. surg. Ratton made over charge of the civil med. duties of Chindwara district and jail to Dr. Thomson on May 11. No. 268.

RICHARDS.—Oude div. order confd., dated March 25 last, directing Asst. surg. C. F. Richards, M.B., 85th foot, doing duty with R.A. div., to proceed to Kussowlie with invalids.

SPRY, Surg. H. W., doing duty in Meerut circle, is posted to 14th Bengal cav., v. Surg. P. W. Sutherland.

STEWART.—Meerut div. order confd., dated March 15 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. Stewart, M.D., doing duty 79th foot, to proceed to Meerut, in view to his being attached to the R.A. at that station.

TUSON.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated March 8 last, apptg. Surg. J. E. Tuson, M.D., 12th Bengal cav., to med. charge of 26th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Harrison.

WHITE, Surg. major, made over charge of the duties of civil surg. and supt. of the jail at Akyab to Dr. Mountjoy on Feb. 1 last.

WHITWELL.—Nagode station order confd., dated Dec. 16 last, apptg. Asst. surg. H. Whitwell, doing duty 7th Bengal cav., to temp. med. charge of 6th Madras inf., with effect from May 15, there being no other med. officer available.

#### ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

No. 562.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermen. gentlemen to be asst. surgs. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—  
Medical Department.

Asst. surgs. K. M. Downie, M.B.; F. M. Mackenzie, and J. McGregor: date of arrival at Fort William, May 11.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### PAY TO GOOD CONDUCT MEN.

No. 131.—Pay.—The following copy of a letter from the adjt. general, Horse Guards, to the C. in C. in India, No. D. G. S. 7780, dated March 25, is published for general information:—

"Having had the honour to lay before the Field Marshal C. in C. your letter, dated 9th ult., with its enclosure, I have it in command to acquaint you that H.R.H. approves of the system of allowing weekly instead of daily payments to 'good conduct men' and 'well conducted married men' as recommended by you, being put in force. The subject will be fully treated in the forthcoming issue of the revised army regulations."

With reference to the above quoted letter, officers commanding British regts. and batteries serving in India are authorised to use their discretion in carrying out the change sanctioned by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

#### QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE FURLOUGH RULES OF 1868.

No. 559.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 104, dated April 15, 1869, are published:—

Para. 1. Your communications and resolutions [Military letter, No. 46, dated Feb. 2 last; ditto, No. 469, dated Dec. 4 last; and Resolution No. 489, dated Jan. 21 last] record your having decided as follows on questions relating to the Furlough Rules of 1868:—

That if an officer, while on furlough, be transferred to another appointment, he will still continue to draw the furlough pay as before, whatever the salary of the new appointment may be, but the officer acting in the latter will be restricted to half staff salary.

If, during his absence on furlough, an officer's appointment be abolished, he will forfeit his claim to half staff salary, and will revert to the furlough pay of his military rank, regard being had to any circumstances deserving special consideration.

The following will not form part of the aggregate of eight years' furlough, with pay and retention of appointment, to which an officer who may elect the furlough rules of 1868 is restricted by rule 16:—

1. All leave taken as local leave (not being furlough) in India;
2. All leave necessitated by wounds received in action, or by sickness contracted on field service, which may be allowed to reckon as service for pension, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,113 of 1857;
3. All leave duly granted to England on extensions of furlough, or leave on medical certificate granted to England, if without pay;
4. All sick leave to England that may have been taken under the rules of 1796 on the old rates of furlough pay;
5. All sick leave granted to the colonies eastward of the Cape of Good Hope under the rules of 1796.

But the following will form part of the eight years referred to:—

1. Furlough with pay on private affairs under whatever rules it may have been taken;
2. Leave to England on medical certificate with pay under the furlough rules of 1854.

That if the twelve months' leave in India on medical certificate taken under clause 26 be exceeded, the whole leave must be reckoned as furlough, and allowances be adjusted accordingly.

That in the case of military officers in civil employment, on consolidated salaries, the acting allowances which have been drawn by such officers shall not be held to be special or extra allowances, but shall be taken into account as part of the salary on the average of which their furlough allowances are calculated under rule 5.

2. These decisions are approved.

#### PRIZE MONEY.

No. 560.—H.M.'s Secretary of State for India having brought to notice that, notwithstanding instructions to the contrary, shares of prize money continue to be sent home by officers commanding regiments through the

miscellaneous remittance returns of their corps on account of men who have proceeded to England, it is hereby notified that shares of prize money should only be remitted to England by the prize departments through the Governments of their Presidencies. Commanding officers of regiments and detachments, to whom shares of prize money may have been passed on account of men who have become non-effective in their regiments, are therefore directed to return immediately such shares to the prize department, accompanied, if the men have proceeded to England, by a notification to that effect. The shares of such men will then be forwarded without delay by the Prize Department.

It is further notified that, in remitting shares of prize money, the distribution on account of which the remittance is made, should be distinctly stated, and also how the shares of former distributions, if any, have been disposed of. The shares of each distribution unclaimed in India should be remitted at the same time.

#### SANCTION OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

No. 132.—In continuation of G.O. No. 112, the following resolution of Govt., received with mil. dept. No. 644 of April 29, is published for general information and guidance:—

Resolution.—It having been brought to the notice of the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council in the mil. dept., that in many cases the provisions of Clause 3 of G.O. No. 34, have been overlooked, H.E. in Council is pleased to direct that the very special attention of all military officers be called to the order in question, and that they may be informed that if they disregard it, any inconvenience they may suffer will be due entirely to their own disobedience of positive orders, and will form no ground for any claim for consideration by the Government of India.

Officers are on no account to be permitted to leave their stations until they have been officially informed that the furlough has been sanctioned.

DEPARTURES TO ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Surgeon B. Simpson, M.D., and Assistant surgeon J. J. Durant, of the medical dept., per *Candia*, April 15. Major gen. H. B. Lumsden, C.B., and Capt. S. S. Sutherland, of the Bengal S.C., per *Illora*, April 17. Lieut. A. D. Anderson, of the Bengal S.C., per *Abyssinia*, April 19. Capt. F. J. Ripley, of the Bengal S.C., per *Deccan*, April 29.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—Capt. W. B. Barwell, Bengal S.C.; date of arrival at Fort William, April 12. Capt. A. M. Brandreth, R.E.; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 16 last. Lieut. col. Baird, Bengal staff corps, and Capt. Nott, late 4th European regt.; date of arrival at Fort William, May 11. Capt. Probyn, of the late 3rd Eur. L.C.; date of arrival at Bombay, April 24. Surg. Earle, civil surg. of Kishnagur; date of arrival at Fort William, April 12. Major Lamb, dep. comr., Durrung; date of arrival at Bombay, April 24.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The following officers have obtained furlough to Europe, on m.c., under the rules of 1868 (unless otherwise specified), in May:—Major Sherer, dep. comr. of Assam, 2 years; Lieut. Clutterback, 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I., 6 months; Lieut. Ryves, 13th Bengal cav. (lancers), 6 months, on private affairs, from March 20; Qrmr. Fuller, 16th lancers, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation; Capt. Howard, 18th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Lieut. Baines, 18th hussars, to England, overland, from date of embarkation; Capt. Barton, 85th foot, to remain in England from July 14 to Oct. 13; Capt. Collet, (wing officer 21st N.I.), to Bombay for 1 month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs; Lieut. Dodsworth, qrmr., 15th (the Ludianah) regt. N.I., is allowed furlough in India, on private affairs, for 2 years, from date of leaving his station.

MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence on private affairs (unless otherwise specified):—Capt. Thackwell, 5th lancers, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Blake, 5th lancers, ditto, ditto. Maj. Lord Howard de Walden, 4th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15. Capt. W. Balfe, 11th hussars, to Nynce Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Preston, 11th hussars, to Simla, from April 15 to Aug. 15. Capt. Osborn, 11th foot, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Turner, 26th foot, to hills north of Deyrah, from April 14 to July 14. Capt. Hale, 26th foot, ditto, ditto. Lieut. Archibald, 58th foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Sept. 30. Capt. Fraser, 62nd foot, to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. Rogers, 62nd foot, ditto, ditto. Ensign Goding, 62nd foot, ditto, ditto. Ensign Smythe, 85th foot, to Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15 (on m.c.). Major Cameron, 92nd foot, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14. Maj. Briggs, 95th foot, to Cashmere, ditto. Capt. Taylor, 104th foot, ditto, ditto. Capt. Brind, 104th foot, ditto, ditto. Quartermaster Teevan, 11th hussars, to Bombay, from April 26 to May 25 (on m.c.). Lieut. Hargreave, 5th foot, to the hills north of Deyrah, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Whitla, 88th foot, to Cashmere and Murree, from April 15 to Aug. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Brydon, 101st foot, 2nd wing subaltern 42nd N.I., on probation, to Calcutta, from June 20 to Oct. 15 (to study the native languages). Captain Stephen, rifle brigade, to Simla, to Oct. 15 (in extension). Capt. Somers, 11th hussars, to Cashmere, from April 25 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Second capt. Murray, No. 1 baty. 24th brig., R.A., to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. Crawley-Boevey, E baty. 16th brig., R.A., to Bombay, from April 1 to May 1, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. Bailey, 11th foot, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Surg. major Moorhead, 26th foot, to Ootacamund, from May 1 to July 31. Brevet lieut. col. Hunter, 36th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Capt. Loyd, 36th foot, to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Captain Watts-Russell, 60th foot, to Simla, from April 15 to July 15 (on m.c.). Lieut. col. Mauleverer, 88th foot, to Cashmere and Murree, from April 15 to August 15.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS, &c.—The following furloughs to Europe, on m.c., and leaves have been granted (May) under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. Lousada, 1st asst. superint., Coorg, has preparatory leave for one month, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, with a view to obtaining leave to England. Mr. Gordon, judicial commissioner of Mysore, to Europe for two years, and reported his departure by the steamship *Deccan* on April 29. Mr. Anthony, 1st assistant accountant-general, N.W. Provs., for two months, from May 1. Mr. Mendham, sub-deputy opium agent, for one year, together with the usual preparatory leave, to enable him to proceed to Europe. Mr. Reilly, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Furreedpore, for one month. Mr. Pratt to offic. as a district superint. of police of 4th grade, from April 1. Mr. Venning, assist. commissioner, reported his departure on May 15 from Bombay, on furlough to Europe. Lieut. Armstrong, assistant commissioner, Ferozepore, has six months' leave to Simla, with effect from April 26. Capt. Harrington, officiating deputy commissioner, Jullundhur, has three months' leave, with effect from May 1. Mr. Jardine, B.A., assistant magistrate and collector of Agra, has six months' leave from May 19, to attend the examination for high proficiency and honours in the Oriental languages, to be held in Calcutta in July next. Asst. surg. Kelly, inspector general of prisons, British Burmah, has one month's preparatory leave from May 17, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, with a view to obtaining leave to Europe. Mr. Mills, sub-assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, Lower Provs., has leave for 18 months. Mr. Fisher, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, has one month's privilege leave from any day within the month of June. Mr. Palmer, executive engineer, 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal, has two months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. Currie, settlement officer of Shahjehanpore, has two months' privilege leave from May 15. Lieut. col. Davidson, settlement officer, Lullutpore, has 30 days' privilege leave, with effect from May 4. Mr. Thorburn reported his departure from Bombay on special leave to Europe on May 6. Lieut. Maitland, officiating executive engineer, Meerut division, public works, availed himself on April 29 last of the preparatory leave granted to him dated May 21. Lieut. Jacob, Bombay staff corps, executive engineer in Jeypore, has been allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from May 15. Lieut. col. Rankin, superintendent of school of industry and central jail, Jubbulpore, reported his departure from Bombay on May 15 on two years' furlough. Mr. Onslow returned from privilege leave on April 24, and embarked from Bombay on the same day on the leave on private affairs lately granted to him.

## Madras.

#### CIVIL.

BEST, J. W., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Bellary, during absence of Foster on leave. May 25.  
BLISS, H. W., to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurnool, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Madura, during employment of Arbuthnot on other duty. May 25.  
COMYN, W. H., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, during absence of Hon. J. C. St. Clair on leave. May 25.  
CROLE, C. S., to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Madras dist., during employment of MacGregor on other duty. May 25.  
ELLIOTT, E. F., to be civil and session judge of Salem. May 25.  
GORDON, H. P., to act as judge of the court of small causes at Vellore, during employment of Mr. Melville on other duty. May 25.  
HANNAH, J., asst. engr. of the 3rd grade, from the Godavery to the Cuddapah district, to join. May 25.  
HANNINGTON, C., judge of the court of small causes, Tellicherry, delivered over charge of the court to the head clerk of the court on May 18.  
HARDINGE, T. V. D., to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, during employment of Mr. Crole on other duty. May 25.  
HATHAWAY, W. F., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Tanjore. May 25.  
HORSBROUGH, B., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna district, during absence of Wilson on leave. May 25.  
JOYES, W., acting Tamil translator to Govt., assumed charge of the office from the munshce, on May 19.  
KENNEDY, Major, of the staff corps, to be exec. engr. of the fourth grade, v. Lieut. Pennelfather. May 25.  
MCWATERS, G., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura. May 25.  
MELVILLE, R. J., to act as civil and sess. judge of Calicut, during employment of Mr. Thomas on other duty. May 25.  
PAYNE, Major, of the staff corps, exec. engr. of the 1st grade, transf. from Madura to Tinnevely dist. May 25.  
PLUMER, C. G., to act as civil and sess. judge of Chittoor, during employment of C. A. Roberts on other duty. May 25.  
ROBERTS, P. L., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of South Arcot. May 25.  
SHARP, F. R. H., to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem. May 25.  
VANS AGNEW, G., to be coll. and mag. of Cuddapah. May 25.

#### MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Lieut. and adjt., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his appt., as acting adjt. May 7.  
APPLIN, Asst. surg., B battery 20th brigade R.A., is app. to do duty with E (late F) battery, 20th brigade R.A., at Kamptee, during abs. of Nicholson, to proc. in med. ch. of a company of 2nd batt., 24th foot, to Secunderabad, and thence to Kamptee.  
ELLIS, Capt., 2nd wing subalt., to com. head qrs. detachment, to offic. as wing officer, and to take com. of left wing, v. Major Hailes, on m.c. Dated April 30.  
FLETCHER, Major, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 8th N.I., to offic. as comdt. Dated April 27.



HAILES, Major, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 8th N.I., to assume com. of head qrs. and detachment of corps till further orders, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Col. Cooke, on leave to Europe.

HORSLEY, Capt. F., att. to 3rd L.C., is app. offic. 2nd squad. officer 1st L.C., and directed to join. May 7.

JAMIESON, Capt., S.C., is app. offic. qrmr. 16th N.I., to join. May 10.

LOGAN, Lieut., 76th foot, fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of leave on m.c. granted March 24 last is cano. from date on which he rejoins his regt. May 10.

NEWCOME, Capt., R.A., is app. a member of the committee of which Col. R. Cadell is president, v. Anderson, m.c.

RITHERTON, Major, Madras S.C., having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut. col. from May 21.

SWANSON, Capt., offic. wing officer 8th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Major Hailes. May 10.

WHITE, Major.—So much of G.O., dated April 29, as removed this officer from the 13th to 8th N.I., is cancelled.

## PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

*Fort St. George, May 25.*—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made:—

Major W. T. F. Farewell (lieut. col. in staff corps), inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. H. Lock (H.M.'s 108th foot), 3rd M.E.R., to be major; and Lieut. G. Christy, staff corps, 3rd M.E.R., to be capt., from Nov. 18 last, v. Galeway, promoted to major general.

Major F. M. Haultain, staff corps, inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. P. S. Cunningham (lieut. col. in staff corps), 3rd L.I., to be maj.; and Lieut. R. F. Litchfield (capt. in staff corps), 3rd L.I., to be capt., from Nov. 18 last, v. Farewell, promoted and removed from regtl. list of lieut. cols. of inf.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) T. H. Keyes, inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. H. A. Hare (major in staff corps), 17th N.I., to be major; and Lieut. G. Pirrie, to be capt., from Nov. 18 last, v. Haultain, promoted and removed from regimental list of lieut. cols. of infantry.

## Alterations of Rank.

Lieut. col. H. Dixon, inf.; Major T. Austin, staff corps, 22nd N.I.; and Capt. T. Higginson, staff corps, 22nd N.I., to rank from Sept. 15 last, v. Brino, retired.

Lieut. col. H. F. O'Connell, staff corps, inf.; Major W. S. Davis (lieut. col. in staff corps), 15th N.I.; and Capt. C. J. Jennings, staff corps, 15th N.I., to rank from Oct. 19 last, v. Blake, promoted to major general.

Lieut. col. W. A. Deey, staff corps, inf.; Major C. H. Wilson, staff corps, 41st N.I.; and Capt. D. F. M. Lane, staff corps, 41st N.I., to rank from Oct. 19 last, v. O'Connell, promoted and removed from regtl. list of lieut. cols. of infantry.

Lieut. col. T. P. French, staff corps, inf.; Major A. F. Place (lieut. col. in staff corps), 31th L.I.; and Capt. H. P. R. Crawford, staff corps, 31th L.I., to rank from Oct. 19 last, v. Deey, promoted and removed from the regimental list of lieut. cols. of infantry.

Lieut. col. R. Renton, staff corps, inf.; Major T. Sweet, staff corps, 21st N.I.; and Capt. B. H. W. Magrath (maj. in staff corps), 21st N.I., to rank from Oct. 19 last, v. French, promoted and removed from the regtl. list of lieut. colonels of infantry.

Lieut. col. C. F. Gilbertson, inf.; Major H. E. T. Williams (H.M.'s 108th foot), 3rd M.E.R.; and Capt. W. F. Worster (H.M.'s 108th foot), 3rd M.E.R., to rank from Oct. 19 last, v. Renton, promoted and removed from the regimental list of lieut. cols. of infantry.

## MEDICAL.

McGANN—The services of Asst. surg. T. J. McGann, zillah surg. and superin. of the gaol at Masulipatam, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for military duty.

MACLEOD, Surg. major A. C., is removed from 2nd regt., N.I., to dep. ins. gen's dept., Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Surg. major Tribe, to join on being relieved. May 7. [Masulipatam. May 25.]

RICKARD, Asst. surg. F. M., to be zillah surg. and superin. of the gaol at

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

## HORSE ALLOWANCE.

*Fort St. George, May 25.*—No. 183.—Under instructions from the Govt. of India, and with the view of placing Madras officers of artillery and cavalry on the same footing as Bengal officers in respect of the supply of stable gear, the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the allowance of Rs. 6 authorised for the provision of stable gear in para. 2 of G.O.G. No. 252 of June 28, 1866, be drawn for each horse, within the prescribed establishment, now on the strength of batteries of artillery and regiments of European and native cavalry for which the allowance may not previously have been drawn.

2. In the cases of batteries and regiments which have not the full complement of horses, the allowance will be drawn as the horses are received.

3. The allowance is issuable for the supply of gear in the first instance only, the gear being kept in repair and maintained in a serviceable condition from the monthly allowance of Rs. 2 per horse granted for the purpose.

4. All stable gear will be the property of Government, and will be transferred by batteries and regiments on relief, and, on reduction, will be made over to the commissariat department for sale.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—Major Payne, Executive Engineer, Madura district; Lieut. Winterbotham, with 16th regiment N.I.; Capt. Thomas, with 32nd N.I., arrived at Madras on 20th of May. The date of arrival at Bombay from England of Lieut. Magan, 4th regiment N.I., is the 2nd and not the 26th March, as stated.

MILITARY FURLONGHS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The undermentioned officers have obtained furloughs to Europe, on m.c., under the rules of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major Finlay, 26th N.I., 2 years, to embark from Madras; Capt. Foord, 7th regiment N.I., 18 months, to embark from Singapore; Capt. Trist, Invalid Establishment, 3 years, under the rules of 1796, to embark from Madras; Capt. Heath, deputy assistant commissary general, 2 years; Assistant surgeon Kelley.

MILITARY LEAVE.—Capt. Iles, 2nd batt. 19th foot, to England, via the Cape, on m.c., from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; unfit to do duty with troops. Brev. col. Spottiswoode, comdt. 24th N.I., in extension of privilege leave from May 16 to June 1, 1869—Madras and Ootacamund, private affairs. Ins. gen. of prisons B. Burmah, 2 years, to embark from Madras. The leave to Europe granted to certain officers in G.O.G., May 18, No. 172, is on furlough for 2 years, under the rules of 1868. Capt. Court, asst. superin. of police, 2 months in extension (May 25). The following officers have leave of absence from May 25:—Brig. gen. MacDonell, divisional staff, commanding southern district, 30 days' privilege leave, from date of departure. Lieut. col. Stainforth, comdt., 2nd L.C., in extension of privilege leave from May 3 to July 31—Neilgherries, private affairs. Lieut. Bagenal, 45th foot, in anticipation of the sanction of H.E. the Commander in Chief in India, to England, for 6 months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Major Hailes, staff corps, wing officer, 8th N.I., from April 29, or date of departure—Madras. Surg. Clery, 18th hussars, in extension of privilege leave, from April 30 to June 15—Wellington, private affairs. Major Bates, staff corps, wing officer, 16th N.I., from April 25 to May 25—Madras, for m.c. Lieut. Foord, adjt., 14th N.I., from date of departure, for 1 month—Bombay, on m.c.

## Bombay.

## CIVIL.

BAKER, M. B., acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Tanna, assn. charge of his office on May 20.

BROWN, Capt., to act as dist. supt. of police in the Punch Mahals district orders. Capt. Brown is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Punch Mahals dist. May 26.

DICKINSON, Rev. Mr., now chaplain in ch. of stations on the South-Western Coast of this Presidency, is app. chaplain of Dharwar, visiting Carwar, Rutnagherry, and Dapolee. May 26.

FLETCHER.—The duties of master attendant at Kurrachee, which under the order of Govt., dated May 5, Mr. Fletcher was directed to perform, are in add. to that officer's duties as comdr. of the steamer *Satellite*.

HART, J. H. E., rec. charge of the office of exec. engr. for reclamations on May 14. [signs. May 26.]

HEARN, R. V., is app. to act as registrar of the diocese, v. Peile, who re-JARDINE, J., has been app. from May 4 to act as 1st asst. coll. of Poona, pending Mr. Bell's return. Mr. Jardine is invested with the powers of a mag. in the Poona dist. May 27.

LYONS, Major, acting cantonment mag. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with civil jurisdiction. May 25.

OLIPHANT, J. E., to be coll. and mag. of Poona. May 22.

PENNY, Capt., received ch. of the office of exec. engr. for irrigation, Sat-tara, on May 3.

ROBERTSON, E. P., to be coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, continuing to act as coll. and mag. of Dharwar. May 23.

SALDANHA, M. R., to be money order agent at Coompta. May 25.

SEGRAVE, Capt., to act as district supt. of police in Ahmedabad district; May 26. Capt. Segrave is invested with powers of a mag. in Ahmedabad district.

SETON, Lieut., acted as executive engr. for reclamations from 5th to 14th May, both days inclusive.

## MILITARY.

BRUCE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 12 last, apptg. Major Bruce, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. 23rd regt. N.I., v. Waddington.

CARTER.—The furl. to Europe granted to Lieut. Carter, royal (Bengal) engr., by Abyssinian expeditionary field force order, dated May 28, 1868, and confd. by G.O. dated June 23, 1868, is cancelled, that officer having proceeded on duty to England under instructions from the Govt. of India. No. 109.

FULLER, Col., R.A., will hold the rank of brig. gen. while acting as insp. of royal art. No. 393, May 22.

GRIFFITH, Capt., offic. wing officer 18th N.I., performed the duties of qrmr., in add. to his own, from March 14 to April 24. No. 470.

HUNTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 11, apptg. Capt. Hunter, 14th brigade R.A., to com. of the Tethul Sanitarium.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut., 2nd batln. 23rd foot, has, on recent prom., been posted to 1st batln. No. 484, May 22.

IRELAND.—Order confd., dated April 15, apptg. Ens. Ireland, 2nd batln. 1st foot, acting adjt. to detachments at Butcher's Island, with effect from March 29. No. 478.

LLOYD.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer of 23rd foot having, on recent prom., been posted to the batln. specified:—Capt. Lloyd, 2nd batln. No. 484.

LOCH.—Poona div. order confd., dated May 25, 1868, appg. Capt. Loch, 108th foot, to be comdt. of the Poorundhur sanitarium. No. 479.

MAYNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 17, appg. Ens. Mayne, 1st regt. L.C., to offic. as 2nd squad. subalt., v. Lieut. Stevens proceeded on leave.

MURRAY.—Tethul Sanitarium order confd., dated March 21, appg. Bombardier J. Murray, 14th brig. R.A., to be hospital serg. to the sanitarium.

OWEN, Lieut., gen. list, cav., to be offic. squad. subalt., Poona horse, v. Lieut. Phillips, offic. 2nd squad. officer. No. 469. [No. 485, May 22.]

PAUL, Lieut. C. C., staff corps, to be qrmr., 20th regt. N.I., v. Pridcaux.

STEVENSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 30, appg. Capt. J. Stevenson acting interp. to the regt., 1st batt. 21st foot, with effect from the 21st idem.

#### STAFF CORPS.

*Bombay Castle, May 21.*—No. 408.—The undermen. officer having completed 12 years' service, to be capt. from the date specified :—  
Lieut. A. Hogg, May 16.

No. 410.—The following officer having applied for admission to the staff corps under the provision of para. 7 of G.O.G.I., No. 531, dated June 24, 1864, is appd. to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified opposite his name :—  
Lieut. M. F. Coussmaker, gen. list, appd. asst. supt. Mysore revenue survey, dated Jan. 1.

#### QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, May 21.*—No. 405.—The following arrangements are ordered in the Quartermaster-general's department, on the departure of Lieut. col. Shewell, deputy qmr. gen., on furlough to Europe :—  
Lieut. col. Baigrie, asst. qmr. gen., to act as deputy qmr. gen. of the army.

Capt. Fraser, actg. dep. asst. qmr. gen., to act as asst. qmr. gen. till further orders.

Capt. Kelly, 1st batt. 2nd foot, to act as dep. asst. qmr. gen. till further orders.

#### BOMBAY COMMISSARIAT.

*Bombay Castle, May 21.*—No. 391.—Lieut. col. J. B. Dunsterville, C.S.I., is appd. comy. gen., from the date of departure of Col. H. W. Holland, on furl. to Europe.

The following re-appts. are made from the same date :—

Col. W. H. Holland to be dep. comy. gen.

Col. A. W. Lucas to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and to act as dep. comy. gen. during the absence of Col. W. H. Holland.

Lieut. col. F. P. Mignon to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and to act as asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. M. W. Willoughby to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. R. T. Clarke to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. B. Fenwick to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and to continue to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. R. M. VanHeythuyssen to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. C. Swinhoe to be superny. sub asst. comy. gen., and to continue to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

No. 392.—Consequent on the return of Col. A. W. Lucas, dep. comy. gen., from England, the following alterations are ordered in the Commissariat Dept., to have effect from May 1 :—

Lieut. col. F. P. Mignon, acting dep. comy. gen., to revert to the grade of asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. C. F. Keays, acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major E. L'Estrange, acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major L. M. Davies, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. A. M. Shewell, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

#### MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Surg., assumed ch. of duties of actg. professor of midwifery in the Grant Medical College on May 11.

GORDON, Asst. surg., M.B., to be actg. superint. of vaccination, Central Circle, from Jan. 26. May 26.

HALIDAY, Asst. surg., to be acting civil surg., Carwar, from April 10.

YOUNG, Mr., M.D., is app. to act as lecturer on Botany in the Grant Medical College during Dr. Birdwood's abs. on leave. May 22.

#### GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

##### DECORATION—VICTORIA CROSS.

The C. in C. records that he has much pleasure in notifying to the army that Private James Bergin, late of the 33rd, now of the 108th foot, has been decorated with the Victoria Cross, which her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer upon him, to commemorate an individual act of bravery as recorded in the *London Gazette*.

H.E. the C. in C. was unable to have the gratification of presenting in person the decoration to Private Bergin, and the important duty was therefore delegated to Brig. gen. Domville, commanding Belgium brigade.

Brig. gen. Domville was directed to perform this duty in the manner best adapted to evince her Majesty's sense of the noble daring displayed by Private Bergin before the enemy, and to testify her Majesty's wish that a distinction in which the officer or private soldier may equally share may be highly prized and eagerly sought after by all, of whatever rank or degree, in her Majesty's naval and military services; omitting nothing which could tend to redound to Private Bergin's honour, and enhance the value of the decoration.

His lordship has had the pleasure of receiving from Brig. gen. Domville a report of the Victoria Cross having been presented to Private Bergin on the 14th May, 1869, in the presence of the troops of the Belgium brigade, and in accordance with the instructions above referred to.

FURLOUGH OF WARRANT OFFICERS.—The Govt. of India has decided that in all cases of warrant officers holding honorary commissions, the service for furlough under the Furlough Rules of 1868 may count from date of first commission of any description.

ADEN.—The allowance for the charge of the ordnance on the works at Aden with their material may be paid to any officer recommended by the officer commanding Royal Artillery at Aden, and approved of by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief for the charge.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE.—Under the authority of H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India an increase of two guns to the salute to which H.E. the Maharaja of Jeypore is entitled is allowed as a personal distinction in recognition of the liberal measures adopted by H.H. in order to diminish the evil effects of the famine in Rajpootana.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. Sandwith, district judge and session judge of Rutnaghree, and acting district judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for 2 years, on m.c., under Section VIII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Rules. Surg. Pinkerton, M.D., supt. gen. of vaccination, is allowed 3 months' privilege leave to proceed to Europe.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard :—Lieut. Hunter, 14th brigade R.A., Ens. Yaldwyn, 2nd battalion 1st foot. Lieut. Portman, asst. district supt. of police, Sattara, has passed an examination in the Marathi language according to the test prescribed in Government notification of Aug. 12, 1863.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSORS, &c.—The following gentlemen are appointed assessors of income-tax in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs, and to exercise the powers of a collector for the purposes of Act 9 of 1869 :—Mr. J. B. Siddons, Mr. F. Grant, Mr. T. R. Munro. The offic. chief comr. is pleased to invest Mr. Neill, asst. comr., Nagpore, with the powers of a collector, as described in secs. 14, 15, 16, 22 and 23 of the Income-tax Act 9 of 1869. (No. 264.) Capt. Brooke, offic. canton. mag., Kamptee, is invested with the powers of a collector of the income-tax within the precincts of the cantonment and town of Kamptee. (No. 275.)

LOAN OF ELEPHANTS.—In future all applications for the loan of elephants of the field column carriage, for employment in shooting expeditions, are to be forwarded by officers commanding divisions and brigades to the Quartermaster general, for the sanction of the C. in C. The elephants will not be lent unless the executive commissariat officer considers them fit to work. Any instructions from the commissariat department concerning the food and proper care of the elephants must be attended to and should be taken in writing. The elephants will be sent to be ridden, or used as beaters, but not as baggage animals. Should any injury be sustained by the elephants, it must be shown that these conditions have been fulfilled, otherwise the borrower will be liable to pay the cost of replacing them.

MILITARY FURLONGS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—H.E. the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—Capt. and brevet lieut. col. Oldershaw, R.A., to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. W. F. F. Grant, 82nd foot, from April 15 to Dec. 1, to England, on urgent private affairs. Capt. R. A. Stevenson, from May 21 to Aug. 21, to study (at Poona) the native languages. Lieut. Stevens, squadron subaltern, 1st L.C., from May 16 to May 26, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on m.c., under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—Major C. H. Beddek, Madras staff corps. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by H.E. the C. in C. in India :—Ens. M. Cust, 1st batln. 2nd foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—Ens. F. G. T. Welch, 108th foot, from May 20 to Oct. 2, to the Malabar Coast, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted to Ens. Welch in G.O.C., No. 425, of May 8.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

AGNEW—At Ootacamund, May 12, wife of G. Vans Agnew, daughter.  
ANDERSON—At Bangalore, May 20, wife of Major Anderson, 2nd batt. 19th regt., son.  
BARNES—At Calcutta, May 24, wife of S. K. Barnes, son.  
BERNERS—At Calcutta, May 25, wife of W. T. Berners, son.  
BERRY—At Umballa, May 22, wife of R. Berry, son.  
BOND—At Futtchgurh, May 17, wife of Capt. C. F. Bond, 105th L.I., son.  
BRIANT—At Nynco Tal, May 13, wife of F. C. Briant, of Cawnpore, daughter.  
DARLING—At Ootacamund, May 18, wife of R. Darling, daughter.  
DEANE—At Coonoor, May 21, Mrs. Bower Deane, son, stillborn.  
DUBOIS—At Chinchpogly, May 23, wife of Rev. E. H. DuBois, daughter.  
HEARSEY—At Luckheempore, Oudh, May 14, wife of L. D. Hearsey, daughter.  
LUCAS—At Calcutta, May 24, wife of J. J. Lucas, son.  
PERCY—At Bangalore, May 13, wife of M. Percy, daughter.  
REID—At Bangalore, May 21, wife of W. Reid, M.R.C., son.  
REINHOLD—At Calcutta, May 21, Mrs. H. Reinhold, daughter.  
RITCHIE—At Mahableshwur, May 14, wife of Capt. Ritchie, R.A., son.  
ROBERTS—At Deyrah Dhoon, May 22, wife of Capt. W. E. B. Roberts, retired list, son.  
RUTTER—At Calcutta, May 25, wife of Richard Rutter, daughter.  
SAYCE—At Ongole, May 14, wife of L. A. Sayce, P.W.D., son.  
SKINNER—At Mussoorie, May 15, wife of Alexander Skinner, daughter.  
WATSON—At Moulmcin, British Burmah, wife of T. Watson, agent Bank of Bengal, son.  
WILLIAMS—At Waltair, May 14, wife of Capt. Sidney H. Williams, M.S.C., daughter.  
WILSON—At Kamgaum, Berar, May 24, wife of R. H. Wilson, Mofussil Worsley—At Dacca, May 16, wife of Capt. Worsley, 7th N.I., son.  
YOUNG—At Rutnagherry, May 20, wife of J. W. Young, asst. superint. Tanna and Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, son.

## MARRIAGES.

CAPIN—SWAIN.—At Kotree, Sind, May 17, Capt. F. Capin, Indus Flotilla, to Sarah Swain.  
 COSER—JOHANNES.—At St. John's Presidency Church, May 22, James Evans Coser to Susan Frances Johannes.  
 COWIE—COURT.—At Allahabad, May 18, Henry G., son of the late Henry Cowie, Calcutta, to Sophia J. C., daughter of M. H. Court, Bengal C.S.  
 HEXTER—LUCAS.—At Serampore, May 18, Henry Hexter, rev. survey, to Mary, daughter of the late Stephen G. Lucas, of Calcutta.  
 JOHNSON—MACDONALD.—At Ootacamund, May 17, Rev. Wm. Johnson, C.M.S., to Catherine A., daughter of the late Major gen. Macdonald.  
 LENNOX—LEGGETT.—At Vepery Church, May 24, Wilton Lennox to Catherine F., daughter of the late George Leggett.  
 RIDDELL—GOSLING.—At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, May 20, George Dalziel Riddell, Asst. Surg., 3rd Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, to Laura M., daughter of the late Major-gen. H. C. Gosling, Madras Army.  
 SHEPHERD—BUTTERWORTH.—At Byculla, May 20, James Shepherd, of Bombay, to Mary Anne, daughter of Henry Butterworth.

## DEATHS.

BEAUMONT.—At Agra, May 26, James M. Beaumont, aged 56.  
 BERNERS.—At Calcutta, May 25, Charlotte A., wife of W. T. Berners, daughter of Lieut.-col. John Whiteside, late H.M.'s 11th foot, aged 23.  
 COOKE.—At St. Thomas' Mount, May 19, Mrs. M. A. Cooke, widow of the late Col. A. Cooke, 20th regt. N.I.  
 DUCAT.—At sea, off Socotra, May 11, H. De Lisle, son of Capt. Ducat, R.E.  
 FREEDOM.—At Cuddapah, May 14, Mr. Freedom, of the Locomotive Department, Madras Railway Company. [ment, aged 33.  
 GORE.—At Keli, near Akola, May 21, R. Gore, Berar Educational Department.  
 GORMAN.—At Cuddapah, May 14, J. Gorman, asst. civil engr., aged 22.  
 HALLIDAY.—At Rutnagherry, South Concan, May 21, Jesse A., daughter of Mr. Halliday, aged 18 months.  
 HIGGINS.—At Hazareebagh, May 23, Capt. E. G. Higgins, 107th regt.  
 KEALY.—At Albion-place, Byculla, May 21, Michael H. Kealy, son of the late Murtagh Kealy, of Aran-lodge, Galway, Ireland, aged 39.  
 KING.—At Byculla, May 29, Alfred, son of Alfred King, aged 16 months.  
 KINGHAM.—At Calcutta, May 21, James L. Kingham, late superintendent of the printing department, Foreign Office, aged 35.  
 MACKENZIE.—At Geotmall, East Berar, May 18, Arthur Albert, son of George Mackenzie, aged 3 months.  
 MANDERSON.—At Nynsee Tal, May 18, Robert Manderison, Bengal C.S., aged 37.  
 MARIANO.—At Calcutta, May 18, Edwin C. Mariano, aged 10 years.  
 MCPHERSON.—At Palamcottah, May 20, Alexander G. McPherson, aged 46.  
 NICHOLETTS.—At Nagpore, May 8, Gilbert A., son of Lt. col. Nicholetts.  
 PUNCHARD.—At Calcutta, May 17, wife of Thos. Punchard, aged 23.  
 QUESTA.—At Bombay, May 29, Solomon S. Questa, late master ship *Marquard Family*, aged 31.  
 RADCLIFFE.—At Saugor, May 20, Edmund Frank, son of Lieut. col. G. Radcliffe, comdt. 3rd Madras cav. [9 months.  
 ROSS.—At Nabobpett, Nellore, May 21, Amelia Ross, relict of the late D. Ross, revenue surveyor, aged 67.  
 STUART.—At Colaba, May 29, Ella Disbrane, child of C. A. Stuart, aged 9 months.  
 THOMPSON.—At Calcutta, May 18, Ann Hodges, child of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Thompson, aged 3 years 8 months.  
 TWYFORD.—At Naudghat, May 19, Capt. E. Twyford, dep. comr. of Raepore.  
 WIGGINS.—At Raepore, May 26, Herbert G., son of George Wiggins, educational dept., central provs., aged 19 months.  
 WOLLEN.—At Serampore, May 21, W. Wollen, C.S., aged 75.  
 WRIGHT.—At Mynpoory, N.W.P., May 22, Perceval Charles, child of F. N. Wright, C.S., aged 8 months.

## MAILS TO INDIA, ETC.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Saturday at 8 A.M., and those via MARSEILLES every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the dates of despatch up to the end of September will be as follows, viz. :—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, at 8 A.M., on the Saturdays, July 10 and 24, August 7 and 21, and September 4 and 18.

Via MARSEILLES, at 6 P.M., on the Fridays, July 2, 16, and 30, August 13 and 27, and September 10 and 24.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA &amp; CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Marseilles, under ½ oz., 1s. 1d. | 1 oz., 2s. 2d. | each additional ½ oz. 1s. 1d.  
 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 0s. 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Marseilles, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Marseilles, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 6d.  
 each additional 4 oz., 6d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s.  
 each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender; but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the usual postage.

This increase of postage will not affect the Letters of Officers of the Army and Navy serving in India and Ceylon; such Letters will continue to enjoy the privilege of transmission at the reduced postage of Sixpence the half-ounce, via Southampton, and Tenpence the half-ounce via Marseilles.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth. A French line of Mail Packets leaves Marseilles every fourth Saturday. Postage for Letters and Papers to India and China the same as is charged by the English Mail, via Marseilles. Letters intended to be forwarded by these Packets must be specially addressed—"By French Mail Packet from Marseilles."

Up to the end of September the dates of despatch from London will be the Thursday evenings July 8th, August 5th, September 2nd, and by supplementary Mail on the morning following.

## Home.

## THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The Viceroy, who left Paris on Tuesday, June 22, for England, via Calais, accompanied by Nubar Pacha, arrived at Dover on board her Majesty's ship *Enchantress*, Captain Petley, at 1.40 P.M. The Viceroy, after taking luncheon, left Dover at 3.4 P.M., for Charing-cross, by special train, and alighted at the Charing-cross station at a quarter before five o'clock. A guard of honour of the foot guards, with the band and colours, was drawn up on the western platform, and an escort of Life Guards should have awaited the Viceroy at the entrance of the station. The escort, however, came too late.

Soon after four o'clock five of the royal carriages had taken up positions inside the station, and precisely at a quarter to five the royal train glided alongside the platform. At that moment the Prince of Wales drove into the station in a private carriage, and tendered a royal greeting in the name of the Queen to the Viceroy. The Prince and the Viceroy at once entered the first state carriage, and his Highness's suite having taken their seats in the other carriages, the illustrious party drove off to Buckingham palace, amid cheers from the crowd outside the station. A large number of persons also lined the route from Charing-cross, down Parliament-street, through the Horse Guards, and St. James's-park, and his Highness, as he passed along, gracefully acknowledged the salutations of the multitude. No preparations, however, had been made to keep the road clear. There were no pickets of Life Guards on duty; there was no escort; and the procession of closed carriages, headed by a single mounted inspector of police, was as little impressive as it is possible to conceive.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Nubar Pacha, Mustapha Bey, Abdul Kader Bey, Ratip Bey, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir John Cowell, Colonel Staunton, and Colonel Cavendish, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with his presence in the evening.

By command of the Queen a State concert was given on Wednesday evening, June 23, at Buckingham-palace, to which a party of nearly 800 was invited. His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt was present, attended by the members of his suite and by Lord Alfred Paget (clerk marshal) and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish (groom-in-waiting to the Queen). Their Highnesses Prince Hassan Pacha and Prince Tussoon Pacha were also present.

On Thursday evening, June 24, his Highness Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, with a numerous suite, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty the Queen. The Viceroy returned to Buckingham Palace on Saturday, and in the evening dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough-house. Previously to leaving Buckingham Palace a deputation from the Boards of Directors of the Anglo-Mediterranean and British Indian Submarine Telegraph Companies was received by his Highness. Lord William Hay, in introducing the deputation, briefly alluded to the valuable aid given by his Highness to all enterprises of public interest, including those which they represented, and expressed a hope that such aid would be continued. The Khedive, in reply to the address, expressed his gratification at receiving the deputation, and his anxiety to promote public works of every kind, whether telegraphic or otherwise, in which his country was concerned; but he could promise no exclusive favour to any one project over another, as Egypt, like England, was a land of free trade. Lord William Hay having explained that there was no intention of soliciting more than equal favour to that which might be shown to other possible enterprises, his Highness replied that on that equality the companies might confidently rely; and, with renewed expression of his Highness's satisfaction at having received the address, the deputation withdrew.

About 5,000 troops, under the command of Lord Lucan, were on the ground at the review on Saturday in Windsor Great Park. In the morning the Queen witnessed the operation of throwing a pontoon-bridge across the Thames at Datchet. The Royal party went to the review ground in the afternoon in six carriages, the first of which contained the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Christian, and the Viceroy of Egypt. The Prince of Wales accompanied the party on horseback.

The Viceroy on Saturday evening, after returning from the review at Windsor, went to the French plays at St. James's Theatre. On Sunday his Highness went to the Zoological Gardens in the afternoon, when the promenades were crowded with company. The Prince of Wales had arrived about half an hour before the Viceroy, and conducted his Highness through the Gardens.

On Monday afternoon the Queen gave a grand "breakfast" at Buckingham Palace in honour of the Viceroy.

## Miscellaneous.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The report of the Bombay Gas Company recommends a dividend of 2 5-6ths per cent., free of income-tax, payable on the 12th July next, making, with the interim dividend of 1 2-3rds per cent., paid 1st January, 4½ per cent. for the year.

**SCINDE RAILWAY.**—The report of the directors of the Scinde Railway Company, to be submitted at the annual meeting on the 29th of June, states that the gross receipts in the half-year ending the 31st December last amounted to £39,053, and the working expenses to £27,743, leaving a net revenue of £11,310.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of the East Indian Railway Company will be held on the 1st of July. An extraordinary meeting is called for the same day, "for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, of passing a resolution or resolutions, authorising the Board of Directors to create and issue debenture stock in lieu of ordinary debentures, under the powers of Act 31 Vic., cap 26."

**COTTON IN INDIA.**—Another discussion has taken place at a conference held at the Society of Arts on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in India. Mr. Cheetham, who presided, gave a brief history of negotiations entered upon with a view to induce the Indian Government to take the matter up, and said that all that had been done up to the present time was to obtain the appointment of one cotton commissioner and four gardeners for the purpose of maintaining a trade worth £30,000,000 a year. Unless the India-office change its views, Mr. Cheetham did not see any prospect of an increased supply of cotton from India.

**DEPUTATION FROM THE P. AND O. STEAM COMPANY TO THE VICEROY.**—The board of directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have waited upon the Viceroy at Buckingham Palace to congratulate him upon again visiting this country, and to express their confidence that the friendly protection and assistance hitherto extended to the company by the Government of Egypt would be preserved. His Highness, in reply, said that from a sense of gratitude as well as from a regard for the interests of his country, he was disposed not only to continue to the company any favours it was in his power to confer, but to extend them. A new way of passing through the country would, his Highness added, probably soon become available, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company would profit by it as much as any one, perhaps more so.

**SOLDIERS' DRESS.**—The present uniform and clothing of our soldiers is to undergo at once some alterations, which will do much to remove the hitherto just stigma on our nation as "the worst military tailors in the world." The present tight tunic, which has so recently been noticed as a source of disease, will gradually fall into disuse, being, according to orders now to be published, reserved for the Queen's parades and purely special occasions. A loose, blouse-like, or "Norfolk" coat is to be issued to the troops, which will be worn on all duties, fatigues, and parades, usually comprised in the soldier's routine of duty; a band running on the inside of the coat will draw it into the figure, and add much to its appearance. An improvement is also to be made in another article, the shirt; about twenty specimens are to be at once issued to each regiment for trial and report; the material will be a mixture of cotton and wool in equal proportions, and in addition to the advantages of cheapness, lightness, and lessened roughness, the quality of not shrinking will be highly appreciated. The present great-coat, which weighs as much as four pounds, will be made much lighter, and it is also suggested that a waterproof cape might be advantageously added, to be used with or independently of the coat itself. These improvements in the soldiers' wardrobe will do much to benefit him on home service, and will doubtless lead to further considerations as to his requirements when on active service or abroad. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**INDIA AND THE COTTON TRADE.**—On Tuesday afternoon, June 22, a deputation waited upon the Secretary of State for India, from Bolton, Blackburn, and other places in Lancashire, to present and support memorials from factory operatives calling attention to the depressed condition of the cotton trade, and praying the Government to encourage the development of the resources of British India as a cotton-producing country, and to enable that dependency to compete on equal terms with the United States of America. The memorialists also prayed that the Indian import duty might be repealed, so that British manufacturers might find a better market in that country for their productions. The deputation, which numbered forty persons, consisted of employers and operatives, the mayors of Manchester and Bolton, and the following members of Parliament:—Messrs. Bazley, Jacob Bright, Birley, Sidebottom, Hibbert, Cawley, E. C. Egerton, Hermon, Mellor, Edmund Potter, R. Shaw, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gray. Mr. Bazley introduced the deputation. Mr. Mawdesley, who spoke for several districts where the cotton manufacture is carried on in Lancashire, said there were numerous mills standing quite idle, while some were at work only for two, three, or four days in the week. Distress among the operatives was general in those districts, so much so, that from sheer necessity many of them better circumstanced than the rest were emigrating, and those left behind could see no way out of their present difficulty unless the Government took some action on their behalf. Two courses were absolutely necessary to remedy the present state of things; the one was that every effort should be made to get an adequate supply of cotton, and the other course was to promote free trade; and the present Indian policy had a tendency to accomplish either or both of the objects the deputation sought at the hands of the Government. If the import duty

were abolished, British manufacturers could then find a better market for their productions in India. Mr. Crossley, as a representative of the weavers, confirmed the previous speaker, and said the deep distress which prevailed among the workpeople was inadequately represented in the memorials. A large number had to depend upon the poor-rates for support, their small savings having been absorbed by want of employment. The deputation would call the attention of the Government to the desirableness of developing the resources of the colonies, and especially of India, with a view to the increased production of cotton and the provision of an adequate supply to the manufacturers in this country, and of consequent employment for the distressed operatives. They did not complain of the Indian tariff as being the first cause of the present distress, but they believed it to be one of the secondary causes. The Duke of Argyll, in reply, expressed his regret to hear that distress was so general in the districts represented by the deputation. He said, with regard to the encouragement of the growth of cotton, that the Government had this question before them, and that they were taking active steps, both directly and indirectly, to promote it. The extension of railways in India was a great necessity for the opening of internal communication, and at that very moment there was in the India-office a very large scheme for the promotion of the extension of railways and other public works. Instructions had also been given by the Government for the purchase of good seed, with a view to the production of cotton by the natives. All these steps were being taken. He did not mean to say there might not be others to be adopted; but attention was being directed to the subject generally. With regard to the tariff, he was not aware that it was at all protective, except for the purposes of revenue. He regretted that the expenditure was so enormous. The Government fully required the revenue obtained from all sources, and without carefully looking into the matter he was not prepared to answer an important question on so vast a subject as taxation. Mr. Bazley having thanked his Grace, the deputation retired.

**ABOLITION OF THE BONUS SYSTEM.**—When the lust of patronage caused the transfer of the armies of the East India Company to the Crown, the 6,000 officers of those armies, who, on condition of spending their lives in India, enjoyed certain advantages in pay, promotion, privileges, and pensions, had all those rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the 56th clause of the Act of 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, which was repeated in the Act 23 and 24 Vic., cap. 100, in the following words:—"And be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company." And "The advantages as to pay, pensions, privileges, promotion, and otherwise, shall be maintained in any plan for the reorganisation of the Indian army." One of the most cherished and important privileges which the officers had to set against the stagnation of promotion—subalterns being commonly fifteen or sixteen years before they got their companies by seniority—was the sanction given by the directors of the East India Company and by the Board of Control, and therefore by the British Government, to their contributing to a regimental retiring fund, from which a bonus might be paid to a senior officer to enable him to retire, without which aid he would have been unable to retire, and would remain a barrier to the promotion of his juniors. From this source officers frequently received large sums on retiring, and these were called their "expectations," which Lord Derby said were guaranteed to them. A lieutenant-colonel of cavalry received £7,000; the present military secretary at the India-office received £5,000; and the sums ordinarily ranged from £3,000 to £4,000 in the infantry. Officers cheerfully submitted to these contributions, which were often made with money borrowed from the Agra and other banks, knowing that their own turn must come, and they would get back again not only their subscriptions, but the value of the step they made as senior captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, engineers, or artillery. But the reorganisation of the armies of India in 1860 totally destroyed this system by the establishment of a staff corps to each Presidency, according to the rules of which every subaltern of twelve years' service was made a substantive captain, every captain of twenty years' service a major, and every major of twenty-six years' service a substantive lieutenant-colonel. These officers, therefore, had no longer any inducement to subscribe money to be paid to facilitate the removal of senior officers of the respective regiments from which they were drawn; but at the same time their names were ordered to remain on the cadre of their respective regiments, to block the promotion of those officers who had not been removed to the staff corps, and who thus lost not only their expectations of some thousand pounds, but the very sums they had contributed to their bonus funds. This unjustifiable breach of the guarantee raised the indignation of the regimental officers, and above 700 petitions were presented to the House of Commons, which, on May 2, 1863, determined, after a division, to present an address to her Majesty for inquiry. The result was that on August 8, 1866, a despatch was addressed to the Government of India directing inquiries to be made at each Presidency by a committee of officers, and to pay to claimants such sums as might be due, after deducting from each individual the difference of pay between one rank and another for any step he had gained. So far, therefore, from the expectations of officers being fulfilled, of which Lord



Derby assured them, so far from being paid the money they had lost, one officer who had subscribed £500 to his bonus fund had £10 returned to him; others did not get anything at all; and others were brought in debtors to the Government! This mockery of redress has roused officers again to appeal to the House of Commons; and if the facts be as stated, which we learn from a pamphlet sent to us headed, "Abolition of the Bonus System," by Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, retired list late Bengal army, we presume the House of Commons, with its usual sense of justice and love of fair play, will consider favourably the appeal of the officers.—*Daily News*, June 21.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, June 21.—INAM LANDS BILL.—The Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of this Bill, which he explained was intended to remedy some omission in a previous Act, under which a large number of grants of land in India had been made. This Bill would render those grants legal. The Bill was read a second time.

THE BENGAL BANK.—The Marquis of SALISBURY rose to ask the noble duke opposite whether the Government had sent out any instructions to the authorities at Calcutta to give directions for the closing of the branch of the Bengal Bank now at Bombay, and whether he would lay on the table any correspondence which had passed on the subject. He merely wished to ascertain what future policy the Government contemplated pursuing with reference to the branch banks in India.—The Duke of ARGYLL, in reply to the question of the noble marquis, stated that the Government had sent despatches upon the subject to the Government of India, desiring them to use all their influence with the Bank of Bengal for the purpose of inducing them to withdraw the agencies they had established in Bombay. He hoped that the noble lord would not press for the production of the correspondence, which was of rather a confidential nature.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 23.—ABYSSINIAN WAR.—On the motion that Sir S. Northcote be a member of the Select Committee on this subject, Mr. CRAWFORD moved that the order be discharged in order that the Committee might be nominated by the Committee of Selection.—The amendment was negatived, and the Committee was constituted as follows:—Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Grant Duff, Sir J. Hay, Mr. Seely, Mr. Eastwick, Major Anson, Mr. C. Denison, Mr. White, Mr. Howes, Sir P. O'Brien, Lord Elcho, Captain Beaumont, Mr. C. Turner, Mr. Mundella, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. Holms, Colonel Barttelot, and Mr. Candlish. Power to send for persons, papers, and records. Five to be the quorum.

PETITIONS PRESENTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.—By Major Morgan, from Lieut.-Colonel Newbolt, praying for compensation for loss of bonus on the amalgamation of the Indian armies; by Serjeant Simon, from the manufacturers and merchants of Dewsbury, praying that the period of service in the Council of India may be limited by the Government of India Act Amendment Bill to five years, with the power of extension by the Crown, in extraordinary cases, for a further term of two years; that the Council be reduced in number so as not to exceed twelve members, and that one-third of the number may be men who have not belonged to the Indian services, but men of manufacturing and mercantile experience in the United Kingdom, capable, in cordial intercourse with the rest of the Council and the Board of Trade, of rightly informing and advising the Secretary of State for India in all commercial matters affecting the United Kingdom and the national industries in connection with India and the other Asiatic portions of her Majesty's empire; by Lord Milton, from the Morley Chamber of Commerce, praying for certain amendments to the Government of India Act Amendment Bill; by Colonel Gray, from Bolton, praying for the repeal of import duties in British India, and for the development of resources in the production of cotton.—By Lord Holme-dale, from Colonel Impey, late Bengal Engineers, Colonel Kennion, Bengal Artillery, and Captain Urquhart, Bengal Artillery, complaining of grievances; by Colonel Gray, from Captain R. D. Gibney, late of the 59th Bengal Native Infantry, praying for consideration of his case, as altered by the recent changes of the East Indian Government; by Mr. Bazley, from Droydsden, praying for the revision of the East Indian and colonial tariffs, and for the promotion of the cultivation of cotton; by Sir T. Hesketh, from Preston, for repeal of import duties upon cotton fabrics into India, and for encouragement of growth of cotton there; by Mr. E. C. Egerton, from Hyde, in favour of alteration of the import duties on goods admitted into British India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, June 28.—THE UMBEYLLA CAMPAIGN.—In reply to Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. G. DUFF said the India medal of 1854 was to be given to the survivors of the troops who were engaged on the North-Western frontiers from 1845 to 1863. A clasp was to be given along with the medal for the North-West, and a special clasp for the Umbeylla Campaign.

THE RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—In reply to Colonel BARTHELOT, who asked whether it was true that the Viceroy of Egypt was conveyed in a pair-horse fly from the steamer to the railway station at Dover, and, if so, why a Royal carriage was not sent for his accommodation, Mr. GLADSTONE said it was not true; that the Viceroy of Egypt, following the example of most of the illustrious Royal and Imperial personages who had arrived at Dover and proceeded from the steamer to the railway station, had been pleased to make use of those means of locomotion which nature had provided. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It had never been the custom to send Royal carriages to Dover, to enable those distinguished persons to get over the difficulty of clearing the space between the steamer and the railway station; but, on one occasion within the memory of man, a Royal carriage had been sent to Dover, and that had been at the time the Emperor and Empress of the French had visited this country. The Emperor and Empress of the French, however, had not used the Royal carriage, but walked all the way to the station. (Hear, hear.) He presumed that the discouragement attendant on that occasion had been such that the experiment of sending another Royal carriage had never been made. As there was another rumour, entirely groundless, which had appeared in the papers, with respect to the Viceroy having been received at the side door of Buckingham Palace, he might say that it was entirely without foundation, and that the Viceroy had been received at the grand entrance.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—In reply to Sir C. WINGFIELD, Mr. GRANT-DUFF stated that, so far as the Indian Office was concerned, there was no reason why the Indian financial statement should not be now made on any day which suited the convenience of the House. It was, however, the ancient constitutional practice that the Indian financial statement should be brought before the House at the end of July or the beginning of August, because, partly in consequence of the heat of the weather, and partly in consequence of the lassitude induced by a long succession of morning sittings, hon. members were supposed at that time of the year to be most in sympathy with their fellow-countrymen in the East. (A laugh.) Besides his hon. friend must be aware that, while such measures as the Park-gate Chapel Bill and other questions of equally transcendent interest remained undisposed of, it would be most imprudent to fritter away their time in considering a matter so insignificant as the balance-sheet of the Indian Empire.

## India Office.

June 26, 1869.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. Edmonds, Unattached; Capt. H. Collett, Staff Corps; Major R. Ouseley, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. B. Unwin, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. McD. Skene, Inf.; Capt. A. Battye, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. D. Anderson, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. J. L. Paul; Lieut. G. H. Cherry, 49th N.I.; Lieut. W. F. Wright, Staff Corps; Major C. M. Hailes, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. Harvey, Staff Corps; Col. T. Thompson, Staff Corps; Major C. E. Bates, Staff Corps; Capt. A. T. Rolland, Staff Corps; Capt. G. N. Stephens, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. M. W. Stevens, Inf.; Major gen. P. K. Mc. G. Skinner, c.b.; Surg. major C. G. Wiehe; Lieut. col. W. V. Shewell, Staff Corps; Capt. C. C. Fisher, Staff Corps; Capt. S. Remington, Staff Corps; Capt. C. D. J. Dodd, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. W. A. S. d. V. Beauclerk, Cav., 6 mo.; Major F. N. Miles, Staff Corps, 1 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. F. B. Boone, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Major E. L. M. Evans, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Major O. Morgan, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. T. C. Briggs, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. A. F. Nicholl, Inv. Estab., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. H. Shoubridge, Inf.; Lieut. col. J. Baillie, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

BENT—The wife of Capt. Thomas Bent, R.M.L.I., and 1st Devon Militia, of a daughter, at Richmond-villa, Mount Radford, Exeter, June 19.

DARROCH—The wife of Lieut. Donald Darroch, Bengal Staff Corps, prematurely of a son, stillborn, at 37, Burlington-road, June 21.

FALLON—The wife of T. J. Fallon, Esq., late Deputy Commissioner, British Burmah, of a daughter, stillborn, at 1, Arundel-gardens, Kensington-park, June 16.

GALE—The wife of J. C. Gale, Esq., Pandoul, Tirhoot, of a son, at Oakfield, The Park, Cheltenham, June 24.

GEARY—The wife of Major H. L. Geary, Royal Artillery (stationed at Ahmedabad, Bombay), of a son, at West Allington, Bridport, Dorset, June 19.

SNOW—The wife of Col. Snow, Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter, June 15.

### MARRIAGES.

BRASS—SHAW.—The Rev. John Brass, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, son of William Brass, Esq., of Reigate, to Alice Edith, daughter of the late T. A. Shaw, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at St. Michael's Church, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, June 22.

COSTELLO—HARKAN.—Charles P. Costello, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, to Bessie, daughter of the late Patrick Harkan, Esq., of Ross, county Roscommon, at St. Michael's, North Anne-street, Dublin.

GILLAM—GADE.—Frank A. Gillam, of the Bank of Bengal, Umritsur, Punjab, to Martha Ann, daughter of Frederick Gade, Esq., Highbury-park North, at Christ Church, Highbury-park, June 22.

MATHIAS—HERRING.—Henry Vincent Mathias, Capt. Bengal Staff Corps, son of the Rev. George Mathias, of Chelsea College, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, to Lucy S., daughter of the late William Herring, Esq., of St. Faith's-lane, Norwich, at Thorpe St. Andrew's, near Norwich, June 22.

SAVILLE—TWEMLOW.—Albany R. Savile, Esq., 18th (Royal Irish) Regt., son of Lieut. colonel H. B. O. Savile, late Royal Artillery, to Sybella, daughter of Major gen. George Twemlow, Royal Artillery, at Stoke Church, near Guildford, June 22.

SHARP—TOMKINS.—William G. Sharp, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, to Ellen, daughter of B. Tomkins, Esq., of 29, Ladbrooke-square, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, June 22.

### DEATHS.

HINDLEY—Ann, widow of the late Major Edward Hindley, 5th Madras Native Cavalry, at 41, Leinster-square, Baywater, aged 74, June 24.

STUART—Mary, widow of the late Lieut. general George M. Stuart, H.E.I.C.S., at 48, Melville-street, Edinburgh, June 24.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 19. Windsor Castle, Bombay.—20. Augusta, Rangoon.—21. Doxford, Bombay; Banda, Bankok.—22. Corypheus, Singapore; Aminta, Calcutta; Majorian, Algoa Bay.

### DEPARTURES.

June 19. Eaglet, Shanghai; Orient, Calcutta; Kate Carnie, Singapore.—20. Centurion, Calcutta.—22. Conflict, Calcutta; Hampton Court, Bankok.—23. King Arthur, Calcutta; Louisa, Bombay; Mabel, Bombay.—25. Altcar, Bombay; Robert Jones, Cochin; Whither, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Ripon, June 26.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Cooper, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. R. Holmes, Capt. and Mrs. Speedy, Prince Alamaya, Capt. Cant, Mr. Cass. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M'Isaac, Mr. G. B. Byron, Capt. and Mrs. Glides. For BOMBAY.—Dr. C. F. Hensman. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Monger, Mr. J. B. Skey. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. D. Vaughan. From MARSHILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. N. Mall, Mr. W. De C. Ireland, Mr. Mr. F. D. Oxford, Mr. R. Opherts, Mr. J. Mudie, Mr. Kelvey, Mr. C. Chapman. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Pelly, Major and Mrs. Bowen and infant. For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Bensley, Mr. C. Hordern, Lieut. W. A. J. Wallace, Capt. Hancock, Major Burton.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

PENANG, May 21.—The cargo of the Dharwar caught fire in this harbour when about three-fourths loaded, and the vessel was scuttled till she had seven feet of water in the hold, and now, after lasting four days, the fire has been almost extinguished. To-day it is thought it will be possible to make a survey. The cargo will have to be discharged, and much of it must be lost or damaged.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JULY 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Wallis, Mr. Blanchard, Capt. Walpole, Mr. Fairland, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. F. O. Mayne, Major J. Hunter, and the Hon. R. A. Drummond.

MARSHILLES TO SUZ.—Capt. Castles.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lieut. Powlett.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Lacom, Mr. Moseley, and Mr. L. De Saumares.

#### JULY 10.

MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Ross.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Major H. Fraser.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Halliday and child, Messrs. Halliday (two), and Mr. Skeine.

MARSHILLES TO CEYLON.—Mr. Sabonadiere.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. Cumberland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. Broughall.

SUEZ TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Baass.

GIBRALTAR TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Moseley.

#### JULY 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Bonflower, and Capt. Malcolmson.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. D'Oyley.

#### JULY 24.

MARSHILLES TO BATAVIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Pietermaat.

SUEZ TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Baddé.

#### AUGUST 7.

MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Hogg.

SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Walton.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. J. F. Dodd.

#### AUGUST 21.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. W. D. and Mrs. Bishop.

MARSHILLES TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Campbell.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Tucker, and Capt. and Mrs. Matthias.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Cursetjee.

#### AUGUST 29.

MARSHILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Weinhold.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Steutz, and Mr. Auderie.

EXAMINATION IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. F. E. Rose, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Delhi division, has passed the examination in Hindustani, according to the departmental standard prescribed in Government of India's circular, No. 62 of July 4, 1867.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. B.	Actual Sales.	96
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	96	96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	96	96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	96	96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	92½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	1,000 as equivalent to	92½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	...	£100.	101 102
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	...	106½
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	...	...	110½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57	...	...	...
10th 4 per Cent. of 1858-59	...	...	...
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60	...	...	...

## India Exchanges.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.		60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.	Singapore	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Madras	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.	Hong Kong	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
Bombay	1s. 11d.	1s. 11½d.	Shanghai	—	—
Colombo	2 dis.	1½ dis.			
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... .. 5s. 0½d.					
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... .. 4s. 11½d.					
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... .. 4s. 11½d.					

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	...	...	Shut
India 5 per cent.	...	...	111½ to 112
India 4 per cent.	...	...	100½
India Enfranchised Paper, 4 per cent.	...	...	92½
India 5 per cent. Enfranchised Paper, 1872...	...	...	105½
India Stock, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879	...	...	110½
India Stock Debentures, 1858	...	...	...
" " " 1859	...	...	...
" " " 1863	...	...	...
" " " 1864	...	...	...
" " " 1864 or 1866	...	...	...
India Debentures, 1873	...	...	104
Do. 4 per cent., 1866	...	...	100
India 5 per cent. for account	...	...	104
India 5 per cent., 1870	...	...	100½
India 4 per cent., 1889	...	...	104½
India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.	...	...	...
India Bonds, 5 per cent. 1864	...	...	5s. to 10s. pm.
India Bonds (£1,000)	...	...	2s. to 3s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000)	...	...	...
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	106½
Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	106½ to 107½
East Indian	...	100	109½ to 110½
20 Ditto L Extension	...	all	1 to 2 pm.
20 G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	106½ to 107½
20 Ditto (new)	...	10	1 to 1½ pm.
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20 Ditto 5 per cent.	...	100	106½ to 107½
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20 Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	...	all	104 to 105
10 Ditto Shares 5 per cent.	...	2½	par to ½ pm.
20 Scinde (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	104 to 106
20 Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (gua. 5 per cent.)	...	100	...
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India Office, S.W., 14th June, 1869.

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